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Annenberg-U. S. Deal Placed at $8,000,000; Two Destroyers Named

The World's Day—At a Glance

May 31, 1940

Annenberg Reported Ready to Pay $8,000,000

CHICAGO (AP)—United States Attorney William J. Campbell announced today a tentative agreement had been reached for settling income tax difficulties of M. L. Annenberg, wealthy publisher, for a compromise payment reported to be $8,000,000. The tentative agreement which would dispose of both civil and criminal cases against Mr. Annenberg and dismissal of 10 of his associates in criminal income-tax cases was reached in Washington, Mr. Campbell said.

In Boston: State Officials Demoted

Two new destroyers were added to the American Navy when the Nicholson and Wilkes were christened in dry docks at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

The Massachusetts Department of Banking demoted two officials today and abolished the post of a third man in a move for "greater efficiency." [Details: Page 13.]

Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue in Boston, sent warnings to 6,500 Massachusetts employers who have failed to comply with Social Security regulations providing for filing of tax return form SS1-A for the quarter ending March 31, 1940. Delinquents are liable to fines, he pointed out.

Madden Urges Labor-Employer Co-operation

NEW YORK (AP)—A sound employer-employee relationship is the keystone of effective national defense, J. Warren Madden, Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, told the fortieth anniversary convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

In Washington: Defense Board Gets Full Power

Duties of President Roosevelt's newly established Advisory Defense Commission were outlined by the President today in a two-hour White House conference with the Commission. Administrative powers, comparable to the 1918 War Industries Board, will enable the Commission to bring into full production the Nation's emergency preparedness program, involving the spending of more than $4,000,000,000. [Details: Page 6.]

Debate over curbs on alien activities, "fifth columnists," and free speech is developing into Nation-wide proportions with protests against the proposed measures being voiced by the American Association of University Women, and the Washington Post. Meanwhile, conservative columnist Mark Sullivan attacked the three major broadcasting networks for giving time to the forthcoming Communist Party's National Convention, June 2. [Details: Page 2.]

Military training for 1,000,000 American youths under the CCC and NYA was advocated in a modified form in legislation introduced by Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina. The Byrnes amendment, providing for noncombatant preparation of the CCC is the first of several similar bills to win White House support as a part of the broader youth-training program. [Details: Page 3.]

Railroads urged the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate "class" freight rates of competing motor carriers. Already the Commission has instituted a broad investigation into the classification of freight handled by railroads and motor carriers, as well as the rates of railroads.

Egypt Retains Ministries at Cairo Due to War

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (AP)—The Egyptian Government abandoned today the custom of moving its ministries from Cairo to Alexandria for the summer in view of the tense Mediterranean situation. A roundup of "fifth column" suspects continued while enlistment of Bedouin tribesmen reinforced the western desert lines.

Argentina Plans to Buy 400 Warplanes

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Preparing to reinforce its air defenses, Argentina contemplates acquisition of 400 additional warplanes for its land forces. The newspaper La Nacion said the planes probably would be built in the United States. An appropriation of 150,000,000 pesos (about $36,000,000) to buy the aircraft and other aviation defense equipment, such as antiaircraft guns, would be sought, the paper said.

Five Japanese Schools Closed in Brazil

SAO PAULO, Brazil (AP)—Sao Paulo State authorities today closed five Japanese schools and seized 1,000 books and other Japanese teaching equipment. The drive was part of a State-wide campaign to curb violation of nationalizing teaching laws, and brought to 260 the total of foreign schools closed. [Details: Page 6.]

Netherlands Takes Over Credits in U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Netherlands Government in London has assumed protective custody of Netherlands citizens' credits in the United States. The announcement, sent here in the form of a royal decree, said the action was designed "to safeguard the property of Netherlands individuals and companies against disposal contrary to their interests."

U. S. Communists Send Cash to Hitler Foes

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite the alliance between Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany, the Communist Party of the United States is sending money to its German counterpart to aid "in its fight against the Hitler Regime," the Party's national convention was told today. The financial report showed that in the last 27 months $110,196 had been contributed to Communist parties in other countries.

France Arrests 33 in Secret Communist Ring

PARIS (AP)—Robert Blache, former official of the banned Communist newspaper Humanite, and 32 other members of a secret ring were arrested today for distributing Communist tracts. They were held for trial by military tribunals.

War Summary: Allies Escaping Through Dunkirk

Allied retreat from the rapidly narrowing Flanders-Artois salient proceeded through the still strongly defended port of Dunkirk. Defense of Dunkirk was aided by the opening of canal locks flooding large tracts around the City.

A strong front along the Aisne and Somme Rivers in France was further reinforced by French and newly arrived British expeditionary forces.

King Leopold III was disclosed by an authorized German source to be classified as a prisoner of war, unable as such to take part in any official duties that might arise.

Hungary's Premier, Count Paul Teleki, declared that the German Army's "great victories have made it highly probable that the war will end in a short time." He added that some Hungarian reservists would be released for farm work.

India's Army is to be swelled with the enrollment of 100,000 additional men and the Indian Air Force is to be quadrupled, Gen. Sir Robert Cassels, British Commander in India, announced.

Enlistment of residents of the Channel Islands, who hitherto have been practically immune from military service in the British Army, becomes possible by the national service bill.

Britain tightened its home defenses, ordering all auto radio sets to be removed by June, and freeing more men for military service by putting some women in as ticket clerks in London's subway system.

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Suburban Towns Show Census Gain

Three Boston suburbs reported an increase in population, according to preliminary census returns released today by Patrick J. Murray, area manager of the U. S. Census Bureau in Boston.

Wellesley jumped from 11,439 in 1930 to 15,048 in 1940; Milton, from 16,434 to 18,620; Dedham from 15,136 to 15,423. Foxboro, another Eastern Massachusetts community, rose from 5,347 to 6,283.

Dewey Sees 'Progress' In Defense Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP)—Thomas E. Dewey, whose search for delegates for the Republican presidential nomination has made him a ranking pre-convention choice for that place, ventured further into the field of American foreign policy in the present world crisis today in a statement commending President Roosevelt for "progress" in depoliticalizing the national defense program.

Mr. Dewey's comment had reference to a Washington dispatch reporting that President Roosevelt had announced that the National Defense Commission would be directly responsible to him.

"The President is to be congratulated on the change of his position with regard to the Defense Commission," Mr. Dewey told his morning press conference here. "Last week the President announced through his Secretary, and again in person on Tuesday, that the experts on the Commission were to be 'subordinated' to the New Deal Cabinet.

Sees "Hopeful Sign"

"Yesterday, in response to public demand, he reversed this position and stated that the Commission would not be subordinate to the Cabinet, but would be directly responsible to the President."

"This is a hopeful sign and is progress in the right direction Much remains to be done.

"The all-important function of a free press and a strong and articulate opposition party has just had an important demonstration. It has changed the announced course of the preparations for national defense. Now we can hope that the President will continue to listen and will take the further steps necessary to remove this enormous job entirely from political control."

Mr. Dewey, who has just completed an expedition into the South and Southwest and will return to that area late next week, to conclude with a national radiocast from Winston-Salem, N. C., on June 8, reported "deep sympathy for the Allies" and a public opinion for full moral and material aid to them short of war. He found wide disturbance, he said, over "the fumbling way being taken by the New Deal to restore the deficiency in our national defenses."

Strength Held Growing

Convinced that the mounting world crisis has not muffled his bandwagon rumble, Mr. Dewey's five-day survey of consensus on his candidacy in Texas, Louisiana, and Alabama brought contentions from his following that his delegate strength is growing and that the southern trip made serious inroads into the delegate line-up claimed for United State Senator Robert A. Taft, leading Dewey rival. These were based on the continued noncommitment of the Texas delegation, which numbers 26; a majority swing to Dewey by Alabama's 13-member bloc, and the friendly reception tendered Mr. Dewey in Louisiana.

Red Cross Drive For Relief Fund To Be Continued

With $275,000 of its $300,000 quota collected this morning, Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross today announced an indefinite extension of the campaign for contributions to the War Relief Fund. Last day for the $300,000 is still set for tomorrow, however.

This action was taken as the national goal was increased from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 and local chapters were asked to double their quotas.

Boston officials said, however, that there would be no doubling of the local quota, but that the campaign period expected to end tomorrow would be indefinitely prolonged. This will be done, it was explained, to give those who have not already contributed an opportunity to do so. There will be no resoliciting, they said, during the extended period.

"Refugees need immediate aid," J. W. Farley, general chairman of the campaign, said today. "America is the place to which they naturally look for such speedy assistance. We cannot fail them. Give now. Do not wait to be solicited for a donation. Send or bring your contribution now to the Chapter headquarters at 17 Gloucester street or 90 Federal street."

Defense First, Assert Mayors In Flood Areas

Executives in both Hartford and Springfield indorse House action on flood control funds.

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—A bill to authorize expenditure of $24,823,000 on rivers and harbors projects connected directly with national defense plans was recommended today by the House Rivers and Harbors Committee. Included were: Kennebec River, Maine, $2,000,000; Boston Harbor, Mass. [seaplane base], $2,403,000; Nantasket (Hull) gut and Weymouth Fore River, Mass., $141,000; Thames River, Conn., $120,000.

By John L. Blackman, Jr.

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Declaring that defenses against flood waters had been provided to a reasonable degree in their localities, the Mayors of the two largest cities in the Connecticut River Valley asserted today that defenses against possible foreign enemies should now be the first concern of Americans.

The two municipal executives, Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield, Mass., and Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy of Hartford, Conn., were not unmindful of the need for further protection against unusual floods along the Connecticut, but held, in the words of Mayor Putnam, that "first things should come first."

The comments of the two Mayors, given over the telephone to The Christian Science Monitor, followed action of the House of Representatives in Washington yesterday in eliminating $6,000,000 for Connecticut River flood-control improvements from a conference report on the War Department's civil functions appropriations.

Members of the New England Congressional delegation insisted, however, according to word from Washington, that at least some of the flood-control projects were needed for national defense and should, therefore, be given Congressional approval.

The need is especially great for a dyke for East Hartford to cost $249,000, Representative J. Joseph Smith (D) of Connecticut, a member of the House Military Affairs Committee, declared. The dyke is needed to preserve highway access to the airplane factories in East Hartford, particularly the Pratt & Whitney airplane motor plant, he said.

To expedite approval of this

Continued on Page 15, Column 7

President Asks Speedy Approval Of Another Billion for Defense; Allies Slipping from Nazi Trap

Both sides scissoring 'pockets' in rush to Coast — New defense line further south.

By the Associated Press

French and British warships rushed the evacuation of soldiers from the rapidly narrowing battlefield of Flanders today as two divisions of the French rear-guard units covering the retreating armies broke through new German lines across the Belgian "pocket" to reach the only exit remaining to the Allies—Dunkirk.

These divisions, numbering perhaps 30,000 men in all before they underwent the attack in Flanders, were said to have reached the Channel port just as Germany's mechanized legions laid siege to the town.

Armored columns attacked Dunkirk and hampered the French rear guard which covered itself with phalanxes of tanks.

90,000 Safe, Is Estimate

Reliable British sources estimated today that a total of about 90,000 British, French, and Belgians had been landed in England from the Flanders battleground, amid severe German attacks from the air and on the sea.

About two-thirds of these are British. The total figure, 90,000, is approximately one-half the original strength of the British Expeditionary Force of 175,000 in Flanders. Hence about one-third, or 58,000, of the original British force is estimated by these sources to be safely home.

There are no figures here on total British or Allied casualties. However, both French and British sources estimate German casualties at about 500,000.

Men of the B. E. F. and their French comrades were being landed every hour at southeast English ports from craft of all sizes and descriptions.

French and British units, seeking to protect the rear of the retreating troops, and to hold back the walls of the escape corridor to the sea, were endangered by German attacking forces which were reported by the German High Command to have broken through the Belgian pocket in a line between Ypres and Cassel.

Thus sections of Allied forces were believed to be isolated in two new pockets north and south of Lille, with the third pocket, bordering on the sea, being rapidly evac-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Aid-for-Allies Tide Rises

American opinion in favor of more active aid to the Allies today enlisted some of the Nation's leading citizens.

In Boston, Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, proposed release of planes and other war material. He also asked repeal of laws now preventing voluntary American enlistments in Allied armies, and the speeding of armament transportation.

In New York, Frederic R. Coudert, influential world authority, said "we must sustain the Allied cause and the Allied lines as the first defense of the United States." He believes prompt aid is necessary unless "we are prepared to scuttle the Monroe Doctrine."

In Washington, Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont declared in an interview that every fighting plane which can safely be spared should be sent at once. Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, favored credits to the Allies.

Italy Halts on Brink of War; Pre-Military Phase Opened

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, May 31—Italy's threat of entering the war is shifting today from the propagandist to the pre-military phase.

For the moment the mounting rhythm of mere war propaganda on the home front has been interrupted and hangs in suspension.

This correspondent, however, was awakened at 4 o'clock this morning by the heavy tread of a large and fully equipped force marching toward the railway yards.

Other correspondents have had similar experiences.

All forms of propaganda short of war have already been invoked to discomfort the Allies. It is nearly three weeks since organized public demonstrations were staged in the streets. They have now slackened in number and have also become a commonplace.

Turning to General Topics

It is 11 days since the Milan speech of Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister, implying that Italy was on the verge of war.

Since then, the semi-official commentators in the press have rung almost every possible change on that theme. They are now turning from bare menaces to more general topics.

A week ago, long delayed air-raid drills were instituted in the central and northern cities. The public, however, remained unaffected. If there were extensive military maneuvers, they were not visible.

Occasional blue bulbs are interspersed among street lamps at Rome; they are not numerous and regular lighting has not been turned off.

In the last four or five days, there has been a cycle of warlike messages sent to the Duce by groups of students and officials. They declare fervent readiness to spring to arms in the service as parachutists or in other dangerous posts. Each new series follows the now familiar pattern.

Posters Less Frequent

Meanwhile anti-Allied posters which papered the walls when Germany began its lightning attack are tattered and new posters are less frequent. They have given way to a series of quotations in newspapers from Italian statesmen, past and present, denouncing Britain and France. They even add one from Abraham Lincoln deploring British imperialism. This cycle, too, is running out of its course.

Fascist enthusiasts have been educated to jeering at the Allies in the movie theaters and other public places, but the Government is not furnishing any fresh detailed grievances to point up war sentiment. No atrocity stories are published.

Attacks on the Allies remain general and frequently scholarly.

Meanwhile the organizing of civilian reserves to work on the home front proceeds at a pace which is by no means frantic. There is leisurely discussion on the rationing of soap, the newspapers explaining that this plan has only arrived at the stage of studying individual needs.

Private automobiles are again ordered off the roads beginning June 1 to conserve gasoline. There is no information to indicate whether the saving will be used for Italian or German needs.

Yugoslavia Conciliatory

On the diplomatic front, Italy is congratulating itself that Yugoslavia now has become properly impressed with the strength of the Axis and is in a chastened mood. Better relations between Rome and Belgrade are forecast.

There is much talk about a continued Balkan peace in which Russia is expected to share, and Italy takes much credit for its role as pacifier.

Count Ciano's newspaper, Il Telegrafo of Leghorn, even printed moderate and friendly dispatches from Paris this week.

The steady repetition of threats has therefore worn a little thin at the moment. It is in the nature of threats that they can retain their high pitch of suspense for only limited time.

It is equally plain, however, that this slackening is in the field of propaganda and thus may be only superficial. It does not affect basic military factors in so far as a short war involving armies rather than the whole population is concerned.

Military Side Uncertain

It is on the military side that the chief uncertainty lies. It is noted that Italy did not strike together with Germany on May 10. Nor did it choose the second opportunity when the invading German Army turned west toward the channel ports and let General Weygand consolidate on the Somme and Aisne.

A third opportunity would come if Germany completes its occupation of Belgium and turns back toward Paris. That day is being awaited here with some anxiety which the slackening propaganda here cannot allay.

Italy on other hand may be simply taking the logical next step in a campaign of threats which are not to end in war.

Four New U. S. Generals

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt signed a bill May 30 increasing the number of brigadier generals in the Army from 46 to 50.

Message to Congress bluntly warns of a world war threat—Sees peril in delay.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 31—Frankly and bluntly facing the prospect that "not one continent or two continents but all continents may become involved in a world-wide war," President Roosevelt today urgently petitioned the Congress of the United States to approve another $1,000,000,000 expenditure in American defense.

The most obvious lesson of the present war, he declared, was speed and he asked for speedy approval of his enlarged program.

There is danger in waiting, he said.

In a terse and hurriedly prepared message read to both Houses of Congress, The President described the events of the past two weeks in Europe as "almost incredible" and declared that these events together with the possible consequences of future developments" necessitate immediate and further expansion of the Nation's military and naval security.

National Guard Plans

The President also asked the Congress to grant him authority, before it adjourns, to call into service such portion of the National Guard as may be deemed necessary to maintain American neutrality and to safeguard national defense. In peacetime the President can call on the National Guard only at the invitation of State Governors.

So quickly has the President wanted to place has second emergency defense message within two weeks in the hands of Congress that he made no effort today to include either specific military recommendations or a total figure which he believes should be authorized.

Instead, he has instructed the representatives of the War and Navy Departments and other Government agencies concerned to submit their plans and proposals directly to the Congressional Committees. They may be expected to do so within the next few days.

President Roosevelt, however, gave his full support to the detailed recommendations which will be promptly forthcoming and he also asked Congress to approve a broad program for training and re-training civilians, especially young people, for employment in industry and in the service of the Army and the Navy.

Speed Full Production

All members of the President's newly appointed Advisory Defense Commission began organizing their work so that the Government's $4,400,000,000 rearmament program can start to be translated into actual planes, ships, and equipment. The objective is to achieve full production within six months.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee to urge the adoption of a 10 per cent increase in income taxes and larger levies on luxury goods together with a $3,000,000,000 extension of the debt limit.

Arms Aid Offered

CHICAGO, May 31 (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers will do its utmost to help achieve adequate national defense. Directors of the Association made the pledge in a statement setting forth the industrial problems involved in national defense, and measures deemed necessary for their solution.

"Industry recognizes that the situation calls for the full power of America's genius in industrial management and mass production," the statement said. "The National Association of Manufacturers commits itself to this effort, abhorring war and urging every possible effort to avoid it, compatible with the national honor and safety."

The directors, representing 7,000 industrialists with some 40,000 plants, urged that procurement — specifications, purchases, inspections and delivery—be placed in the hands of practical, experienced civilians.

The industrialists said that ample private capital was available to finance expansion of plant and equipment but added that tax laws and regulations must be modified "to permit wiping out the investment during the useful life of the new facilities."

Text of Roosevelt defense message: Page 6.

Full United States defense production sought within six months: Page 6.

This Changing World

Mature America—Brookings Institution Rebuts the Theory That the Country Needs Constant Government Sustenance to Make It Tick

By H. B. Elliston

Whether America, as the result of the slackening in population growth, is too mature to be returned to private enterprise is not so important nowadays as whether America is properly equipped in a world in arms. The former question probably has ceased to have much interest amid the present preoccupations with defense. But a year ago it was setting editorial sanctums agog, and one is reminded of the old argument in this and other columns by receipt of a study put out by Brookings Institution examining what was, in fact, the last edition of New Deal philosophy. Not much of the theory is left by the Brookings researchers.

Not much of this defeatism, as a matter of fact, had been left in the common-sense view of the American people. Americans are basically optimistic. If opportunities are scarcer as a result of the slowing down of population increase, they feel that America hasn't ceased to be the land of opportunity. And they are right. The opportunities are not so obvious—that is the difference. They will spring out of the industrial laboratory instead of rising out of the peopling of frontiers, and to that end David Weintraub notes that the number of industrial research laboratories in the United States has increased from 300 in 1920 to 2,200 in 1938. No new industry of automobile importance, it is true, has been developed out of this activity. But that is not to say that such a result is impossible in the future. Certainly there is no relation at all between the curve of population growth and the curve of inventions.

* * *

Another insurance of economic vitality lies in replacement. Industry should be constantly sloughing off its skin in bettering its product. An illustration of this characteristic of industry came recently from the President himself. In his last fireside chat the President spoke of the high rate of obsolescence in the aircraft industry. No sooner is an old model out than a new model emerges in the blueprint stage. To keep absolutely up-to-date, therefore, an aircraft factory must be constantly changing its plant and its methods—making new tools for newer machines. What is true of the aircraft industry should be equally true of other industries. Change is the law of progress.

Invention and replacement, in sum, are the means wherewith a country is saved from being mature, i. e., old and senile.

The theory which holds that America is too developed to have any private go-aheadness left in it was in fact the product of the prolonged depression which overtook America in 1929. That is the generous view of the matter. Some with justice would say that the theory came in time to justify the continuance of government spending which had become impossible to cover out of taxation. However, the theory is a familiar concomitant of depressions. What has been proved over the span of years to be a temporary situation looks like a permanent condition to those living through it. One of the expressions of this end-of-the-road theory was the lament of the United States Commissioner of Labor in 1886. The Commissioner noted the industrial development in half a dozen countries as having got to such a condition of maturity that he couldn't imagine any further absorption of capital or labor. The world seemed to this observer to have come to a dead end. Even in the United States the outlook seemed very bleak to this lugubrious commissioner. "On all sides," he wrote, "one sees the accomplished results of the labor of half a century."

Well, no demonstration in facts and figures is needed to prove that since 1886 the economic development of the United States and the world in general has been stupendous. It would have been an eye-opener to the 1886 observer. Writing today he would have looked back to the 80's and said that the world was laying the foundation for bigger and better accomplishments. That is precisely what the world is doing all the time. There is not the slightest reason to doubt that in the future there are just as many potentialities of economic vitality as in the past.

* * *

But new inventions, new processes and replacement, need new capital. Ideas will be still-born in the laboratory, replacement will be neglected, if capital isn't easily and readily and cheaply available. This is the subject of the Brookings study. Not only does the study show that there is still ample basis for large-scale private capital construction—new housing is an obvious example—but it proves that dams have been set up to prevent capital from going to work. Particularly do the authors cite as obstacles tax policies, SEC regulations, deficit spending, and government competition.

Much has been done to reduce the dams since the recent time when the consumer-minded administration at last came to realize what Alvin H. Hansen told the O'Mahoney inquiry, namely, that it is the margin of income created by the capital goods industries which fills the gap between prosperity and depression. More dam-reduction remains to be done in the new cause of filling in the gap made by unpreparedness. America would have been better prepared today if the restrictions on capital employment, that is, on industrial output, had not been so severe.

Hillman Faces Big Task On Labor and Defense

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 31—President Roosevelt is not prepared to see factional labor rivalry in industrial "bottlenecks" hamstring America's emergency preparedness program it is made clear here, and quick action is expected to meet the first test precipitated by a strike call at Kearny, N. J., affecting four Navy vessels at the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company.

Heaviest burden of labor statesmanship falls on Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, just named member of the President's Advisory Committee on National Defense. Upon this head of 259,000 clothing workers, in large part recruited in New York's East Side, himself a Lithuanian immigrant, falls the task of making America's gigantic preparedness program mesh with a national labor movement that is split to its foundations with bitterness and rivalry of feuding factionalism.

The Kearny situation fell out of a clear sky after President Roosevelt's three-fold appeal for no war millionaires, no strikes, and maintenance of recent social gains. As a simple of others likely to follow in vital defense industries, combined with the bitter division within labor, it is believed by many to confront Sidney Hillman with a harder task than any other member of the new Defense Commission. A drive to end the rift between the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor is expected as one of his first acts.

At Kearny, the shipbuilding company employs 6,000 men now working on four warships and five merchantmen with orders totaling $43,000,000. After three weeks of unsuccessful negotiations the contract with the Maritime and Shipbuilding (C. I. O.) Union local has expired, despite vain pleading with the men not to walk out by their union leaders, over the demand of a 10-cent-an-hour pay increase, and a week's paid summer vacation. The company offers a 2½ to 4-cents-an-hour increase and paid vacation to employees of three years' standing. Workers argue that increased living costs require higher pay. The issues dividing contestants are not wide and quick mediation is hoped, but it throws into sharp relief the difficulties in bottleneck industries lying ahead.

Mr. Hillman was chosen for his post, it is understood, as one halfway between the A. of of L. and C. I. O. Although a principal Vice-President of the C. I. O., he told a stamping, cheering 25th anniversary convention of his Clothing Workers Union on May 22 in New York that he regarded John L. Lewis's refusal to continue peace negotiations with the A. F. of L. as a "mistake." Convention representatives trooped through the hall for 20 minutes after his declaration declaring, "We want peace," and "We want unity."

Under the headline, "Hillman Blames Lewis!" the news service letter of the A. F. of L. tells the story as a blow at John L. Lewis. Federation leaders, however, have been quick to attack both President Roosevelt and Mr. Hillman, in the latter's appointment to the Defense Council, and demand why a Federation representative was not included. John P. Frey, President of the Federation's Metal Trades Department, yesterday continued the attack, calling Mr. Hillman's appointment "very much like appointing an artificial flower maker to take charge of a gang of boilermakers."

Mr. Hillman is regarded here in objective circles as one of the ablest labor statesmen in the country. While amity with Mr. Lewis has been maintained he has differed with him on fundamental points, such as Mr. Lewis's breaking off peace negotiations with the A. F. of L., and his attack on a Roosevelt third term. Mr. Hillman's negotiating ability played a part in keeping the new auto workers' union united and within the C. I. O. His quarter-century incumbency of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers presidency has been featured by sweeping social programs including unemployment insurance, co-operative enterprises, banking, housing, and education. He represents the powerful group in the C. I. O. that would make peace with the A. F. of L. and close labor's rift.

At dozens of points this rift now threatens the national defense program. Typical is the C. I. O. determination to organize the aircraft industry against the Federation's drive in the same field. Simultaneously, on the West Coast the C. I. O. Longshoreman's Union, under Harry Bridges, is picketing shipments to the Consolidated Steel Co., at Los Angeles because the latter has a contract with the A. F. of L. The steel company is furnishing steel to several Maritime Commission ships being built there. Dozens of other inter-union controversies could be cited. Combined with demands for higher pay in bottleneck industries they are calculated to call on all Mr. Hillman's labor statesmanship.

Lebrun Praises Troops' Heroism

PARIS, May 31 (AP)—President Lebrun sent a radio message yesterday to Gen. Georges Blanchard, Commander of the French forces in Flanders, conveying France's admiration for the heroic struggle of General Blanchard's troops.

The President said the battle of Flanders would go down in military history as one of the greatest of all times.

'Just Like Home, Isn't It, Mama?'

Dining on the Challenger
The Union Pacific-Chicago and North Western new low-priced train

Railroads of Today an Allure to Tourists

By M. Le Tour
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A million railroad men and women offer their services in helping you see America this summer. Eleven thousand air-conditioned cars are waiting, cool, bright, and clean, to take you to your chosen destinations. One hundred and thirteen streamlined trains, each with as much personality as a stage coach lead-horse, are quivering in Round Houses for the command to go.

Any of them would give you a wonderful ride, faster, safer, cheaper than ever before in history.

The thrill of train travel has come back. Eighty years ago Americans stood out in the rain to see "the cars go by." Millions of people could imagine no greater excitement than riding on one of them. In some parts of Europe, indeed, many passengers were most contended when trains traveled slowly and along circuitous routes. The longer it took a train to get to a destination the happier some of the travelers were. If passengers went places too fast they thought they weren't getting their money's worth.

Even in our own land, very pretentious people gladly underwent many inconveniences for the huge delight of whisking through the country in a train at the unheard of speed of 25 miles an hour.

Lost Their Lure

Then, in time, trains lost their lure. Automobiles made a greater appeal. It was more fun for one to drive, himself, to be his own master, to possess his own vehicle. There was more luxury about it: one could show off better; he had a keener feeling of "belonging."

But now a transformation has taken place. Some trains are among the flashiest things on wheels. They look romantic again. They make you think of arrows, speeding towards the sun. They are agile, lithe, colorful, gilded as with silver or with gold. They are speedy, beyond all regular ground vehicles. They are almost as punctual as the stars.

Some are beautiful, inside and out, with a beauty that woos and commands. The look of oldness has gone. The appearance of pompous indifference has vanished. Some are as bright ships, painted after each voyage, as the graceful sailboats that have inspired admiration through all the ages. Some of them become popular favorites, as masters of sport. We call them intimately by name as a professor or movie star. We are proud of trains again and love them.

It is a relief to ride on them. They keep one cool. They keep one clean. They are very comfortable. They convey you with no strain. They bring you to the end of the journey fresh, in bright apparel, ready for work or play, without weariness.

And they serve you well. They are kind to you. They treat you as a long-expected guest—which you are. They ask about your wants. They make you happy and a bit flattered. You feel as though the greatest corporation in America were scurrying about to be nice to you.

Monitor Traveltalks

Within the past 10 years railroad passenger service has made greater progress than in any other decade of history.

This is first seen in increased speed. In 1930 there were not many mile-a-minute passenger train runs—altogether about 1,000 route-miles. By the end of 1939 there were 1,070 regular passenger train runs, a mile-a-minute or faster, start-to-stop. Many of them over certain stretches go from 70 to 100 miles an hour. The route-miles at this speed have increased from 1,000 to 65,000.

Since 1930 twenty-five hours have been taken from the New York-Pacific coast run. Between Chicago and St. Paul there is a saving of four hours; between Chicago and Denver no fewer than 11. Trains now go from New York to Chicago four hours quicker than the very best a few years ago. Almost six hours have been cut from the New York-Miami schedule in 10 years. These are only samples of increased speed in every part of the country.

This is largely due to streamlined trains, which have proved vital factors in popularizing travel by rail. The first one was placed in service in 1934. By 1937, forty-eight were in daily operation. Now 113 are regularly used by 22 different American railroads.

In construction these trains have attained a goal that only alchemists used to dream of: they are very much lighter and appreciably stronger than former trains. In addition, they are more powerful, while fuel costs tend to be less. The locomotives are usually lighter. These streamliners "float" on rubber, run on ball bearings and absorb shocks better than any trains yet made. They are joined together as one piece, like a single tunnel, so you hardly notice when you pass from car to car.

Air-Conditioning

Another phenomenal improvement, which although new and revolutionary, has become commonplace, is air-conditioning. The first air-conditioned Pullman car was put into experimental service in 1927. In 1931 the first fully air-conditioned passenger train appeared. By the end of 1933 there were 648 air-conditioned passenger cars in this country. Now there are 11,715. Nothing has done so much as this to make travel clean, quiet, and comfortable. It costs from $6,000 to $9,000 to air-condition a car.

It deserves to be remembered, also, that no kind of travel is so safe as by train; that 1938 won an all-time record and 1939 beat 1938. A great many major roads have operated for a full decade without losing a single passenger.

And in spite of all these improvements the average passenger dollar buys 21 more miles than 10 years ago. In 1928 passenger-mile cost 2.85 cents; 1939, 1.84.

Now you can take a round trip over almost the whole of the United States, from any point, stopping at any point enroute, within a two months' period, for $90.

In addition, you can travel by train on credit and pay in installments.

On many of the trains excellent food is served as cheaply as in a good cafeteria. In some trains it is even brought to your seat.

When you ride on a swift, beautiful, clean train that treats you with all the consideration due an honored guest, it will be well to recall that this democracy provides service for common people that no dictatorship has matched.

University Women See Danger To Liberty in 'Anti-Alien' Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 31—Nation-wide debate is developing over proposed curbs on aliens, "fifth columnists," and freedom of expression in time of national emergency.

The American Association of University Women in a letter to all Representatives protests the anti-alien provisions of the Civil Liberties bill passed by the Senate this week. It sees "serious dangers implicit" in "enacting legislation branding as a potential menace any class of American residents." Attack is directed particularly against the Reynolds amendments to the original La Follette bill limiting to 10 per cent employment of any aliens by interstate commerce and imposing heavy penalties on industry for employing a Communist or Nazi party member.

Phases of the new controversy are breaking into Congress and print. Thus, the House Rules Committee gave clearance this week to a bill by Representative A. Leonard Allen (D) of Louisiana, calling for deportation of Harry R. Bridges, West Coast labor leader. The Washington Post, local Republican newspaper, asserts that James M. Landis, Harvard Law School Dean, after exhaustive study, found the Bridges tactics "were not revolutionary but in accord with democratic principles." The Post calls the alien bill "plainly unconstitutional" and warns against "extremes to which some members of Congress are prepared to go."

Similar phases of the controversy are breaking out on many other fronts. Patriotic groups and individuals point to subversive activity in other countries and strongly warn against permitting them at home. Conservative columnist Mark Sullivan attacks action of the three broadcasting networks for example in giving time to the forthcoming Communist Party's National Convention June 2. Arguing that "it is up to the Government," Mr. Sullivan adds, "the right of free speech? That is for Americans and American institutions."

Warning against hasty action the Association of University Women declares,

"There is real danger from those native American organizations which advocate and employ extra-legal means to suppress unpopular individuals or opinions. Such groups—and they multiply every day—find the attack on aliens a useful excuse for discarding safeguards to American liberties."

U. S. Warns Against Molesting Liner

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—The State Department, disclosing a general exodus of Americans from the Mediterranean area, cautioned belligerent governments today not to molest or delay the liner Washington in its forthcoming effort to bring American citizens from Bordeaux, France, and Lisbon, Portugal.

The belligerents were informed that the Washington, which left New York yesterday, was proceeding without convoy, with no passengers, cargo or mail for Bordeaux except two Red Cross workers and a shipment of Red Cross medical supplies and clothing. The ship has the American flag prominently displayed and is fully lighted at night.

The advice followed mounting indications from Italy of that nation's possible early entrance in the war.

Air Industry's Defense Note Pitched High

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 31—With the pledge of the American aviation industry behind any program for national defense, the National Aviation Forum wound up a four-day session here with the sentiment that air power must constitute a large portion of that defense.

At a giant "Dinner Aloft" banquet in the Hotel Willard—said to be one of the largest gatherings of the industry ever to take place—the diners and the Nation, through radiocasts by the principal speakers, heard again and again the warning that if America wants peace it must be prepared to defend it.

Postmaster General James A. Farley, the principal speaker, said that "We must prepare on a scale that up to recent weeks would have seemed fantastic." Regretting that civil aviation progress might have to be turned to purposes of defense, the Postmaster General warned that "We do not intend to be made the victim of any invader. We intend to keep the United States safe, and we do not propose to let any warlike power obtain a new base on American territory that might be used in the future to endanger the peace or safety of the people of this Nation."

Maj. "Al" Williams, onetime Navy speed flier, in an address that stirred the more aeronautically-minded portion of the audience, pleaded again and again throughout his address for a separate and independent air force which can plan, develop and operate real American airpower without interference and restraint from the Army and Navy.

Outlining his plan for fitting it into the governmental setup, Major Williams favored putting the separate air force under a three-way Department of National Defense—Army, Navy and Air.

At an earlier session Mayor La Guardia of New York proposed giving the President the necessary power to establish a virtual dictatorship over airplane production. This plan would make it possible in an emergency to procure airplanes and other equipment needed for fast delivery to the Army and Navy.

Under present methods, the Mayor said, it takes nearly four months to prepare and circulate proposals, advertise them, consider and evaluate design and award contracts for the purchase of planes.

Discussing his proposal for a "production emergency" Mayor La Guardia added that "No one with any sense would assume the responsibility of equipping the Army with the proper number and kind of airplanes within the time required unless he had this power. We must ask Congress to give the men responsible the power and authority to act."

Toronto Drivers Learning Safety In Hard School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Toronto police, conducting a thorough campaign for safer and saner automobile driving, issued summonses to some 16,000 motorists in 11 days on charges ranging from infractions of parking regulations to careless driving, disobeying signals, failure to stop at stop streets, defective brakes, speeding, and similar breaches of the traffic laws.

In additions to summonses, there have been many cautions to drivers for minor infractions of the rules of safe driving.

That the campaign is being successful, however, was stressed by Inspector Dun, who said that an observer can notice the difference in all drivers throughout the City.

Stricter examinations are being held here before drivers' licenses are granted, said J. P. Bickell, Ontario Registrar of Motor Vehicles, following the report from Chicago that stricter drivers' examinations in Illinois are aiding enforcement of the drivers' license law. In Toronto the rate of rejection on first examination is one in five, while in the province the rate is slightly lower. Prospective motorists are refused permits for lack of experience, and for not being familiar with the laws. Certificates are also withheld unless the car is in good condition.

Garner Wins Texas On 'Harmony' Pattern

WACO, Texas, May 31 (AP)—Texas' own John Nance Garner won the State's 46 votes to the Democratic National Convention May 28 at a tumultuous assembly which was finally brought to order by former Gov. Pat M. Neff of Waco, now President of Baylor University. The unruly delegates quickly swung into line behind Garner - Roosevelt "harmony" forces.

Following the pattern drafted at the time the harmony agreement was reached, the convention unanimously indorsed the Administration of President Roosevelt and directed that the delegation do nothing to embarrass the President.

The delegation, bound by the unit rule, was instructed specifically not to participate in any "anti-Roosevelt" or "stop Roosevelt" movement at the Chicago convention.

Resolutions, unanimously adopted, praised the "splendid" accomplishments of the Roosevelt Administration, termed the President's leadership "matchless" and lauded the co-operation of the Vice-President with Mr. Roosevelt.

Memorial Day Themes Stress Strong Defenses of Liberty

By the Associated Press

The American nation, grateful that Memorial Day found it at peace, paid homage again yesterday to the men who served in its wars—from the ragged Continentals of bedimmed memory to the doughboys who fought on the fields of France.

Reminders of the present European conflict were omnipresent. In Washington both President Roosevelt and Congress canceled their customary holiday to devote their energies to speeding the national defense program. Memorial Day orators made frequent mention of the war.

The contentment of a country at peace, however, suffered no eclipse. The World's Fair at New York entertained 316,899 visitors, a record for paid attendance. A total of 237,828 fans filled baseball parks for the seven big league games of the day. The annual automobile classic at the Indianapolis Speedway attracted 142,000, and five big race tracks counted 179,359 customers.

President Roosevelt, unable to get away from the White House because of preparedness problems, sent a military aide to the Arlington National Cemetery to place a wreath of spring flowers on the Tomb of the World War's Unknown Soldier.

The speech of the day at Arlington was delivered by Paul V. McNutt, who called for "total preparedness" to meet the threat of total war. The ideals and work of the nation's soldiers of the past he said, were jeopardized by the danger of "totalitarian aggression."

On the old battlefield of Gettysburg, Gov. Arthur H. James of Pennsylvania gave this message:

"Peace can be attained, if at all, first by preparing to defend ourselves; second, by tending to our own business and tending to it properly; and third, by setting as our goal the vision of an America of the future which can be a rock of liberty in a sea of anarchy and dissolution."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, speaking at Ferncliff Cemetery, Ardsley, N. Y., said:

"We must keep our nation still firm in the way we have believed was the democratic way of life—none of us know from day to day what may happen."

Paris Observance

PARIS, May 30 (AP)—United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt, accompanied by Premier Paul Reynaud of France and officials of American war veterans' organizations, laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier today in a brief Memorial Day ceremony.

Religious services later were held at the American Cathedral Church.

Ceremonies at the cemeteries, except that at Suresnes, near Paris, were barred by the war.

Three American cemeteries are in German hands and a fourth is under fire, the Rev. Frederick Beekman said today at Memorial Day services held in the American Cathedral Church.

Sound Labor Standards Plea Heard by Garment Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 29—A plea to labor by Miss Frieda S. Miller, New York State Industrial Commissioner, to assist in maintaining and building labor standards as an integral part of the Roosevelt Administration defense program and a detailed exposition by Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, placing responsibility on the Congress of Industrial Organizations for the failure to end the war between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., featured the third session of the International Ladies' Garment Worker's Union's fortieth anniversary convention here today.

Mr. Woll indicated that his defense of the Federation was a prelude to an invitation, direct or indirect, to the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to return to the Federation fold, where it originally was affiliated.

"I was extremely delighted in having your President (David Dubinsky) placed on the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor," Mr. Woll said in his introductory remarks. "I hope he will grace that position again in the future—and very shortly.

"While difference may exist between the American Federation of Labor and your international union, like in the friendship symbolized between your President and me, those differences should not cause us to have bitterness against each other, to enter into conflict with one another, to destroy each other, for in such process only the enemies of labor, and not the friends of labor itself, will benefit."

Enthusiastic applause greeted this.

Sol A. Rosenblatt, impartial chairman of the Coat and Suit Industry of New York, recommended to the convention that it support a program to safeguard American interests "against bearers of the fasces, swastika and hammer-and-sickle" by depriving them of the vote and having them deported by legal action.

Miss Miller, in her address, declared that the role of labor in national defense was as important as the building of 50,000 airplanes to render America "impregnable alike to blitzkrieg and 'fifth columns.'"

Pressure Frees Clean Politics Bill, But Is It Too Late to Permit Passage?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 29—The House Judiciary Committee today favorably reported the Hatch "clean politics" bill by a vote of 16 to 8. This rescinds an earlier vote by which the same committee shelved the bill for this session. A motion to discharge the Judiciary Committee had received many affirmative signatures and the clamor of public opinion undoubtedly helped force the committee to reverse its stand. The bill has already passed the Senate.

The bill would limit political activity by state employees who are paid in whole or in part out of Federal funds. A great many amendments have been added to the bill to lessen political activity and reduce the size of campaign contributions.

The law already forbids political activity by Government employees who are in the classified civil service. The number of these has been steadily growing and the Ramspeck bill, passed by the House and now before the Senate, would add a couple of hundred thousand more to the number.

Action of the Judiciary Committee may come too late to permit action at this session. This may have had something to do with the reversal of the committee's vote. The bill now goes on the House calendar. A resolution to take it up is then in order. Such resolution goes to the Rules Committee, which is dominated by Southern conservatives, a number of whom are elected in poll tax states where only a minority of the voters have the franchise. The Rules Committee may refuse to act on the resolution or delay it, just as the Judiciary Committee has done.

A petition may then be filed to discharge the Rules Committee from the resolution. No petition to discharge the Rules Committee from a resolution is effective until the resolution has been before the committee for at least seven days. Furthermore, the privilege of calling up a discharge petition on the second or fourth Monday following does not hold during the last six days of a session.

Representative John J. Dempsey (D) of New Mexico, sponsor of the bill, said he would seek to bring it up immediately.

All 10 Republican members of the Judiciary Committee voted to report it out; along with six Democrats. The eight opponents were all Democrats, including the Chairman, Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas. Democrats fear the bill will handicap their activities in the forthcoming election.

Strike Threatens Work on Warships

KEARNY, N. J., May 31 (AP)—A wage-increase strike of 6,000 union workmen at the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company threatened today to halt construction of four Navy warships, important cogs in the national defense program.

The strikers, members of Local 16, Industrial Union of Maritime and Shipworkers of America, a Congress of Industrial Organizations unit, began peaceful picketing of the plant at midnight despite urgings of union leaders to delay action pending further negotiations.

John Dempsey, national Vice-President and President of the local, said he told his men to reconsider their action because of the Navy ships under construction. An "overwhelming" majority voted to strike, however, he added.

No statement was immediately forthcoming from the management, but Mr. Dempsey said the company had agreed to close the plant today and meet with union delegates for further negotiation.

Third Term Seen Destroying Unity

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft (R), of Ohio, said May 29 that if the United States wants an effective program of national defense, "there is no possible argument for the present Administration."

The Roosevelt Administration, he said in a radio speech, not only has "failed to develop an Army and Navy with essential modern weapons," but he declared that it also was proposing to destroy "any possible unity in the United States by insisting on a third term."

Mr. Taft, a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, declared that if the Nation had "aggressive" secretaries in the War and Navy departments, it "would have secured better consideration for the defense programs."

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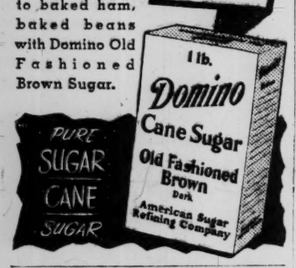

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Defense Task Mapped For 1,000,000 Youths

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 31—A program of modified military training for perhaps 1,000,000 youths under the Civilian Conservation Crops and the National Youth Administration was roughly mapped out today under legislation introduced by Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, a Senator long close to the White House.

The program revolves around the Byrnes amendment to the relief appropriation bill providing for establishment of special courses of instruction on noncombatant subjects in the CCC, essential to the "interests of the national defense." This training program would involve 300,000 CCC youths.

But under a more comprehensive plan at which Administration leaders are now at work, this training program may be extended to include the NYA, encompassing in toto 1,000,000 youths and requiring a special appropriation of $250,000,000. These funds and full authorization for the program, officials expect, will be asked by President Roosevelt in his new defense message to Congress.

Conscription Not Involved

In neither the Byrnes amendment affecting the CCC or the expanded administration training program to include the NYA is there any element of conscription involved, it was stressed.

Several bills have been introduced in Congress at this session seeking to establish military training in the CCC but the present legislation is the first to have White House support, as a part of the broader youth-training program. The Byrnes amendment provides only for noncombatant preparation.

As an amendment to the relief appropriation bill, the Byrnes amendment can be acted on within a few days and the relief bill will soon be ready for Senate consideration. Senator Byrnes is chairman of the special Senate committee on relief.

The Byrnes proposal authorizes the President to establish in the CCC special courses in noncombatant subjects essential to national defense. At present the CCC offers courses of various sorts to the youths, 85 per cent of whom are enrolled in its educational program. The Byrnes amendment would extend this educational phase of the CCC, stressing noncombatant studies. It does not require these courses to be compulsory for any boy now in the camps; but the subjects will be required of all future enrollees.

Subjects of Military Value

Courses would be introduced to instruct CCC youths in such special subjects of military value as road construction, photography, signal communications and radio, cooking, baking, and first aid. The Senator pointed out that his amendment does not restrict the agenda to these few courses, the subjects being left to the discretion of those in charge of the CCC camps, advised by the military.

The Senator emphasized that this program "will not require any boy to enter the Army or the Navy."

The program is, however, the first introduction of activities of a military nature in the camps. It is described as a noncombatant or modified training program for defense. The program will not affect the regular outdoor work in the camps, but will be carried out after hours as are the present educational activities.

Local Advisory Boards

Training of skilled workers for jobs in industries vital to the armament program also is contemplated by the Administration. The United States Office of Education is making a survey of vocational training facilities in public schools, and more than a thousand local advisory boards have been formed to co-operate with the Federal agency in outlining training courses.

Officials said that reports received thus far indicated that about 150,000 persons could be trained during the summer. The proposed courses would vary in length in accordance with whether training was given for "semi-skilled" jobs, which would require only a few weeks, or for skilled work.

As it is being outlined, the program would not interfere with the vocational training regularly offered in the public schools, since it would be intended primarily for persons 18 years old or older.

Willkie Advises U. S. Show That Democracy Works

TOPEKA, Kan., May 31 (AP)—Wendell L. Wiflkie, arriving for a brief visit with Alf M. Landon, told a crowd which greeted him at the railroad station yesterday:

"The lights of liberty are going out in Europe today one by one. The only thing this fellow Hitler respects is strength. The way to make this Nation strong is to show that we can make an industrial and agricultural system function under the democratic process."

Mr. Landon, 1936 Republican presidential nominee, climbed onto a baggage truck with the New York utilities executive, who has been mentioned as a possible 1940 candidate, to introduce him as the "vigorous, energetic and amazing Wendell Willkie."

"The President is a piker," Mr. Willkie told the gathering, "when he talks about bringing the annual income up to $80,000,000,000. I say we can make it $150,000,000,000. That's the only way we are going to avoid back-breaking taxes for national defense."

Recalling that he had been in Kansas before as a harvest hand and later as a school teacher, Mr. Willkie asserted he was thoroughly enjoying his "third trip" and added:

"Don't let anyone tell you I'm an economic royalist. I know what it means to work with my hands more than any bird in Washington."

"I'm the cockiest fellow you ever saw," was his parting shot to the crowd. "If you want to vote for me, fine. If you don't, go jump in the lake and I'm still for you."

Mr. Landon invited about 30 Republican officials and newspapermen to his home to meet Mr. Willkie. There the New Yorker in a formal statement said "the United States has not been attacked, and I do not think it will be."

After dinner at the Landon home Mr. Willkie left by train for Denver and Salt Lake.

Leaders at Library Association Conference

American Library Association
Carl H. Milam
Secretary of the American Library Association, which is meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio.

American Library Association
Gretchen Westervelt
Chairman of the School Libraries Section of the American Library Association.

American Library Association
Irene Fetty
Chairman of the Junior Members Round Table of the American Library Association.

American Library Association
Helene H. Rogers
President of the National Association of State Libraries, which is meeting during the conference.

U. S. Libraries Demand Freedom in Choice of Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 31—Despite moves in various cities to ban certain books from public libraries, the American Library Association is determined to defend its "bill of rights" and to give the American readers both sides of controversial questions. It has decided to maintain its right to offer well documented, authoritative books to the public even if the books should advocate political ideas contrary to democratic ideals, according to action taken at the conference of the Association in session here.

A standing committee on "intellectual freedom" to function after the conference is over is being appointed which will throw its forces and influence behind any librarian or any library board confronted with demands for censorship, it was reported yesterday.

"Freedom to read" goes along with freedom of speech and freedom of the press, librarians maintain. "Intellectual freedom is never permanently assured and is especially endangered by war," declared Carl H. Milam, Executive Secretary of the Association. "The right of the citizen to find in his library the best material on all sides of controversial public questions must be protected at any cost."

Answer to Objectors

The action of the Association comes as a safeguard against objections reported the past year from minority groups in California, New York, Illinois, Indiana, and Massachusetts, objecting to what they called "subversive" literature in public libraries.

The whole subject of censoring library books was aired last night when the "Town Meeting of the Air" moved to Cincinnati to discuss "Should libraries restrict the use of subversive publications?" By agreement, the term "subversive publications" was defined as those having a tendency to undermine or destroy confidence in the social, economic, or governmental systems under which we now live in the United States.

Gilbert Betman, former Attorney General of Ohio, held the position that present day circumstances require that the librarians' attitude toward subversive publications should be restrictive. Americans believe in their democracy, he said, and do not wish their own or their children's confidence undermined by subversive publications. Not long ago, he said, democratic government was sought by all people.

"But now we suddenly find that the dictator becomes glorified," he continued. "The argument runs that democratic processes are too slow and that the right of the individual must be surrendered. We now find democracy, as an institution of government, put upon the defensive in the minds of men."

"Fifth Column" Contention

"Tops in 'fifth column' armament today is propaganda by the written word promulgated by governments to drown political ideals opposed to the democratic system. The spearhead of these subversive publications is pointed right at the portals of our American libraries; their entrance should be restricted," he concluded.

Answering Mr. Betman, and affirming that "restriction of any kind is wholly undemocratic and contrary to American theory," Arthur Garfield Hays, National Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, maintained that democracy must justify itself and cannot be preserved by silencing the advocates of change. "Democracy must convince the people that it is better for them to live under it than under a Hitler or a Stalin," he said. "How can anyone feel sure unless he is free to read anything anybody has written on the subject so that we actually have a free trade in ideas and not a restrictive trade?

"Democracy has no meaning," concluded Mr. Hays, "if someone else is to tell me what I may think, say, or read. It is about time that Americans proclaimed their faith in democracy," he declared. "What this country needs is a regeneration of men who not only believe in, but who are not afraid of freedom."

Consumer Wins a Voice On New Defense Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 31—Guardian of the family pocketbook against undue price rises from the enlarged national defense program will be Miss Harriet Elliott, Dean of Women at the University of North Carolina.

Named by President Roosevelt to be the only woman member of his National Defense Commission, Miss Elliott will enlighten housewives as to whether they are being made victims of war profiteers. Announcing her appointment, the President described her job—one new in wartime—as highly important.

This is not the first time Dean Elliott has stepped out of her collegiate role for public service. Her biggest outside job heretofore was to help Mrs. Mary Dewson, former head of the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee, organize her "reporter plan" for educating women in democratic policies. At that time she traveled over the country, organizing women's groups and inspiring them to action.

Active in Politics

For 21 years before becoming Dean of Women, Miss Elliott taught political science at the University of North Carolina. She practices what she preached, organizing the first women's suffrage group in North Carolina in 1913. She was a charter member of the National League of Women Voters, and has been a regular attendant at annual conferences of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War.

Long active in party politics, Miss Elliott climbed high on the Democratic ladder at the Philadelphia Convention in 1936 when she served as one of 14 members of the Women's Advisory Platform Committee and was elected alternate to the Platform Committee and was one of the first women ever to attend its sessions.

Putting a spokesman for the consumer on a national defense board is an innovation growing out of increased attention given the consumer on all fronts in the last few years.

Consumer Service

Though the Government has long performed certain services for the housewife, the viewpoint of the consumer along with that of industry and labor gained its first recognition eight years ago under the National Recovery Act.

Since the abandonment of the NRA, consumer activities have been chiefly centered in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration which publishes a monthly "Consumers' Guide."

Mrs. Roosevelt has taken a leading part in urging more government recognition of consumer interests. Last fall, when she attempted to ascertain whether abrupt rises in sugar prices following the declaration of war were justified, she found no current information available in any Government department. At that time she emphasized the need for more extensive national price-investigating facilities, praising such services available in New York and certain other spots in the country. To fill that need will be Miss Elliott's job.

Canadian Indians 'Mobilize' For Annual Tilt With Tourists

By Ta-de-Win
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — All the way across Canada tomahawks and warpaint, brightly-hued blankets, and war bonnets are being mobilized for "battle."

Canada's Indians, from the Saguenay to the Columbia, are gaing out to meet . . . the tourist.

Blackfoot, Huron, Algonquin, Salish, and Nimkish—all are dusting off their beaded deerskins and unrolling the tribal teepees in preparation for the annual trading tilt with the ubiquitous "paleface," who thinks an Indian must live in a teepee and wear a bonnet of feathers or he is not an Indian.

But behind this highly publicized and decorative picture of the Canadian Indian—painted by travel agencies for the unwitting traveler—is the real picture of the present-day Indian, who more often than not speaks English, and whose traditional embellishments are laid aside for another season when the last tourist has passed.

The fact is that throughout Indian festivals the North American Indian is doing an impersonation. Beneath the feathers and beaded costumes emerge some serious and romantic facts—just as serious as the job of the Indians' immediate protector, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and as romantic as their own storied uniform. For the two—the Mounties and the Indians—are inseparable in the Canadian scene. The Mountie represents, both symbolically and actually, what the Canadian Government is doing to safeguard the Indian and fit him into the modern scene by earning a livelihood.

Indians must be protected until the public is educated to treat Indians as they themselves would be treated, the Government holds.

Outside the Dominion, groups of Indians have left home at the request of organizations, and broken promises have compelled their return with less money than the little with which they set forth. Canada acts to prevent such a contingency; as for example when a group of Indians left there last spring to take part in the Royal Easter Show at Sydney, Australia, they went in charge of the R. C. M. P.

When Canadian Indians are dressed in ordinary clothes they invite little or no attention and just as whites do, they obtain permits to sell and need no special protection. Travelers along the St. Lawrence River from Montreal to the Saguenay will meet Hurons and Algonquins who tend their curio stands where tourists come and go.

However, let the spectacular-looking Plains Indians of Alberta strut forth, resplendent in Indian costumes which they reserve for pageants and festivals and the retiring Indians become personages of some moment.

The R. C. M. P. have their hands full from June on, beginning with the Blackfoot sun dance of Gleichen, Alberta, which is followed by the week of the Calgary Stampede, when the Indians have an Indian Village, and after that Indian Days at Banff.

At Alert Bay, on the sea route to Alaska, the Nimkish Indians of the Kwakiutl-Nootka tribe sell miniature totem poles and baskets of an exceptional weave, and tourists go ashore usually under the guidance of some ship official.

Indian arts and crafts have assumed an important part in providing Indians with a means of livelihood, and Indians are urged to make only genuine and worthwhile articles, and display only what they are proud to sell.

Indians during the past winter have spent hours and days making their pieces for tourists. Every summer is anticipated by the Canadian Indians as a millennium, for then there are many opportunities to contact tourists when they not only sell their goods but share with the public their loved tradition of ceremonies which they stage for the white man's enjoyment.

McNutt Backs Third Term, May Seek Second Place

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—Third-term advocates, heartened by Paul V. McNutt's open declaration for renomination of President Roosevelt, called on other potential Democratic candidates today to "withdraw" and declare for the Chief Executive.

Some Democrats, however, expressed the view that all presidential aspirants should feel free to push their campaigns for the present, while others continued to voice unalterable opposition to breaking the two-term tradition.

Mr. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator and former Indiana Governor, issued a statement late yesterday saying:

"The Nation's welfare, now dependent upon total preparedness to avert the threat of total war, requires that President Roosevelt continue as the chief executive. It is my sincere hope that he will accept renomination for the Presidency."

For Vice-President?

Mr. McNutt, who had said repeatedly that he was a candidate only "if the President does not run," did not actually announce withdrawal, an omission some Senators interpreted as a desire by the Security Administrator to leave the way open for his nomination for Vice-President.

Frank McHale, Mr. McNutt's manager, said at Indianapolis that his headquarters would be continued to work for Mr. Roosevelt's renomination.

The only candidates who have said they were in the presidential race unqualifiedly are Vice-President Garner and Postmaster General James A. Farley. Neither could be reached directly for comment on Mr. McNutt's statement.

Mr. Farley, however, was understood to have told friends only a few days ago that he expected his name to be presented to the convention. Mr. Garner's candidacy recently took on the reservation that it was not a "stop-Roosevelt" move, but his managers insisted the Texas "harmony" agreement under which the reservation was made meant no let-up in the Vice-President's campaign for top honors.

Second Place Contest

Mr. Garner's name also has been mentioned in recent capital talk about the Vice-Presidential nomination, along with those of Mr. McNutt and Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana and Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina.

Besides President Roosevelt, Mr. Garner, and Mr. Farley, other Democrats who have delegates pledged to them for the presidential nomination are Speaker William Bankhead of Alabama, Senator Wheeler, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, and Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland.

Friends of Mr. Bankhead and Senator O'Mahoney said their delegations could be counted for the President if the latter runs. Senator Tydings' Maryland delegation of 16 is pledged to him only if Mr. Roosevelt is not a candidate.

Senator Wheeler, who like Mr. McNutt had said he was only an "if" candidate, made this comment of Mr. McNutt's statement:

"I don't think Mr. McNutt or anybody else has to worry about the President accepting renomination. Everything that has been done recently has shown very definitely that he will."

Better Children's Programs On Radio Win New Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—That parents are beginning to take definite action to correct the problem of children's programs on the radio is definitely indicated in a recent questionnaire survey conducted by Mrs. Harry De Lasaux, Radio Chairman of Berkeley Council of Parents and Teachers.

"The statements made by parents in the questionnaire," said Mrs. De Lasaux, "were much stronger than we anticipated, and show that many fathers and mothers have taken a strong stand against radio itself.

"There is a tendency on the part of the radio industry and the commercial radio men to laugh off the growing number of flare-ups on the part of Parent-Teacher groups. It hasn't dawned on the men behind the offending programs that parents and especially the mothers, are actually forcing their children to keep the radio set turned off most of the time, as the result of offensive elements in the so-called 'kid shows.'

Change in Viewpoint

"The radio advertising men should outgrow the rather humorous notion that a few 'militant clubwomen agitators' are inciting a group of awed mothers to boycott the products of sponsors of bad programs. Today when mothers discuss children's programs, it is they who speak vigorously, even if they can do nothing more than deplore the situation and keep the radio turned off."

"In trying to work out this problem of poor programs for children," said Mrs. De Lasaux, "it has been our aim to study the conditions behind the scenes of radio to discover why the problem exists. We have found one basic difficulty. The worst programs bring the best sales results, and the most successful shows have the most disastrous results from the parents' point of view. In other words, the children's programs that are intentionally supercharged with the mental narcotic of artificial melodrama are at the present time most listened to, and produce the best results from a commercial standpoint.

Showmanship Needs

"And another thing. Commercial radio programs are the dynamic, and sustaining radio programs are the static, element of production. Sustaining programs are just fillers-in between the highly publicized and highly dramatized sponsored programs. Sponsors spend large sums of money for their shows, or at least, many times more than networks or individual stations do for sustaining programs. The commercial radio shows are in the hands of the advertising agency, whose one great purpose is to increase the sales of its client's products."

Another difficulty in this connection as pointed out by Mrs. De Lasaux, is that educators know what a good children's program should be, but they do not have the commercial man's commercial point of view, and seem to lack the peculiar "showmanship angle" that the advertiser thinks is necessary to "put over" the program and its sales arguments.

Educators have many fine ideas for interesting programs, but the radio industry has so thoroughly gotten itself into a rutty formula that the children are educated to tune into the "bang-bang-he-got-me" "kid show." The commercial radio men say the educators educate too much; and the educators say the commercial radio men "commercialize" too much. Educators are too much concerned with "elevating" the young listeners; and commercial radio men are too eager to garner in the box tops in return for a tin badge or a trick code book.

Between the formal domain wherein the serious educator strides, Mrs. De Lasaux pointed out, and the rough terrain wherein the blood curdling showman lurks, there is good solid ground whereon to build good children's programs. In this middle ground the radio shows for young people can be at once dramatic and informative; absorbing and harmless. A program can be commercially successful and still be sane. If radio programs for children are built on the solid foundation of good sense and good taste, with educator and commercial man co-operating, many, many parents will withdraw their restriction in the use of the radio for children.

Mexican Flier On Good-Will Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — In a plane bearing the flags of both United States and Mexico, Maj. Antonio Cardenas, Chief Pilot of the Mexican Government's air service, hopped from the Burbank Union Airport on the first leg of a 20,000-mile tour to carry good-will tidings to the head of every Central and South American government.

Major Cardenas' plane, the "Presidente Carranza," has a flying range of 4,000 miles. Luis Madina, radio navigator, and Luis Herrera, manager of the tour, will accompany him.

"The purpose of the flight is to bring all countries of the Americas into closer relationship," the flying Major said. "We hope to make many friends for the United States and Mexico in this tour. We shall visit the capital of every government in Central and South America and take to the heads of those governments a message of peace and good will from President Cardenas of Mexico."

The tour will require from a month to six weeks.

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Key to Nazi Triumphs: New Uses of Old Ideas

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 29—If Germany has any mysterious new weapon, such as has been given much publicity, particularly in relation to an attack on England, it may be a new high explosive which tends to dull the nervous reactions of the men in the vicinity of the explosion, or perhaps a soporific gas.

If Germany does possess such a weapon, however, it has not played a serious part in the sensational victories of Herr Hitler's forces since last September.

On the contrary, one outstanding quality of this German advance has been the use of various known weapons in somewhat novel ways. They have been used in such a way as to give them the maximum effectiveness and surprise, and in quantities which in themselves have been the greatest surprise to their opponents.

While the French and British Armies were giving modern gun carriages to the light field artillery, German heavy industry was experimenting with means of making heavy artillery as mobile as the light Allied guns half the size. When prototypes for new guns and planes were ready for experimentation, they were tested in Spain.

They were retested for organizational efficiency at the annexation of Czechoslovakia.

Techniques Developed

They received an added test after the conquest of Poland. While the Allies were concentrating on the economic blockade and relying on the French and Belgian defense lines, the German Army went on quietly training and experimenting.

Its parachute battalions appear to have been trained largely after the Polish war, and dive-bombing technique was also improved over the large devastated areas of Poland from which all civilians had been evacuated.

Foreign observers here had assumed that the exclusion of these civilians from Poland had been to hide conditions in that country, including treatment of the Jews.

It now appears that behind this screen, Herr Hitler's generals did their final rehearsing for the main show.

During the period preceding the war, there were some observers here, including military experts, who knew the extent and quality of the German forces. But their reports and warnings usually were not taken seriously.

The revolutionary character of Naziism aided the self-delusion of the outside world. The bulk of the foreign personal contacts with Germany—British, French, and American alike—were with the residue of the older social and economic upper class, which was generally opposed to the regime.

False Hope Nourished

Even those who established contact with the lower classes found an honest and extensive reluctance to make war. On this basis the Allies had nourished the hope that the outbreak of war would see an internal rising against the regime. But these assumptions overlooked the deeply ingrained sense of discipline of the German people and the fact that one of almost every family was represented in the fighting front. The result was inevitably that even the upper classes supported the national war effort—without enthusiasm perhaps, but never with significant opposition—at least so long as that effort was successful.

While the outside world was thus deluding itself with visions of internal collapse in Germany, it discounted the power of Hitlerism to sow the seeds of discord behind their own home front.

Through the whole story runs the constant theme of methodic preparation, screened behind the delusions of a comfortable world.

With relentless efficiency, America's motor assembly method has been applied to forging a military machine.

Aviation provides an example of how this method functioned in its preliminary stages.

In France, Britain, and America, commercial aviation interests guided the form of development. Particularly in England, a group of manufacturers controlled the development.

In Germany, the Air Force could get anything and everything it wanted. Prototype planes were followed by production models with a speed incomprehensible in other countries. Here it was a matter of months. Even in America it was about two years. And whenever butter for civilians conflicted with the need for metals for armaments, the civilian desires were pushed aside.

Results Emerging

Now the results are emerging. Not better tanks, but greater masses, rolled across Netherlands and Belgium, while dive bombers which the Allies never bothered to develop, gave them support.

American aviators had seen the possibility, but the Allied General Staffs appeared not to have contemplated such a thing. Meanwhile parachute troops disorganized the rear and artillery of unprecedented volume and weight kept up with the swift advance of the motorized columns.

There was nothing sensationally new in the weapons, but their mass and ingenuity and use have added new conquests to the tally of German militarism, which bear witness to the singleness of purpose and cold methodical subordination of all conflicting interests to the one purpose of military victory.

Franklin Proposed 'Parachute' Army

Boston, May 31

Use of "parachute troops" by Germany does not represent an entirely new idea—for back in 1784, a reference to history discloses the American inventor and diplomat, Benjamin Franklin, wrote:

"Five thousand balloons, capable of raising two men each, could not cost more than five ships of the line; and where is the prince who can afford so to cover his country with troops for its defense as that 10,000 men descending from the clouds might not in many places do an infinite deal of mischief, before a force could be brought together to repel them?"

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Allied Sentiment Growing in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 31—An appeal to friends of democracy throughout the world to cast out any thought of defeat for the Allies in the war in Europe featured reaction here today to the position of France and England in Flanders. The situation, it was stressed in best-informed quarters, is serious but not decisive, and confidence was voiced that the Allies would take a stand along the Somme and Aisne, with their lines reaching southeastward to the Maginot Line forts, where, it was felt, they will battle successfully against the invading Nazis, just as they did in the first World War.

"The French Army is largely intact," Frederic R. Coudert, international lawyer and close student of European affairs, said in a statement voicing the consensus in highest quarters in New York. "It is commanded by a great soldier. It is standing on lines which it held for four years against the might of Germany. There is further reason for believing it can stand today and break the German onset. And if it does so stand, as I am confident it will, for the next six or seven months, the Allied cause is saved.

Defeatism Assailed

"Defeatism, faint-heartedness at the present time simply means that America will have to arm and fight alone for the preservation of the independence of the nations in this hemisphere. Unless we are prepared to scuttle the Monroe Doctrine; to retire to our own shores and await attack by an overwhelming power, we must sustain the Allied cause and the Allied lines as the first defense of the United States.

"It has become obvious that American public opinion now stands overwhelmingly for this, but defeatism here might seriously affect Allied morale and lead to an Allied disaster, which, for America, would be catastrophic.

"Our great armament and the Allied cause are inseparable. Those who oppose one are in opposition to the other, and if not guilty of technical treason, are, at least, guilty of bringing aid and comfort to the people who are the potential, and, if victorious, the most dangerous enemies of our Nation."

Mr. Coudert stressed that Communism and Naziism were "dangerous things" but that "defeatism may be even more dangerous."

Why Is U. S. Arming?

"This is particularly true today in regard to the Allied cause," he continued. "Among many it is said that the Allied cause is hopeless and, therefore, we should not try to aid. This, I am convinced, emanates from 'fifth column' sources, but may mislead many well-meaning citizens. Why is America today preparing a huge armament with its necessarily heavy burden of taxes? We are not arming against Denmark, Holland, Norway, or invaded France and threatened England. We are unanimously in favor of great national armament because we fear the aggression of an unbridled, ruthless, victorious Germany."

Mr. Coudert urged the need of moral and material aid for the Allies.

"I trust that our Allied friends may understand that it is essential that they hold for these coming months and that they realize that at the end of that time the necessary succor will be forthcoming. The public of the United States are overwhelmingly in favor of furnishing the Allies all the necessary equipment to countervail the German power which has so long prepared the mechanical monsters that broke down every Allied resistance, as they destroyed the small neutrals. This is so obviously in the interest of America—so obviously for the preservation of peace in this hemisphere—that it is certain to result.

"From all over comes a tide of opinion that we must give heavy aid that our factories, our workmen and our mechanical ingenuity are capable of. With such aid, victory can be achieved."

More Aid for Allies

Other men in high quarters and leading Protestant denominations simultaneously urged immediately fullest help for the Allies and gratification was voiced by many of them over reports that American aviators were flying military aircraft straight through to the Maritime Provinces of Canada, instead of stopping at the border and turning the aircraft over to Canadian pilots.

Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U. S. N., retired, urged even more definitive action for the Allies, declaring that "America must choose and choose quickly for no time can be lost."

"Spiritually," he said, "America is in the war. Why not actively?"

"We cannot conceal the fact that America has an innate fear of a change in the conditions of the seas should the British Navy now be defeated by the air power of Germany."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, was another who voiced the thought that democracy was challenged and urged that it be "defended by peaceful means as well as by military strength."

Mrs. Roosevelt Speaks

"We know today that what we hoped for—a peaceful world—is no longer with us," she said in an address at Ferncliff yesterday. "We had hoped, as many of the men we honor today died hoping, that never again would any human being suffer as they suffered. That hope we have had to give up. We have had to readjust our thinking, but we must be careful of our readjustment. We must remember that the worst thing that can happen to people is to live their lives in fear and hate.

"No matter what we have to do—granted that when there is force in the world, we have to turn again to force—men must not allow their spirits to turn to fear or hate. We must meet the situation we face today with courage and with calm. We must keep our Nation still firm in the way we believed was the democratic way of life."

Strong support of the Administration's defense program came from every responsible quarter, the Board of Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers issuing a statement pledging industry to fill the requirements of the program and denouncing any attempt at profiteering.

Lillian E. Bixby

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, who urged the United States to speed the shipment of fighting planes to the Allies.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 31—The more grave the situation for the Allies becomes, the more sentiment increases here in the Nation's capital for increased assistance by the United States to France and Great Britain.

This becomes more apparent both from statements by political leaders and public officials, and from the evidence of more and more co-operation by Washington to assist London and Paris. These are the latest developments:

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont declared that the United States should ship as many of its fighting planes as possible to the Allies without a moment's delay.

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, called for American credits to the Allies if such a course will avert "defeat for their cause."

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, indicated interest in a proposal made by Wendell L. Willkie for the State Department to ask France and Great Britain "publicly" what aid the United States can give to assure Allied victory.

Announcement by Dr. George Jackson Mead, Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, that the British Government has turned over to the United States the right to manufacture the best airplane motors the Allies have yet produced.

Rely on U. S. Resources

There are, in addition, several late developments indicating further the pressure under which the Allies are now undergoing, compelling more and more reliance upon the resources of this country.

Over Memorial Day British purchasing agents in the United States commenced a canvass for surplus small arms to be used in Britain when the attack comes against "our island." At the same time Herbert Straub, London tool merchant, arrived in New York to buy engineers' tools in New York, Chicago, and Cleveland.

Senator Austin, making his plea for immediate shipment of American military planes to the Allies, speaks as the leading Republican supporter of President Roosevelt's foreign policy. Senator Austin has seen eye to eye with President Roosevelt on the course which the United States should follow.

The Senator admitted that if this country should ship substantial numbers of military planes to the Allies it would be, clearly, an un-neutral step.

Nevertheless, the Vermont Senator believes the sooner Great Britain and France increase their air strength, the more assured the Allies will be of ultimate victory and the more insured the United States will be in its own effort to build up defenses.

In a dramatic sense Senator Austin's views are reflected by the statement of the British soldier who reached England from Flanders yesterday to tell the world:

"Our fliers are magnificent but it's volume that we need."

Senator Austin, who is Assistant Senate Minority Leader, declined to give an estimate of how many planes should be sent, or what quantities of each type. But he stressed that, as a sound defense policy, the United States should send all the extra planes it has beyond those used for training and ordinary activity. This would be, he agreed, a very substantial number.

At present, of course, huge orders for thousands of planes for the Allies are being rushed in American aviation factories, but large-scale deliveries are months away and, as the tempo of blitzkrieg welfare shows, it is now and not tomorrow that planes are needed.

Planes for France

A case in point is the scheduled take-off today of 12 Stinson monoplanes from Roosevelt Field in New York for Halifax, N. S., there to be transshipped to Europe for service. These 12 are among the first of 600 planes the French Purchasing Commission is reported to have ordered from Stinson plants in Michigan and Tennessee.

An extension of co-operation between the United States and the Allies was effected over Memorial Day with the announcement by Dr. Mead, who is in charge of the Treasury's new Aviation Division, that the British Government turned over to the United States the right to manufacture all airplane engines made by the Rolls Royce Company, makers of the Allies' best airplane motors. The concession included the right to use in any manner desired the patents to the famed Merlin—the 12-cylinder liquid-cooled engine used in the British Spitfires, Hurricanes, and other pursuit planes.

U. S. Firms Aid

At the same time two of the three largest American airplane engine manufacturers gave the United States Government license rights on all their engines for a period of three years. The companies, it was learned are the Wright Aeronautical Co., and the United Aircraft, producers of Pratt & Whitney motors.

Whether the British engine will actually be used, Dr. Mead said, depends on whether it is found to be superior to American engines.

The arrival of Mr. Straub, the London tool merchant, in New York to buy machine tools coincided with a statement from military sources in Washington that heavy Allied losses of mechanized and other equipment in the battle of Flanders are expected to spur British and French purchases of American war material.

Experts said that the British Expeditionary Force undoubtedly lost most of its mechanized equipment—about enough for one division—including tanks, mobile guns, and trucks. In addition, they probably left behind many planes, and large supplies of ammunition, fuel, artillery, and rifles.

Guards Retreat

Wide World

Gen. René Jacques Prioux

In command of the British-French rear guard in Belgium which is covering the retreat of Allied troops through the narrow corridor still in the hands of the Allies. General Prioux was reported in an official German announcement to have been captured together with members of his staff.

Berlin Looking Far Ahead To Nazi-Governed Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 31—The tendency here to assume that present military operations have been virtually concluded and that the time has come to look forward to the next phase of Germany's march to a greater empire, may not be the military view. But there is much serious talk here of the future form of Europe.

Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, Director of the Nazi Foreign Office, has been expatiating upon the intended political subordination of the surrounding small states. "The small nation loses none of its dignity when it submits to the protection of a great nation," he declares. "By submitting to the natural law, no one ever lost honor. Recognition of this fact," he added, "implies a new outlook on history and on present politics."

Dr. Robert Ley, head of the Labor Front, declared recently that it is Herr Hitler's "undeniable mission, given him by God and by nature," to bring Europe and the whole world "to their senses and therewith to make Europe and the whole world content."

Order has always been the keynote of the German conception of a new Europe.

Following Dr. Rosenberg's argument about subordinating the small states to the larger, the fact that Herr Hitler has appointed subordinates to rule the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, and Czechoslovakia appears to confirm the assumption that these areas are all intended for permanent subordination to Berlin's political and economic control.

German Concept of Order

According to Nazi thought, the way would be open for a type of ordered Europe which has always appealed to the Germans—a Europe minus customs barriers, language barriers, and political barriers, all of which are deeply distasteful to the German concept of order.

The Nazis constantly reiterate, when United States interests in the Western Hemisphere are mentioned, that Germany is interested primarily in an ordered Europe.

There is the greatest reticence when it comes to discussing anything outside Europe, except to concede Italy's claims around the Mediterranean, but there is great frankness in discussing the prospects of Europe.

The only obstacle to final realization of the freedom to remake Europe, say the Nazis, is the resistance of the Allied armies.

Netherlands Loss Estimates Greatly Reduced by Germans

By the Associated Press

The official German new agency, DNB, claims that it has "authoritative information" that the Netherlands Army lost fewer than 2,000 in killed and wounded, and that only a few hundred persons lost their lives in air raids on Rotterdam.

The agency charged the Netherlands Government, "through its propaganda agency operated in London," was trying to tell the world that the Netherlands lost 100,000 soldiers, and 100,000 civilians in Rotterdam.

"From informed quarters DNB learns that these figures are fantastic," the agency said. "Due to the swiftness of action, the Netherlands Army emerged from the war with slight losses. No conclusive figures are at hand, but it is certain the losses in fatalities was less than 2,000."

Most civilians, the agency added, had largely been evacuated from Rotterdam, where, it claimed, conditions now were approaching normal with schools reopened there Monday.

General Most Revealing

Meanwhile a subtle form of German propaganda was revealed by a correspondent who stated:

"When we entered staff headquarters no effort was made to hide highly significant maps. One commanding general had an enormous map indicating not only how the pincer movement was to work against the Allied forces in Northwestern France and Belgium, but beyond that how troops were to move in the offensive on England."

Since the map remained on the wall throughout the interview and since commanding officers do not usually brandish their plans in the face of newspaper correspondents the obvious conclusion was that the maps had a distinct propaganda value.

Details as to how the Germans overran the major section of the Low Countries with startling rapidity have been furnished to press correspondents during a tour of the front.

Antwerp, the important Belgian seaport and commercial center, it appears, surrendered to German forces in a typical coup d'état in which the garrisons of two fortifications were surprised and overpowered.

Antwerp's Burgomaster thereupon regarded further bloodshed as useless, and ceremoniously handed the City's keys over to the German commander.

Antwerp Damage Slight

Antwerp on the whole is but little damaged, but time bombs blew up even after the German had moved into what was Antwerp's pride the Scheldt Tunnel, an engineering marvel leading under the Scheldt River. In other words, it was the Hudson Tunnel of Belgium.

A big bridge across the Scheldt was dynamited by the Belgiums before they retreated.

To construct an emergency pontoon bridge the Germans had to take account of the fact that two changes of the tide and ebb daily made the difference 15 feet. This presented an engineering problem of the first magnitude.

It was solved by a device of windlasses at both ends which first wind supports of the pontoons at either end up and down as the water rises or falls.

The feat had to be accomplished in the midst of shellfire of the enemy.

The Germans claimed to have seized 1,000 bales of American wool on a dock in Antwerp, and large gasoline reserves and other raw materials.

Outwardly Normal

AMSTERDAM (AP)—Save in a few places like Rotterdam where the greatest force of the war struck, the Netherlands outwardly has returned to normal. The customary crowds fill the streets—strolling in the sunshine or sitting in front of cafes. Theaters are open.

The blackout still is effective, but the Germans moved the clocks ahead an hour and 40 minutes to conform with Berlin summer time, and the day now lasts until 10:30 p. m.

Walking in the streets or sitting in restaurants are numerous German soldiers. Dutch soldiers, too, move about.

The German military is the supreme authority, although local governments still function in collaboration with the Nazis.

When the Dutch phase of the war ended, all citizens were ordered to turn in firearms. They were warned against sabotage, particularly to agricultural crops, highly valuable booty to the conquerors. Generally, however, the Dutch penal law is in force, save in special cases, such as violence against German citizens—an act punishable by the maximum penalty.

Must Listen to Germany

There are penalties also for persons detected listening to non-German broadcasts or who circulate reports from such broadcasts. The Dutch radio now operates under German supervision.

Netherlands newspapers still publish, but they carry mostly foreign news provided by DNB, official German news agency.

Some restrictions have been placed on purchases, but so far no food or clothing cards have been issued. Purchases of soap and shoes are limited.

Private automobiles are banned, and while there have been no official measures taken against Jews, many business firms have discharged all Jewish employees—either on ther own accord or on instructions. Some Jews still operate shops, and Jewish suicides, which followed capitulation, appear to have stopped.

Americans Seek Way Out

The banks still limit withdrawals to 3 per cent of the deposit monthly or a maximum of 50 guilders (about $25).

Meanwhile several hundred Americans in the Netherlands have been vainly seeking a way to get home since war swept over the land.

A check by the United States Minister at the Hague, George A. Gordon, shows that none of them was injured in the five days of fighting that preceded the surrender.

Plans have been discussed for obtaining a special train to take the Americans out after the rail lines have been repaired, but nothing definite has developed. The train would be routed through Germany and Switzerland to an Italian port.

Film Stars Plan To Enter Service

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP)—Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier, English actors now playing on Broadway in Romeo and Juliet, have been summoned home by the British Government to enter war service.

The screen and stage stars said they recently volunteered, in letters to the British Ministry of Information, to serve in any available capacities.

They announced they would close their Broadway run on June 8 and take the first homeward bound ship.

PARIS, May 31 (AP)—Robert Montgomery, American motion picture actor, has arrived in Paris from London to become an ambulance driver with the American Field Service.

Anti-Nazi League Sees Drive For Irish-Americans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 29 — Nazi propaganda to the United States, taking on new shape and color, besides containing violently anti-Semitic material, now includes anti-British appeals directed to Americans of Irish descent, the Department of Investigation of the Nonsectarian Anti-Nazi League charged today.

Since British and French contraband inspections have made the regular Atlantic mail routes too risky, this propaganda is being sent by way of Russia and Japan with the tacit consent of the Soviet Government, the League declared, adding that it had come into possession of a package of propaganda emanating from Hamburg and marked "via Sibirien und Japan."

Propaganda addressed to Irish-Americans, which is particularly noteworthy in view of recent reports of "fifth column" activities in Ireland, was said to take the form of leaflets charging that "millions of Irish men and women had been forced by the brutal British misrule of Ireland to leave their country." Those who did not wish to leave Ireland were destroyed by Britain's usual method "in cases of resistance, by starvation," the leaflets charge.

Among the material in the package which the Nonsectarian Anti-Nazi League has obtained, it was said, was a cloth-bound book, violently anti-British and anti-Semitic and purported to have been written by a "British State Officer." Also included were leaflets asking the United States to refrain from helping the Allies and several pictures showing giant German guns, with captions boasting that these would soon be turned loose against Britain.

1940 Nova Scotia Exhibits Canceled

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia (CP)—The Nova Scotia Minister of Agriculture and Chairman of the Exhibition Commission, the Hon. John A. McDonald, has announced the cancelation of the Provincial Exhibition for 1940.

The fact the services have taken over some of the exhibition buildings and the suspension of the usual Federal grants for exhibitions for the current year were given as reasons for the cancelation.

Mr. McDonald said the decision was in line with action taken by other large exhibitions in Canada.

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SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT HEADQUARTERS

Irish Hotel Facilities Taxed By Americans Fleeing Europe

GALWAY, Eire, May 31 (AP)—This small west coast fishing town received an influx of more than 1,200 Americans overnight, most of whom were awaiting the arrival of the United States liner President Roosevelt to take them home.

Every hotel, practically all private residences and even public halls are equipped with cots and other bedding to care for the rush of Americans fleeing the war zone. Hostelries which nearly closed last week because of the scarcity of tourists put on extra help.

Every dining room in town was filled by groups of Americans.

The response to various consular appeals to Americans to return home has far exceeded expectations.

The President Roosevelt will be taxed to capacity. Cots will be set up in halls, lounge rooms and in every available space.

In spite of that, however, there is a question whether all who wish to return will be able to do so on this trip.

At first there was considerable grumbling about the arbitrary cost of $300 per cot on the ship. The complaints ceased after it was pointed out that the ship was making the eastward crossing without revenue of any sort and the majority of those Americans still here are here only because they failed to heed earlier consular suggestions that they return home.

Special trains were run across the country from Dublin yesterday and today.

Americans, finding they were allowed to take only £20 when they leave Ireland, spent the day in local stores. Many debts will be paid with the cash left here by the Americans, some of whom have been residents of Great Britain for 15 and 20 years.

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May 30 Greeting Sent by Reynaud

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—Premier Paul Reynaud of France told the Secretary of War, Harry H. Woodring, May 29 in a Memorial Day message that the French and American armies were united by "sentiments of unalterable brotherhood formed by common sacrifices on the field of battle."

Officials said the message represented renewal of a Memorial Day custom followed since the World War until two years ago when it lapsed for a year.

The French Premier said the entire Frencl Army "piously joins in homage to the valiant American soldiers who fell on the soil of France and salutes their heroism with emotion."

In reply Mr. Woodring said he was "deeply touched" and expressed hope "that our common dead may not have been sacrificed in vain."

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The Brighter Spots in the South of England

Shipyards in Britain Hum As War Building Is Speeded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In the great shipyards of Great Britain, in Scotland, in Northern Ireland, in Northwest England, in Northeast England, in lesser yards in the South, in the West country, in Wales, the sound of the hammer and the riveter now begin to beat out to one rhythm and in one time, as Britain starts upon a program for the building of a vast new merchant fleet on the system of mass production.

Britain's shipping needs have been summed up and the total divided into five or six different types and sizes of cargo vessel. Each yard engaged in the program—and that means almost every yard not busy on warship construction—is to build one type of ship and one only, and to go on building that type of ship until all previous building records are broken or the Government cries halt.

The total tonnage aimed at is naturally a secret. But from the industry's own statements it must exceed one million yearly by a very considerable margin. It may even approach the total of all the rest of the world combined, which, in a normal year, works out at around 1,700,000 tons. Britain's record is 2,056,000 tons, launched in 1920.

Hand-in-hand with this program for merchant ships goes a great building plan for naval needs. Competition between the two types of building is eliminated and assurance given that efficient use will be made of all available resources by the Admiralty. As far as the needs of the merchant marine are concerned, the Admiralty has taken over the role of Supply Department to the Ministry of Shipping.

Although the Admiralty is responsible for merchant building, leaders of the industry itself are controlling and diverting the new effort. Controller of Merchant Shipbuilding and Repairs is Sir James Lithgow, "Dictator of Clydeside." In peacetime he was chairman of one of the Clyde's most famous yards as well as director of steel, coal and electricity enterprises in this small district, which in 1937 produced 120,000 more tons of new shipping than did the whole of the United States. His Director is Sir Amos Ayre, famous as builder of "Economy Ships" in the World War.

Chartering Expensive

A major consideration which has led the Government to decide upon as rapid and large an expansion of merchant shipbuilding as possible has been the great expense involved in chartering neutral ships. British owners have complained that neutrals are in a position to exact heavier freight rates and are thus feathering their nests at the expense of this country's shippers.

There have been many signs of an uneasy feeling in shipping circles that when war ends Britain might be in a sorry position with regard to its merchant fleet. Shipping losses already sustained represent a greater reduction in carrying capacity than official figures suggests. The total of 21,000,000 tons of British shipping afloat is true, but not entirely relevant, for it includes every craft of more than 100 tons (including trip, pleasure, steams, and barges) afloat anywhere in the Empire.

Effective tonnage, it is calculated, is, as far as the war is concerned, not more than between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 tons. For Britain to end the war with a preeminent merchant fleet, fast building and good building is an urgent necessity.

Fears Allayed

The Government's new program is aimed at relieving the widespread uneasiness.

Assurances have been given to shippers that the new mass-produced ships are being designed to last. The "Economy Ships" of 1914-1918, built to standard specifications, were a disappointment in this respect and many of them had to be scrapped.

In the 1940-type standard vessels a basic demand on the designers has been that the vessels should be as simple as possible within the limits of long-term efficiency. The first requisite is efficiency, combined with simplicity. The next element of the designs is that they shall require the minimum time to produce, with as great an economy of skilled labor as possible. Electric welding is being widely used. Machinery and equipment are also being standardized. The result should be not merely speed of building but economy.

Production Versus Loss

"In shipbuilding yards all over the country cargo ships will be taking shape on stocks faster than our vessels can be sunk," Mr. William Westwood, General Secretary of the Ship Constructors and Shipwrights Association, has declared. The meaning of this in terms of tonnage can be appreciated when it is remembered that in the first six months of this war Germany actually managed to sink 600,000 tons of British merchant shipping.

Mr. Westwood points out that the industry entered the war fully prepared to make a maximum contribution to the national effort.

"The vessels which have been under construction in the past months," he adds, "will soon be added to the launching output, and soon there will be an exceptionally heavy demand on the fitting-out basins. It can be assumed that some of the vessels under construction will have only a short spell in the fitting-out basins as quite a large percentage of the work is now completed before launching.

"The backbone of present yard activity is, of course, the Government's decision to order a huge tonnage of tramp vessels of simple type. These Government orders will enable yards to build economically."

Moving Day at League of Nations

Wide World

Documents Moved to Safety

Workers of the League of Nations shown loading on a truck important documents which were moved from Geneva to an unnamed destination. With the threat of invasion hanging over neutral Switzerland, it was decided to move the League Secretariat to Vichy, France.

Vacant Seats

Members of the League of Nations pictured at the last session of the Assembly, when traffic in opium and other drugs was discussed. Note the many empty seats caused by war conditions in Europe.

League Workers Quit Geneva For Safety of French Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, May 31—For two weeks now officials of the League of Nations have been hard at work packing up with the view to closing most of the offices in Geneva.

Owing to the critical war situation in Switzerland, it has been decided to remove these offices of the Secretariat to Vichy in France. The central position of this watering place near the River Allier makes it a reasonably secure home for the League for the time being.

On May 16, Secretary General Joseph Avenol summoned the League staff and gave 205 officials and employees the alternative of resigning on the spot or continuing to work on the understanding that their contracts might expire at any moment.

The plans were to send 69 League officials to Vichy to carry on the main work of the Secretariat. Only 18 caretakers and gardeners were to be left in charge of the League's Palace of Peace in the event the transfer to Vichy is complete.

Library Closed

The famous Rockefeller Library, built under American auspices, which occupies a wing of the Palace, has been closed and many of its valuable books and records are being sent to France.

The present intention is to allow some librarians and archivists to remain in Geneva, but otherwise the League would be reduced to a mere skeleton force installed at Vichy.

Attachés at League Headquarters were said to have been disappointed that Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Norway had made no move to appeal to the League against Germany's invasion.

There was no expectation that such appeals would have brought them any practical help, but it would have placed their appeals on the League's records for future purposes.

ILO Continues Work

While the League work is being considerably crippled, the International Labor Office is continuing its normal activity. So too is the Opium Control Board, which only recently elected the Netherlands delegate as its chairman.

The Labor Office records have already been transferred to France.

Nazi War Code Turns Faults Into Crimes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hiding scrap metal, repeating information heard on foreign radiocasts, stealing a loaf of bread during a blackout — all are "crimes" in a class with high treason in Germany today, and are liable to capital punishment.

Petty offenses which in most countries might draw small fines or light prison terms—if indeed they were considered "crimes" at all—are now bringing the maximum sentence. And hardly a German newspaper comes out on the streets of Germany today without accounts of convictions for such offenses.

Violation of the regulations governing the collection of scrap metal constitute one of the latest of Germany's major offenses. Profiteering on the collection of scrap metal, or impeding the collection, "is hampering the German people's efforts to preserve their independence," and therefore calls for the maximum sentence.

Foreign Report Violation

Capital punishment may even be imposed for repeating to others reports carried by foreign radio stations, although no instance of such a sentence for this "offense" has been announced. It has, however, been imposed for cases of theft during blackouts.

One of the newest "crimes" is, as the Vienna newspaper Neues Wiener Tagblatt recently put it, "the unjustified hoarding of cash."

Reporting on three trials which took place on a certain day at the Viennese District Court the newspaper wrote: "In the apartment of Mrs. Stephanie H., 3,500 Reichsmark in cash were found. She was unable to explain sufficiently why she kept that sum at home." She could not prove that she needed it for business, so she was fined 300 Reichsmark or 30 days of imprisonment.

Heinrich S., a merchant, had 11,200 Reichsmark in his apartment. He said that he always was used to keeping money at home for wages and bills. He said that 5,000 of the 11,200 marks was to be spent for fur coats for his two daughters while the rest was needed for wages. The court took in consideration his excellent reputation as a tradesman and fined him only 1,000 Reichsmark or 40 days imprisonment.

Another German newspaper, the Hamburger Tagblatt, recently reported that the Gestapo had arrested a Naumberg farmer, for not "complying with the ordinances of the Government as to how to treat prisoners of war." War prisoners are used to supplement farm labor in Germany. This particular farmer had allowed a war prisoner working on his farm to take regular meals with his family and his German workers in the dining room. For this the German secret police arrested the farmer.

Another crime mentioned quite frequently in German newspapers also deals with war prisoners. During the World War all over Austria and Germany as well as in England and France, young girls used to collect money and buy food and other necessities which they distributed among captured Russian, French or English soldiers. Sometimes that was the beginning of a romance. In today's Germany almost daily newspaper reports tell of women sentenced to two, three and more years of imprisonment because "they have disgraced their nation when falling in love with a prisoner of war."

Those are a few "new crimes." But there are many others like hoarding of foodstuff, having more suits or stockings than allowed, or "storing" cloth for dresses or suits.

THE MILKMAN ALWAYS RINGS FIRST

NOW we don't say that Milkmen are faster or more faithful than Mailmen. For our hats are off to those men of letters who have established such an outstanding record for swift and unfailing service. But we do want to register a deserving word of praise to the man who puts Borden's Golden Crest Milk on your doorstep every day. He's up hours before daybreak. He completes his appointed rounds despite snow, rain, heat of day or gloom of night. And your daily Borden's Milk, fresh and pure, is always there when you start your day . . . a record for service which even Uncle Sam's mailmen can't better. Borden's Farm Products.

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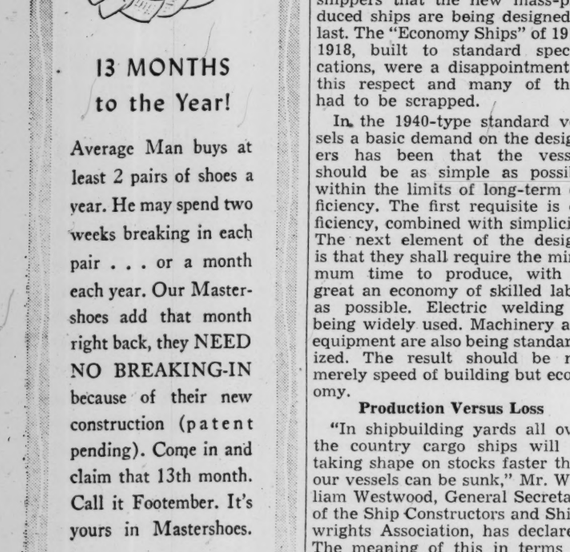

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Text of Roosevelt Defense Message

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's defense message to Congress follows:

The almost incredible events of the past two weeks in the European conflict, particularly as a result of the use of aviation and mechanized equipment, together with the possible consequences of further developments, necessitate another enlargement of our military program.

No individual, no group can clearly foretell the future. As long, however, as a possibility exists that not one continent or two continents but all continents may become involved in a world-wide war, reasonable precaution demands that American defense be made more certain.

An investigation into manufacturing resources since my message of May 16, to determine the practicability of placing additional orders with industry for special material, both to provide an early expansion of existing production facilities, and to obtain increased quantities of the special weapons concerned, has caused the War and Navy Departments to submit to me an urgent and new recommendation that increased appropriations and authorizations for the national defense be made before the adjournment of the present Congress.

Over and beyond the acquisition of this actual material is the evident requirement for the immediate creation of additional production facilities to meet possible future emergencies as well as present deficiencies in the making of munitions, such as guns, ammunition and fire control equipment. These facilities require a long time to create and to reach quantity production. The increased gravity of the situation indicates that action should be taken without delay.

The problem of defending our national institutions and territorial integrity is no longer a problem for men equipped with an indomitable determination. Modern defense requires that this determination be supported by the highly developed machinery of our industrial productive capacity.

The expansion of our defense program makes it necessary that we undertake immediately the training and retraining of our people, and especially our young people, for employment in industry and in service in the Army and Navy.

The requirements of industry and the expanded armed forces for persons with experience in mechanical and manual fields are obviously going to be great. We do not have such trained persons in the number that will be required for the tasks that lie ahead of us if our defense is to be assured, we have, therefore, the task of training a large number in the skills and semi-skills required by modern production in industry and by a highly mechanized defense force in the Army and Navy. A primary consideration in the training of skills must be, not the existing distribution of workers among skilled fields, but the distribution that would be required if our industrial machine and our defensive forces were fully mobilized.

In the national effort for defense upon which we are now engaged, it is imperative that we make full and effective use of the mighty capacities that lie in our population. Here as yet undeveloped lie the ability and the strength needed in the building up of our armaments to provide a sure industrial foundation for the meeting of any and all defense requirements. Without the full development of these skills, our national defense will be less than it must be in the critical days which lie ahead. Without the full contribution of our people, our defense ecannot attain the invulnerability which the nation demands and which we are determined it shall have.

The one most obvious lesson of the present war in Europe is the value of the factor of speed. There is definite danger in waiting to order the complete equipping and training of armies after a war begins.

Therefore, I suggest the speedy enlargement of the program for equipping and training in the light of our defense needs.

I have instructed the representatives of the War and Navy Departments and also the representatives of the several agencies dealing with the training of young men for noncombatant services to make available to the appropriate committees of the Congress the plans and proposals which they have laid before me.

These plans call for immediate appropriations to carry forward congressional decisions in bills already pending, for immediate appropriations to add to the program and for authorizations to enter into contracts which it will take some time to complete.

There is a specific recommendation I would make in concluding this message, that before adjournment this Congress grant me the authority to call into active service such portion of the National Guard as may be deemed necessary to maintain our position of neutrality and to safeguard the national defense, this to include authority to call into active service the necessary reserve personnel.

The amounts involved are large—over a billion dollars—but I believe that for national safety the needs are urgent.

Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The White House,
May 31, 1940.

Japan Proposes Voice in Any Settlement of European War

TOKYO, May 31 (AP)—Japan will demand a voice in any settlement of the European war in order to protect its interests in the Netherlands East Indies, circles close to the Government said today.

While Japan is neutral in the conflict, official quarters declared: "Japan cannot be indifferent to important changes in the status of areas and territories within the Pacific zone."

The possibility of German acquisition of the Netherlands East Indies, or practical control of them through a puppet Dutch Government, is regarded with increasing uneasiness in view of the enormous importance of the islands' resources of oil, rubber and tin.

The Governor-General of the Netherlands possession has assured Japan there will be no change in the volume of these exports to Japan despite the Netherlands involvement in the European war. But if the Netherlands East Indies were to become a German colony, it is assumed here that Germany would take all of the raw materials to bolster its own military and economic status.

While Germany has announced she is not interested in the Indies and France, Britain, Australia and the United States have announced their desire for retention of the status quo, the extreme Nationalists in Japan have been agitating for action on the part of Tokyo to take control of the islands before the end of the war in order to forestall whatever results a peace might bring.

These quarters are spreading the report that the United States would not intervene, stating that no nation other than Japan is capable of action.

Meanwhile official quarters insist that the government has not changed its policy of non-involvement, has formulated no concrete plan concerning the Indies, and instead will await developments in Europe.

Industrial Gains in Montreal Augmented by Foreign Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—More new industries came to the Montreal district during 1939 than in any other industrial area of the Dominion due largely to the number of European industries located, it was disclosed here recently.

There were 50 new industries established and nine plant extensions in existing industries, involving a capital of $13,200,000, additional floor area of 1,640,000 square feet, and additional employment to 1,200 persons in initial stages.

The large amount of new industrial capital outlay in the Montreal area is accounted for in great measure by the establishment of the Schneider-Creusot plant at Sorel which involves a contemplated expenditure of $10,000,000. Other industrial and commercial developments represent $3,200,000. As a group the newly established industrial developments range from armaments to wood sterilization, perfumery, parachutes, commercial fertilizers plastics (resins) glass ware, and silk printing.

Industries were moved to Montreal from Czechoslovakia, Egypt, England, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and the United States. Originating in Canada 15 establishments are accounted for by local capital, three by Ontario capital, and one by Alberta capital.

Already in 1940 a number of additional new industrial developments have been started. Other contemplated developments for which preliminary plans are now under way will commence operations by early summer.

Several of the new industries established here last year are now producing articles hitherto only imported into Canada, thus rated as virtually noncompetitive enterprises.

Uruguay Moves to Prepare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—This country—a "small but great democracy" as it is frequently called—has received praise for its quick initiative to unite the Americas in a protest against the "cruel violation" by Germany of the neutrality and sovereignty of the Low Countries and Luxemburg.

The Government of President Baldomir also has revealed its urgent interest in developing and co-ordinating continental military preparedness to meet latent perils involved in European aggression. It has approved the draft of a law soliciting funds from the Uruguayan Congress to buy "essential materials tor the Army and Navy." It also brought forward a bill for the military training of citizens.

Aggression against American countries can be eliminated only by combining military and economic resources, declared Dr. Alberto Guani, Foreign Minister, who interpreted the joint protest to Germany as "the first step in this direction."

He considered that the value of the protest resided not only in its connection with the Panama resolutions but because it carried a "deep moral and juridical meaning." It was the uniform thought of 21 civilized countries and this must weigh strongly in the universal conscience, he added, "because spiritual forces always mark the course for humanity, even during the most terrible outbursts of violence."

As an example of Argentine thought the newspaper La Nacion said that "the worship of neopaganism which has resurged in Germany may result in little notice being taken of the protest," but, "in the long run, it must have positive and imponderable consequences." The same source considered that Italy should take warning thereby.

In Buenos Aires, criticism of reinforced neutrality advocated by President Ortiz and Foreign Minister Jose M. Cantilo of Argentina has brought a sharp rejoinder from the Executive. A communiqué ratified the previous stand and warned that all acts tending to compromise high policy would be repressed. It was announced afterwards that the homes of leaders of the so-called nationalist movement were raided by the police.

Hillman Assailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 31—The appointment by President Roosevelt of Sidney Hillman, Vice-Chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and head of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, as a member of the Advisory Commission on National Defense is seen by Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, as unfair to labor generally and as "a blow at national defense."

Mr. Woll held that if one branch of organized labor was represented on the Commission, it was right and proper that the American Federation of Labor should have a place on the body.

"What the President has done is to put the entire vast problem of unemployment under the defense program in the hands of a representative of a minority faction riddled with Communism and engaged in making war upon more than 4,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor," Mr. Woll said in a prepared statement printed here yesterday. "The obviously fair thing to have done was to have both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations represented on the Defense Commission.

"The President might also have appointed someone acceptable to both the A. F. of L. and the non-Communist elements in the C. I. O. This man might have come from the railroad brotherhoods."

Mr. Woll saw Mr. Hillman as not competent to deal with problems affecting workers outside the men's clothing industry.

At Mr. Hillman's office it was said he would have no reply to Mr. Woll's criticism.

New Thrusts Change Lines

By a Staff Artist

Allied Withdrawals Shrink Coastal Salient

Shaded section shows territory occupied by the Germans, the white area indicating the rapidly narrowing strip held by the Allies in Flanders and Artois. Latest German thrusts have cut the length of Belgian coastline under Allied control, and have broken through the Belgian salient on a new line from Cassel to Ypres. The black arrows indicate the direction of the German thrusts, which ahe said to have penetrated at some points to the outskirts of Dunkirk.

Allies Slipping From Nazi Trap As Defense Line Firms in South

Continued from Page 1

uated. Farther south the Allies were reported to be still defending the French port of Calais.

British authorities estimated today that the number of British, French, and Belgian troops already landed after withdrawal from Flanders equals one half the original strength of the British Expeditionary Force. (It has been indicated that the original B. E. F. numbered about 300,000.)

Large Tracts Flooded

While the retreat from Dunkirk continued, aided by the covering attacks of the Allies and the flooding of large tracts of land surrounding the City, French troops together with newly arrived British forces completed a new southern front of about 200 miles along the Somme, Aisne, and Meuse Rivers.

This new front will be the scene of the main Allied offensive if and when the battle of Flanders, which appears to be nearing an end, results in the German armies gaining control of the remaining territory in Belgium.

Like an ancient fortress, Dunkirk is protected by a semicircular "moat" of muddy water several miles wide which rushed in from the sea when the Alies opened the canal locks, according to French reports.

Military sources said that Germans advancing from the southwest had come to a halt at the water's edge.

On the northeast side of the port, they said, the Nazis have not yet reached the water barrier and the Allies are combatting them in the area between it and the Yser Canal.

The army of Gen. René Jacques Adolphe Prioux, who the Germans claimed to have captured, the military reported, is retreating in a solid square.

The air above Dunkirk has been "literarry forbidden" to German planes by the hot fire of naval anti-aircraft guns co-operating with British chaser squadrons operating from bases in England only a few minutes away, a French military spokesman said.

Food, Supplies Landed

As the evacuation of Allied units from Dunkirk proceeded, vessels landed new food and war supplies for French divisions still fighting at the southern end of the corridor to the sea.

According to French information, the defense line runs approximately from Nieuport, passes eastward to the vicinity of Dixmude and then descends in the direction of Ypres.

The western wall where the British have been reinforced by several French formations and parts of the French mechanized units runs from the coast west of Dunkirk clear to the western end of the line of hills near Cassel. It descends to the west of Bergues but veers off around Cassel where the Germans Thursday took the Mount of the same name.

The army under General Prioux apparently was operating in two sections. One broke through the thin German line from Cassel to Poperinghe which the Nazis established temporarily. The other units were drawing back in their area.

The situation for the French troops still inside the Nazi pockets, with German infiltrations threatening them, remained "grave but not desperate," a French military spokesman said.

With the "line of mounts" salient, which the Germans established Thursday, fractured, the French apparently held an advantage for maintaining the breach.

Nazi Units Push On

The Germans, however, still held Mount Cassel.

Nazi advance units pushed on to "Mount des Cats," near Godewaersvelde, one of a series of French-Belgian frontier hills about 500 feet high.

South of the ridges studding the Flanders plain, the rest of the Prioux army continued to fight, the French claimed.

At Dunkirk antiaircraft batteries fired on German air squadrons seeking to blast Allied entrenchments and break up naval convoys that were bringing in supplies and carrying out withdrawing troops.

French and British troops, supported by shell fire from warships, maintained their positions along the eastern and western walls of the corridor protecting Dunkirk.

The German High Command reported that the main forces of French troops in northeastern France have been dispersed or captured, adding that some of them were "still resisting locally."

The resistance came from detachments which the High Command said were "encircled or scattered."

The High Command also acknowledged that remnants of the British Expeditionary Force still offered strong resistance in the coastal section around Dunkirk, but said that British forces near Cassel, on the southern edge of the triangular Flanders trap, "have been overcome."

British forces encircled in one of two lobes, dangling from the trianglar pocket, that near Cassel about 20 miles south of Dunkirk, were said to have been "crushed" in an attempt to break through to the north.

The other lobe of envelopment, according to the Germans, is a tightly-packed area a few miles square, south of Lille.

The success of the German envelopment was said to have freed Nazi troops for other tasks.

Activity on New Front

Renewed activity on both sides of the Somme-Aisne-Meuse River front running from the English Channel east to the Maginot Line was limited to localized zones, with the French armies on the Somme launching several "small operations" which drew German counterthrusts but left the line unchanged, according to the French High Command.

Patrol activity broke out anew in the Aisne sector east of Rethel.

In the Argonne Forest region between the Aisne and the Meuse, artillery batteries on both sides shelled each other's positions. A German raid was repulsed between the Meuse and the Moselle.

British and French troops fought off German attacks east and west of Dunkirk. The sea front was slightly reduced, running approximately west of Dunkirk to Nieuport.

The eastern wall of the escape corridor was held by part of the British Army and one French division along the Yser Canal line.

British soldiers from Flanders passing through London said they had inflicted five casualties for one on the Germans.

Belgians Rallied By Van Zeeland

PARIS, May 31 (AP)—Paul van Zeeland, former Premier of Belgium, said in an interview here:

"All the living forces of the nation who have escaped the enemy must be assembled and reinvigorated and put to the common cause which Belgium and her Allies are defending."

Dr. van Zeeland said he "does not despair for Belgium"—despite the surrender of the Belgian Army by King Leopold III—because "one is conquered only when he recognizes himself conquered."

Georgia Newspaper Editor Routs His Fifth Column

WASHINGTON, Ga. (AP)—The News Reporter, weekly newspaper here, came out May 30 with only six of the seven columns on the editorial page filled with type.

In the space usually devoted to the fifth column appeared these words in large letters:

"We will tolerate no fifth column here."

Anti-Japanese Action in Peru Blamed on War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—There are two explanations for the violent demonstrations against the Japanese colony in Peru which were accompanied by disorders and destruction of property and resulted in protests and apologies.

The Peruvian Government attributed the outburst to the "sensationalism produced by latest European news," which is considered to have impressed the popular imagination and excited the fear that this country might be the scene of similar, surprising events.

The majority of newspapers, on the other hand, explained that it was an explosion of discontent over the expansion of the Japanese colony and trade to the prejudice of national capital and labor. Fear was expressed, also, of a Japanese "fifth column."

Stores of Arms Alleged

The demonstrations occurred in Lima and provincial towns, especially in northern Peru, where there are more centers of Japanese population and industry. Many establishments were attacked and much damage was done. Participants alleged that the Japanese had secret stores of arms, notably at Huaral.

A Government statement said there was no justification for the allegation that the Japanese planned an attempt against Peruvian sovereignty and attributed the disorders to mistaken youthful patriotism. There was a radio appeal not to believe "fantastic rumors."

The Japanese Legation denied the existence of military organizations or arms among their colonists. It branded as false the assertions that Japanese immigration had contributed to unemployment and adduced statistics which showed there had been more departures than arrivals in the past two years.

Peru's population approximates 8,000,000. The Japanese number about 25,000, 30 per cent of whom work in agriculture—cotton, sugar, coffee, and forestry. The remaining 70 per cent are concentrated in Lima, Callao, and other cities where they are engaged in general trade. Their retail trading chain is fairly complete throughout Peru.

Problem Is Not New

An anti-Japanese problem has existed for some time. It increased after the Manchurian incident. The Central Japanese Association has tried to improve the feeling and the Peru Development Association, a Japanese corporation, has worked to move immigrants and their descendants from the cities.

Four years ago the Government promulgated an immigration and business restriction law which banned entries from any country whose nationals already exceeded 16,000. It also insisted on 80 per cent of Peruvian employees in all business. This law was subsequently modified to allow small numbers of Japanese relatives to enter Peru.

Full U. S. Defense Production Is Sought Within Six Months

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 31—The challenging task which is today before President Roosevelt's Industrial-Labor Advisory Defense Commission is to bring into full production within six months the Government's normal and emergency preparedness program which will involve the urgent and efficient spending of at least $4,400,000,000.

To strengthen the hand of the Commission in its achievement of this assignment, the President assured Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation; William S. Knudsen, President of General Motors Corporation, and their colleagues that they would have ample authority and freedom from political red tape. During the course of a two-hour conference at the White House, Mr. Roosevelt told them:

That they would have powers comparable to the War Industries Board during the World War.

That they will be responsible directly to the President and will report directly to the President.

That members of the Cabinet, to whom they are technically advisers, will serve merely as liaison officials and will not in any sense be bosses over the Defense Commission.

That while the Commission will have no inherent authority of its own, it will act under the power of the Presidency itself which, under the proclamation of partial emergency of last September, will in effect be unlimited for its purposes.

That it is the responsibility of the Defense Commission to put the national defense program into action and that it will be given a clear field to fulfill its responsibility.

Duties Repeated

Following his long session yesterday with the members of the Commission at which cabinet officials, Congressional leaders and Army and Navy chiefs were also present, Mr. Roosevelt held a special press conference at which he re-outlined the various duties of the different Commissioners.

In the first place, Mr. Knudsen would be informed by the Army and Navy Departments of the exact nature of their requirements—the types and specifications of articles for which they want to place orders. The next step would be to reduce these various types and specifications to a minimum in order to achieve as much standardization as possible.

Mr. Knudsen's second task entails a careful scheduling program so that materials will be produced, processed and delivered to the ultimate fabricating plants in the order they will be required. This is a vital problem in order to avoid bottlenecks such as would result if, for example, thousands of carburetors were delivered to a motor manufacturer before the motor bases had been fabricated on which to mount them.

Mr. Stettinius is charged with the task of supervising the assembling of raw materials for defense industries in a steady flow. While the placing of orders is still to be done by regular Government departments, it will be Mr. Stettinius' job to co-ordinate the availability of raw materials as Mr. Knudsen would co-ordinate the manufacturing.

President Roosevelt did not announce whether the work of co-ordinating the various departments of the defense commission would be undertaken by the Commission itself or by William H. McReynolds, one of the President's administrative assistants who is to act as Secretary to the Commission.

Morgenthau Status

There also remains the question of the status of Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, who has thus far been the chief of all aircraft and related purchasing.

Mr. Roosevelt explained that Ralph Budd, transportation co-ordinator, will work closely with John J. Pelley, representing the American Railway Association. The President said that some time ago he had conferred with Daniel Willard, who in the early part of the World War operated the American railroads, and they agreed that there was no need of the government operation of carriers.

Harriet Elliott as adviser on consumer protection, and Leon Henderson as an expert on the price of raw materials, begin work at once to set up the necessary statistical machinery to watch the price trend and help the Government exert a stabilizing influence.

Chester C. Davis, advisory Commissioner for Agriculture, would see to it that agricultural commodity prices to farmers were kept in line with the national policy on agriculture.

British Home Labor 'Army' Advances on Rigid Orders

By John Allan May

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 31—In little less than a week after Britain endowed the Government with wartime dictatorial powers, labor "dictators" have made themselves felt in many of the major war industries.

War factories have received a Government appeal for increased production. Factories that show "signs of slackness, irresolution, slow starting, or muddle," will, according to Supply Minister Herbert Morrison, feel the "full rigor" of his emergency control powers.

Giving concrete application to the revolutionary plan for maximum industrial mobilization, Britain's new labor controllers have reached the point of stopping workers' vacations, transferring at least 100,000 skilled machinists from home trades to arms factories, trebbling the Government's training of workers, and issuing to factory managers detailed orders as to what work is to be done in their factories, at what speed, and at what price.

Each day now adds to the list of vigorous measures adopted to meet Britain's urgent problems, problems similar to those which the United States is now just beginning to face, as indicated by President Roosevelt's appointment of a new Defense Commission early this week.

The immediate result of the initial impetus here has been a record week of the highest war output in any seven days since war started—Woolwich Arsenal having passed already the peak production mark attained during the World War.

The suspension of normal workers' vacations results from the need for absolute continuity of effort to make up for lost time in the drive for increased production. It is probable that paid holiday agreements affecting more than 10,000,000 workers will be dropped for the duration of the war. Trade unions and employers' organizations are faced with the task of finding a mutually satisfactory means whereby workers can get relaxation without interrupting the arms program. One possibility is the institution of long week ends by rotation.

Thousands Swell Production

Pending operation of plans for insuring decrease in home consumption and so forcing workers out of unessential trades, thousands of mechanics, particularly workers in auto service stations, are being released voluntarily from their present jobs and handed over to aircraft and other arms factories. War firms have given their local employment exchanges full lists of workers they need and each exchange has been instructed to fill every vacancy without delay. This they are doing by asking local authorities of public utility companies and private firms to place all their available skilled labor at the Nation's disposal. It is said that at least 100,000 new workers are thus being given to the arms industries.

This is really a stop-gap measure pending the use of the Government's recently compulsory powers to order any worker to leave his job and take another. It is announced that within the next day or so the task of establishing the new service of 300 National Service officers will be completed. These officers will have power to tell any persons to leave what they are doing to undertake work of national importance.

Also being recruited are a similar number of Inspectors of Labor Supply who will have the right to inspect factories to insure that skilled labor is being used to the best advantage, and that all necessary training facilities are provided.

These two sets of inspectors will be, so to speak, industrial police officers working under the newly established Labor Supply Board, whereof Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, is Chairman.

Under control of the Board there is a comprehensive provincial organization. In the 12 defense areas of Britain divisional controllers of the Ministry of Labor have taken charge of area supply boards which were previously under the Supply Ministry. In each important area Labor supply committees consisting of the local employment exchange manager, a trade unionist, an employer, and the Chairman, have already been set up. Local panels for particular industries are also being appointed to work in conjunction with them.

While daily increasing production shows that all these measures, coupled with the institution of longer working hours and the seven-day week in Government factories, are having an immediate effect, it is obvious that if the momentum is to be maintained, many thousands of new craftsmen have to be trained from the ranks of unskilled workers—men and women. For this reason a considerable extension of Government training of workers for the arms industry is to take place at once.

Government jobless training centers have at present a capacity of 40,000 trained men yearly. This is to be increased immediately and trebled in the near future by opening centers to employed as well as jobless, shortening the course, starting a three-shift system, and enlarging the existing 22 centers. New centers are also in process of building.

Students Are Helping

In addition, the Government is enlisting the aid of technical college and private maintenance workshops. Each large town in Britain has at least one technical college run by local authorities. These are now to work all day, and if possible, all night as well.

Technical schools are helping in other ways, too. Many are working 24 hours daily on the production of gauges and other tools needed by the arms industries. Pupils are helping in this and thus even now making a contribution to the production drive.

But it is not only the workers who are already able to appreciate what total industrial mobilization means. Employers find themselves just as rigidly controlled as do their work people. Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Supply with absolute powers, is busy declaring one factory after another, beginning with munition firms, to be a "controlled undertaking." This means the administrative officials of all factories he names will be "employees" of service departments.

Mr. Morrison's efforts to speed up industry were seen on May 29 when a special board headed by Sir Alexander Roger, Chairman of British Insulated Cables, Ltd., was appointed to speed up the production of tanks.

Ministers of departments for which war supplies are being produced have power to prescribe work which controlled firms have to carry out, hours which they are to work, labor they are to employ, and the price they are to charge for goods. Mr. Morrison, in declaring firms to be controlled undertakings, is not merely concerned with factories which are already principally engaged on war production, but also with those which he thinks ought to be so engaged.

All firms which he declares to be controlled, as Mr. Clement Attlee, Government parliamentary leader, announced in the House of Commons, are to be subjected to the excess profits tax at a rate of 100 per cent. The Government is also working on a scheme for control of all wages and salaries in war factories. The National Advisory Committee established under the Emergency Powers Act a few days ago, is meeting this week to consider the question.

It is obvious that with the Government in absolute control of war factories, from their directors down to their office boys and apprentices, some new means of adjusting wages must speedily be established.

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Radio Series Is Glorifying Women's Contribution

For First Time in History the Part Women Have Played in Building America Is on the Air

By Enid B. Kiernan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Aug. 3, 1797

"Dearest Polly—

"My only solicitudes are for the success of my mission and for the much loved persons I leave behind me in my own country. Sometimes I am melancholy and sink into fears concerning you, but I shake them off as fast as possible and please myself in the delightful picture of our meeting on our return. I fancy myself by your side, with our children round us, and seem to myself to have such a hold on happiness that it won't slip from me. . . . I will indulge the sweet hope of hearing from you very soon after my arrival in Europe and I will believe that your letters will all assure me that you are well and happy. 'Tis that belief alone which can keep up my spirits."

What manner of woman was it who could elicit such tender feelings, such deep attachment, and such enthusiasm of love from John Marshall, first Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court?

His beautiful letter, written when he was embarked for France on a Commission to establish better diplomatic relations with our sister Republic, is only one of many fascinating documents consulted by Eva vom Baur Hansl for use in her current radio series, "Gallant American Women." This series is being produced by the United States Office of Education, and the Women's Activities Department of the National Broadcasting System, in co-operation with the W. P. A. and the World Center for Women's Archives, over the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company.

The Search for Material

"Little is known about Mary Ambler, John Marshall's 'Dearest Polly'—except for what we get from these letters. She lives only in the reflection of his love for her," said Mrs. Hansl, when interviewed at NBC headquarters in Radio City, New York.

Mrs. Hansl had just returned from a trip South to forage for more authentic material for this radio program—which is telling the history of women who have pioneered in all phases of life in the U. S. A. as no textbook has ever presented it. Her job as Program Supervisor she describes as that of the "general worker" behind the scenes. It has been her task to establish contact with co-operating women's organizations, carry on a voluminous correspondence with people all over the country, supervise research, and make outlines. For these numerous administrative details her experience as editor of the Woman's Page of the New York Evening Sun and of the Parents Magazine has eminently fitted her.

When the Curtain Rises

By the time the curtain rises on the stage of NBC's Studio 8-G in New York each week—her work on that broadcast is done. And she—unlike the director, Phil Cohen, the actors, orchestra, chorus and sound-effects man—may relax and enjoy herself like any one of the hundreds in the audience.

"Our patient, unrewarded search for Mary Marshall's replies to her husband's letters," Mrs. Hansl commented to the interviewer, "is only one instance of the difficulty we have had in obtaining facts about the women who did their share in the making of America—whether as wives and mothers or directly through the work of their own hands and intelligence.

"Some, fortunately, like Abigail Adams, kept diaries and wrote long letters. But, as a rule, the women who were making history in the United States were too busy, just living, to write about what they were doing.

"Furthermore, up to the 1890's it was considered poor taste, even a breach of honor, to mention a "respectable" woman's name in a public speech or in a newspaper in the chivalrous South. So when we blithely engaged to do a program on Gallant American Women in the Making of America, many obstacles beset us."

When this project was first begun—Mary Beard, historical consultant of the series, declared that none but incorrigible optimists would undertake to produce a half-hour dramatization each week, tracing the development of an idea through 300 years of American history. But undaunted, Mrs. Hansl and Miss Jane Ashman—talented script writer from Deerfield, Illinois—refused to be discouraged. Each week, since May 19, 1939, when the program was first produced under the aegis of the Federal Theater's radio division, they have done just what was declared impossible—have dealt with such cosmic subjects as freedom of worship, freedom of speech, citizenship, and learning.

Documents Hard to Find

Through writing several volumes of her own on women, and writing others on American history with her husband, Charles Beard—Mrs. Beard had become increasingly aware that women played just as important a part as men in establishing a democracy in this new country. And, yet, the documents on women are very much harder to find!

"The public at large does not realize the extent to which written history eliminates the story of women," Mrs. Beard declares. "Then, too, it is the tendency of women to destroy their own documents while preserving the letters and other documents about the men of their families." So Mrs. Beard is now working to establish a World Center for Women's Archives, in order to secure in the interests of historic truth a more balanced picture of humanity.

"Time and time again it has happened," Mrs. Beard reports, "that when we wrote to descendants of someone whose archives we hoped to preserve, word came back that the house containing them had burned down, or 'only yesterday we cleaned out the attic. If only we had known that Aunt Lydia's old diary might have been of use to anyone . . . . If only we had known. . . .'"

Through the radio program, "Gallant American Women," word has been broadcast to all libraries, women's organizations, historical societies, and archivists of the land, that the World Center for Women's Archives wants any and all letters, diaries, family records, and other documents pertaining to women which may throw light on their contribution to any phase of American life or thought. And programs of Mrs. Hansl and Miss Ashman, using this source material, have already dealt with: the development of civil liberties, nursing, the theater, opera, the American house, journalism, and the suffrage and peace movements Programs scheduled for June are:

June 3—Women in Sports.

June 10—Women in Commerce and Trade.

June 17—Librarians and Curators.

June 24—On With the Dance.

Scarcely a script has gone on the air in this series without offering some fact, never before made public, which was contributed by a woman or a women's group. It was the Camp Fire Girls who, as an Archives project, dug up the story of "Mountain Mary," a visiting nurse in the Carolinas; and of Hannah Neil, who founded a refuge in Ohio for children lost in the westward migration. A group of women belonging to the American Association of University Women in State College, Pennsylvania, sent in a series of papers based on original research concerning women of the Civil War. Perhaps the biggest find so far was two war diaries—one of Cecil Dorian of the Newark Evening News, the only accredited woman correspondent in the First World War; the other of Dr. Alice Gregory, the only American woman to serve the Allied soldiers at the front She was a medical officer in the French Army.

Their Workshop

The third floor of an old brownstone house has been converted into a workshop for the New York City research staff. Here pour in books, pamphlets, manuscripts from every State in the Union. Before this material is sifted through a screen of historical development of the subject of each program, it is further augmented by clippings from Mrs. Hansl's Trend-File on Women's Interests and Activities, a collection of over 12,000 items. From these are derived: (1) names of women pioneers of yesterday and today, (2) organizations carrying on their work, (3) a news item with which to open each script. "It is almost miraculous," says Mrs. Hansl, "how the news has co-operated with our program."

So "Gallant American Women" becomes documentary radio. Its authenticity, however, does not overshadow its appeal as entertainment. That it is not "highbrow" is attested by the letter of a Kentucky farm woman: "I have not roten a lettur in 25 yeres but I am getting my son to send this becus I want to tell you I worked all my live and could not go to scool Now I am getting my edecasun from lisening to your program."

Rebroadcast over shortwave, the program reaches the farthest ends of the earth—letting the world know what has been the contribution of gallant American women to the advance of civilization.

Behind the scenes with "Gallant American Women," the weekly radio program which is telling the history of women who have pioneered in all phases of life in the United States. Upper left—Genius burns, as Jane Ashman writes one of the scripts for the weekly broadcast. Upper right—Audrey Maple, the narrator, is shown here as she appears at the other end of the microphone. Below—Florence Gerrish (left) and Eva Hansl, Program Supervisor, are consulting Mrs. Hansl's Trend-File on Women's Interests and Activities.

Never-to-Be-Forgotten Cornish Pasty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For years my husband used to talk about Cornish pasties. When he had worked on the Minnesota iron range, years ago, he had lived in a boarding-house run by a Welsh family, and there had had his first taste of a dish he never forgot.

A pasty, he would tell me, was a whole meal in itself. It had meat, potatoes, onions, and usually other vegetables in it, and was well-seasoned. At noon-time, miners—especially Welsh miners—liked to heat up their pasties on a clean-scrubbed shovel over a miner's lamp.

I tried making meat pies of various kinds, but no recipe was quite right.

And then, Eureka! In a book about the mining industry, he found a recipe for Cornish pasties, in a footnote!

And indeed it is a dish worth telling the world about.

Take pie dough and roll as for pie. Then place a pie pan upside down and cut a circle of the pastry just that size. Fold over so that the upper half is slightly larger, and crease in the middle. (This is just to be sure of folding it properly later.)

Now on the small half, but no further than that crease, place slices or strips of uncooked meat: beef and pork, preferably. Over that, thin slices of raw potato. Season with salt, pepper, and bits of butter. Continue with onion slices, carrots (or practically any vegetables on hand) and a final layer of raw meat. Over this a generous slice of bacon. Now moisten the edge of the dough with water, fold over the top, which should just meet it, and crimp well.

Bake in a hot oven (400° F.) for fifteen minutes. Then forty-five minutes more at 350° F.

Keep a bit of dough handy to plaster up any seams that may open during the baking. This is important, because a true pasty must retain every bit of its luscious juice inside the pastry shell.

One of these will serve two people. But it is the better part of wisdom to make several pasties at once, because they can be reheated any time later and taste just as good.

International Fashions

Cool Comfort in Lace

Because lace today can be made by machinery, it is no longer a fabric restricted to the use of only the wealthy. Lace is cool for summer and very practical because it will not crush or wrinkle. This simply-styled dress with its smooth torso and softly gathered bodice is an example of the currently smart daytime dresses made of lace.

Sour Cream Cup Cakes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Break
1 egg into cup and fill with
Sour cream. Turn into a mixing bowl and beat until light. Add
¾ cup light brown sugar, firmly packed, beating well. Sift together
1½ cups flour
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon baking soda
½ teaspoon baking powder and
½ teaspoon cinnamon. Add dry ingredients to first mixture. Turn into buttered muffin tins and bake at 350° F. for about 25 minutes. Makes 12 cakes.

(Mrs.) A. W. L., Conn.

Your Shopping Habits?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When you go to the grocery store do you wander in aimlessly and ask the clerk: "What shall I have for dinner?" and then spend ten minutes discussing and arguing over the menu? You do? Then you are a fair sample of the average shopper—if the study of 220 grocery store customers, made by the Home Economics department of the University of Wisconsin, is an indication of the buying habits of people.

Or do you come in with a carefully prepared list, specifying exactly the quality and quantity of groceries or meat desired—so that purchases may be made with a minimum loss not only of your time but of the clerk's as well? Do you shop once or twice a week, buying in economical units? Or do you run to the store twice a day after small items, when a little efficient watchfulness would have made such trips unnecessary? Or do you even go so far as to phone to the store for emergency delivery of some small article?

All these sins of omission and commission on your part cost the merchant real money, and may be at least a partial explanation of the reason why so many city groceries are adopting the serve-yourself plan.

The University found that many customers had no idea of the quantities they wanted, the clerks being expected to interpret such vague specifications as "quite a few sausages," "a little hunk of bacon," "not too many beans." Not one customer of the entire 220 asked for a can or package by its size in pound or ounces, or by number. Altogether, the study showed, the buying habits of housewives are distinctly hit and miss.

W. A. F.

Post War Work of American Women Outlined

Great Opportunity Will Await American Women To Help the Women of Europe After the War

By Alice Myers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas was to have held its ninth annual conference in Stockholm, Sweden, this week. No reader of this page needs to be told why that conference is not in session today! But some of you may be as interested as I was to hear of the Federation's work from its president, Mrs. James H. Volkmann.

Mrs. Volkmann, as a matter of fact, would, in the normal course of events, no longer be president after tomorrow, when her two-year term expires. But now that no meeting can be held, she assumes that she must carry on, at least for the present. The woman who would have succeeded her at this year's meeting is, unhappily, a resident of one of those countries to which Herr Hitler has recently extended his "protection," and Mrs. Volkmann has been unable to communicate with her at all.

Making Three Broadcasts

Perhaps, however, this woman has heard one of Mrs. Volkmann's three international short-wave broadcasts this week. "I do hope she may be listening in," Mrs. Volkmann said to me earnestly, as we chatted a few days ago down at the WRUL studio here in Boston. But we both knew there was slight possibility of her being able to do any such thing now that the Germans are in control of that country. By means of a broadcast yesterday, one today, and another tomorrow, over Station WRUL, Mrs. Volkmann hopes that she has succeeded in extending greetings and an encouraging message to at least some of the Federation's far-flung membership. She was in Boston preparing for these broadcasts when I interviewed her.

The American Women's Clubs Overseas are made up of American women living abroad. "And here I want to impress upon people"—Mrs. Volkmann spoke eagerly—"that American women form a chain around the world, linking with them the women of other countries in a bond which perhaps women may some day know how to use in building genuine peace." Some of these Americans have married nationals of other countries; others, like Mrs. Volkmann, live abroad because their husbands' business requires it.

Not Expatriates

"These women are not expatriates," Mrs. Volkmann explained to me with particular emphasis. "By marrying a foreigner, or going to live abroad, an American woman does not become a foreigner," she went on. "She naturally interests herself extremely in the pursuits of the country in which she makes her home, but that does not mean that she loses her Americanism.

"Our clubs help us to maintain our American interests and contacts," she added. "And this is important. For American women are looked up to tremendously. European women working on civic problems take their cue from American women. Our clubs enable us to work closely—as Americans—with foreign women."

Mrs. Volkmann first became acutely aware of the possibility of American women helping their sisters abroad, when she was sent by her club in Switzerland as a delegate to the conference at The Hague in 1935. Her first duty as International Relations Committee Chairman of the Federation was to read a report sent to the Conference by Mrs. Reed Page Clark of the National Council of Women in Czechoslovakia.

Moved by Report

"I was tremendously moved by this report," Mrs. Volkmann told me. "It spoke of the work of women in fighting discrimination against women in the professions and in business in Czechoslovakia. (Its author has since been put into a concentration camp.) It immediately made me aware of the handicaps under which European women were laboring, and threw into highlight the opportunity of American women citizens who, having long ago obtained the vote, have been educating themselves to take responsibilities in civic positions, and who live under conditions far superior to those of the women of Europe.

"It seemed to me then," she said, "that the small groups of American women who make up our clubs could work closely and be of aid to these European women."

During the next few years, she came into contact with as many as possible of the brilliant European women who were working to raise the standards of their sex in their respective countries. "Our scope was extremely modest," she said. "We relied largely on home contacts, and co-operated with local welfare and civic organizations."

Their Work Now

During recent months, as the war situation has developed, the clubs, according to their president, have found themselves in a position to contribute substantially to the work of the Red Cross units. They have been knitting and making equipment and contributing to the support of destitute wives and children of soldiers at the front, among whom, in some cases, are their own husbands and sons.

"America is much looked to," Mrs. Volkmann declared, "for its spiritual support."

Mrs. Volkmann, who has lived in Europe for nineteen years, whose five children have all been born there, is convinced that American women have a definite role to play.

"Our work abroad during and after the last war," she explained, convinced Europeans of our good will and our desire to help rebuild after the catastrophes of that war. When we have properly met the military demands of the present situation, by showing a strength which will deter all possibility of aggression, we must look forward to building up the world according to the ideals of freedom on which our country was founded.

"It remains," she declared, "for us to gather, as co-workers in this project, the women of other nations whose countries have gradually drawn nearer to ours with the growth of the menace across the sea. I mean Canada, the Latin-American countries, and possibly Australia and New Zealand."

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QUICK STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKES

2 cups sifted flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons sugar (optional)
⅓ cup Spry
¾ cup milk (about)
1 quart fresh strawberries hulled and quartered
½ cup sugar
½ cup heavy cream, whipped
2 tablespoons sugar

Sift flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Cut in Spry until mixture is as fine as meal. (So easy to do with *triple-creamed* Spry!) Add milk, mixing until a soft dough is formed. Drop from tablespoon on baking sheet. Bake in very hot oven (450° F.) 12 to 15 minutes.

Split the tender, flaky biscuits and put together with strawberries (sweetened with ¼ cup sugar). Top with whipped cream (sweetened with 2 tablespoons sugar) and garnish with whole strawberries. Serves 8.

Cambridge Fuses Learning and Commerce in Progress of Three Centuries

Tradition and Literature Join With Industry Here

By John Ritchey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge lies between two dreams. One dream is of literature and learning, which struggles backward into the past. The other is the dream of industry and commerce, which is constantly throbbing into the future. Of that older dream of the Cambridge of a quiet other time, the sage poet of Beacon Street, Boston, Oliver Wendell Holmes, once wrote:

Know old Cambridge? Hope you do.
Born there? Don't say so! I was, too. . . .
Nicest place that ever was seen—
Colleges red and Common green,
Sidewalks brownish with trees between. . . .

That was written on toward three-quarters of a century ago, and the colleges are still red, some brown sidewalks are still left, and plenty of trees grow yet along their friendly sides.

The older Cambridge remembers three centuries, which is a long time to remember anything. Perhaps of all parts of Cambridge, Tory Row remembers best. Tory Row is Brattle Street, and it was called Tory Row first in Provincial times. Later it was to be made famous by reason of the fact that a very gracious and much loved Cambridge poet made his home in an old yellow house there facing green lawns that stretch in front of his house and across the street and down to the Charles River. His name was Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. And the school children of his city loved him so much that they took up a collection and gave a dime apiece to buy the tract of land across the street from his house, so that he might always have that view of the slow whispering whisp of the river.

To get back to Tory Row, fancy loyalist ladies and gentlemen once lived in these houses on Brattle Street; and the red-coated, rapiered figures of the men and the billowing, beautiful gowns of lovely ladies swept across the lawns and in and out of the doorways on this street. They are gone now, and they were not there very long in any case; for in a few years they were ousted from their handsome colonial houses by the Provincial Government, and in a little while there was no place in the new land where it was safe for them to go.

Longfellow's house is said to have belonged to the most loyal of the loyal, one Col. John Vassall, who finally, when the smoke of Revolution reached his door, was forced to flee for his life. After that, the American Commander, Gen. George Washington, took it for his headquarters. Today, a tourist, if he is fortunate, may catch a bird's-eye view of the very room where General Washington met with his staff to plot the course for one of the ageless struggles for freedom that seem always to go on in some part of the world.

After that, it belonged for a while to a rich gentleman, Andrew Craigie by name, and then to his impoverished widow — Widow Craigie she came to be known—who found it necessary in the end to put a little white card in this fine old mansion which read, "Rooms to Rent." One sunny morning a young professor, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, came along the street and saw the sign and knocked at the widow's door. He lived there for nearly seven years; and when he married his second wife, the beauteous Francis Elizabeth Appleton of Cambridge, whose father was fabulously wealthy, the poet's new father-in-law gave the happy couple the Craigie House as a wedding present. After that, the old house became the hearthstone of poetry in America. Few of the literary great of the time failed to pass through its wide friendly doors. It still stands a monument to the dream of the past.

The "learning" part of the dream, symbolized by Harvard University, is a city within a city, which shelters through the winter months thousands of students—in fact, some 10,000 "learners" are in Cambridge, if you count Radcliffe and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The industrial part of Cambridge contrasts with the "learning" side, and 150,000 people move through its stores and factories, crowded subway stations and visit its shrines throughout the year. More than 500 industrial plants turn out a score of nationally known products. It has banks and motion pictures, museums and theaters and more than 1,000 small retail stores.

But the cleavage remains. There is the new living within the old. There is the past, and beside it grows the future.

It was 1630 that the Company of Massachusetts Bay reached here after a stormy voyage from London. They had a charter from his Gracious Majesty and they brought with them a man on whom time has draped a mantle, John Winthrop. A strong, fortified place was needed for a capital, well protected against the enemy, and they erected a place a little inland, to be called New Towne, now named Cambridge. A visitor called in shortly afterward and described it thus:

"One of the neatest towns in New England. The inhabitants, most of them, are very rich."

Still, Cambridge in those days was a rather primitive place. The forest stretched up to its edge and in some places into its very heart. There were scarce 250 taxable inhabitants. A young university student at that time wrote that a good many bears were still being killed in the Towne. His name was Belknap, and he is remembered as a good hunter if not as a good student. Fame has a curious way sometimes of bestowing her laurels.

It was shortly after this that Tory Row became the elegant peak of sophistication, with names of Phipses, Inmans, Vassalls, Sewalls, Lees, Ruggles, Olivers, and Lechmeres living in lush grandeur.

When General Washington took command on the Cambridge Common—legend has it under an elm tree—the real history of this famous city began. The tablet is still there, and visitors read:

Near this spot
on July 3, 1775
George Washington
took command of the American Army

After the Revolution the stream of life in Cambridge flowed along with the easy grace of the Charles River, on whose northwest bank it lies, nested in a level plain broken only by Mt. Auburn. It was then that the college life gave an impulse to the town; and a literary and scholarly fragrance permeated everything in its cultural life, till a pronounced atmosphere formed that came to be regarded as the epitome of American culture—even by Europeans. Thus Cambridge began its great voyage of tradition as the home of the literati.

Poets and Scholars

Oliver Wendell Holmes moved about here, as well as in Boston, dispensing a kindly and pungent wit. Longfellow wrote his famous poem, "The Psalm of Life," one of the first American poems to penetrate deeply into the new world life, and "The Village Blacksmith," which caused the children of Cambridge to give the venerable poet an armchair made from the chestnut wood he celebrated. James Russell Lowell, whose pen almost became a sword in the cause of liberty and freedom for the oppressed, walked and meditated, taught and wrote here. Cambridge even sheltered the presses that were pouring forth this new culture—the University Press and the Riverside Press, both still in existence.

Interwoven with this literary history are the names of renowned scholars, historians and scientists: Henry Adams, Ticknor, John Fiske, and Palfrey. A few great European figures felt the lure of this new mecca and came to Cambridge. Among them Louis Agassiz, whose descendants still shine in American times, and Francis Sales, complete with ribbons and pigtails, from France.

Pioneers in Trade

It was a goodly company, a famed company, an American company. American ways of thought and styles of literature were being formed in this small University town. That other dream, nevertheless, was present, even in those early times. That dream that is truly American, too. A lad walked almost a hundred miles from his New Hampshire farm to end his trek in Cambridge, where he made his fortune. He had learned to make a good brown soap. Now, across the years, stemming from his efforts, stands the Lever Brothers Soap Works—one of the largest soap factories in the country.

He was one of many. If the story of all of them were told in detail, it would read like a tale by Horatio Alger or Oliver Optic. They were lean-faced, bronzed young men who possessed a vision, even as the literary figures possessed a vision. They did not mix with each other. But they built together. And what they were building, whether they always were conscious of it or not, was more than business or literature—it was a way of living. These toiling, vision-minded men reclaimed marshes in the far corner of the town, reclaimed useless mud flats along the river. The great factories stand there today as their monuments.

They, together with the writers, made laws, established churches, founded banks, kept town records. They were not afraid of the present nor of the future. One of them built a glass works, the like of which had never been seen before—it had a 124-foot chimney. Unheard of! They held a banquet on the roof of the new building the day it was completed.

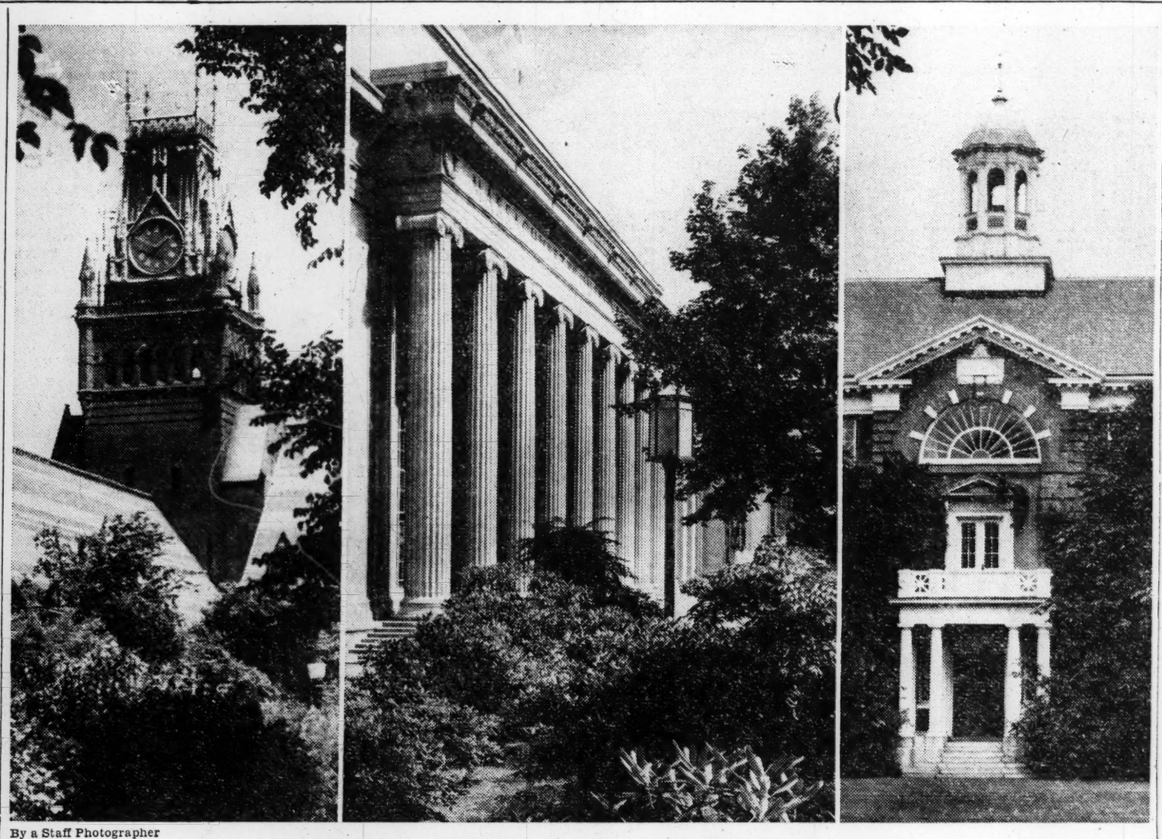
The ladder factory and the carriage works, the pride of two good men, are gone into the faint aroma of the past. No ice is cut in the winter months now from Fresh Pond. Once this ice controlled the cooling trade of the country.

Piano keys, iron galvanized pipe, flower pots, waterproof hats, reversible collars—and the first mechanical egg beater. They used to stamp the name Cambridge on these products. Some remain, some new products take their place—candy, wire cable, boxes, boilers, ink, crackers, glass, rubber products, and even then the roll call of the present will not be complete.

People make their living here surrounded by that heritage of culture and tradition. A long while ago James Russell Lowell complained in an address at Harvard that the Cambridge buildings would never appear imbued with an air of tradition. He thought they were too modern, Harvard University buildings especially, to settle into a mold of tradition.

Well, James Russell Lowell was a very wise man, and he may be permitted one error in judgment. Perhaps he was too close to the present to forecast the future.

Cambridge, when you come to examine it, is a very unusual city. Its two sides, the cultural and industrial, each forms a complete world of its own; and the nice thing about it is that its industrial activities have not encroached upon its cultural tradition. They get along well together. They are more than just neighbors. They are friends.



By a Staff Photographer

Spires and Columns of Cambridge Learning

Left to right: View of the spire of Memorial Hall at Harvard University. The main façade of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. One of the many beautiful buildings at Radcliffe College.

Cambridge and Harvard Linked in Rare Tradition

Harvard University is a city within a city.

Here dwells the nearest thing to tradition that we have in the United States. When one turns in at the gate of the famed Yard and walks across to Massachusetts Hall he treads on hallowed ground of tradition and legend.

This Hall sweeps upward in lines that are pure Colonial. You remember Keats. A thing of beauty is a joy forever.

Some of each class at Harvard since 1720 has seen and entered these walls; melowed brick and small gracefully paned windows and narrow doorway.

In front of the Hall there is a statue—weathered bronze statue of "John Harvard." The plaque reads, "Founder 1638." The official catalogue of the University begins its introduction with these words: "Harvard University was founded by a vote of the General Court of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay on Oct. 28, 1636."

Of course, a little later this is cleared up for the confused reader. It seems that John Harvard, a puritan minister and master of arts of Emanuel College, so the catalogue calls him, left in 1638, a sum of money, amounting to £779 17s. 2d. to be exact, and a library of more than 400 volumes, to the college.

Then the General Court honored him by naming the college after him.

Most non-Harvard students go first to Widener Library—the full name is the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial. It is an impressive building of Indiana limestone—what architecture it is has often puzzled budding architects. It is said that the builder tried to harmonize it with the oldest and newest buildings in the yard.

Book Treasures, Paintings

Here are housed, in addition to all current books for use of students and public, rare treasures in a famous Treasure Room. In this building is also housed staircase panels by John Singer Sargent, noted artist. They are among the last works he completed.

In some ways one of the best places to get a feeling for life and movement at Harvard is on the long wide steps leading up to Widener. If you sit here in the early spring sun half of the student body will pass before your eyes—plus a good portion of the faculty.

They speak of 300 years of history as if it were the day before yesterday at Harvard; but it wasn't 300 years of uninterrupted history.

For one academic year, from September, 1775, to June, 1776, faculty and students fled to Concord, Mass.; safe from the seething war that pulsed about Cambridge Common.

However, the College came through unharmed. In 1776 students who were not engaged in the Revolution vacated to make room for the Massachusetts Militia.

Some Early Days

The Library went to Andover on July 2 and the next day George Washington took command of a little army on the Common.

Today students number more than 8,000 at Harvard. From every State in the Union. They come from United States territories and possessions, and from 47 foreign countries.

For the visitor and for the City of Cambridge Harvard dispenses by its very presence an old-World charm to a modern city. From Wadsworth House, a typical yellow clapboard Colonial structure where Harvard Presidents from Wadsworth to Leverett lived, and where Washington stopped briefly, to Sever Hall, a red brick building in Romanesque style, the air of time hangs softly.

It is not unlike Lincoln Inn Fields and Gray's Inn in London. It may well be considered one of the most attractive campuses in the United States. Cambridge is happy to cherish it.

Cambridge Calm Over Census Loss

Cambridge isn't disturbed because the latest census figures show a decline over 1930 of 4,000 in population. The total figure, according to Uncle Sam's latest enumerators, stands at 109,643. In 1930 the figure was 113,643.

But City officials think this is nothing to be perturbed about. They point out that the floating and business population has increased in a larger proportion than the census decrease.

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Cambridge Earns the Title of the City of Many Flourishing Industries

Historic Arlington Typifies Traditions of New England

The town of Arlington has a history that begins a few pages before the Revolution.

In 1799 the first business was established by William Whittemore. It was founded on an invention by Amos Whittemore of a machine for the manufacture of cotton and wool cards.

But before that, the American Revolution touched this little town, then called Menotomy, and when it did it found its heroes and martyrs. A historic place, Arlington is now marked by tablets for the history-minded.

But Arlington had business enterprise. Besides the founding of the Whittemore Company, Arlington practically invented ice and market gardens. Well, anyway, they marketed them and put them on the market.

Business in Rhyme

There is a tablet in Arlington which reads:

. . . the first man who ever carried ice
to Boston for merchandise.

His name was William Fletcher. The rhyme is, no doubt, coincidental, as they say in the movies.

Market gardens, too, have an early beginning. About 50 years ago many of the green summer vegetables found in Boston Markets came from Arlington.

Arlington dates back to the days when a garden, flower or vegetable, was part of any house. And houses were homes then, not just places to stay in.

In those days if you didn't raise garden sass you didn't have any. There are still gardens in Arlington, if you know where to look for them.

In 1850 Arlington's foodstuff was the talk of the North Atlantic seaboard. In 1850 the Wood Ice Tool Company, and Gage, Hittinger and Company, ice-cutters who shipped Spy Pond ice to various parts of the world, were thriving concerns.

The Naming of Spy Pond

Spy Pond, by the way, was so christened, the tale runs, because a company of white men seeking Fresh Pond to procure water, "spied" this pond instead. The perpetrator of this pun is unsung and unhonored.

There is another business of ancient tradition in Arlington. Its date is 1838. It was established by Charles Schwamb and his brothers who came to America from Germany in that year.

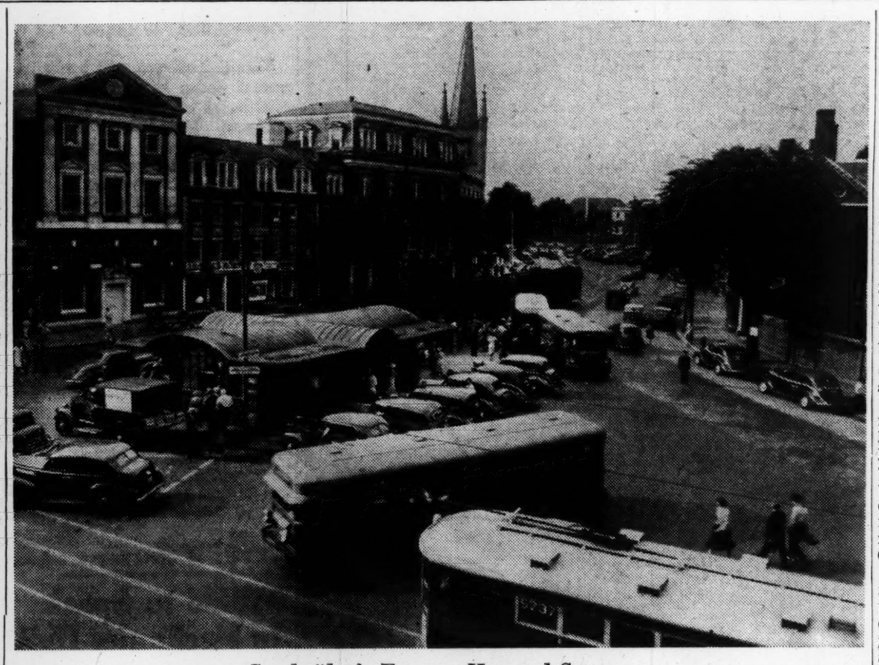
They made piano cases—good ones, some of the finest cabinet work in the new land, history says.

But today, aside from a large and prosperous retail trade, Arlington is known principally as a residential district. A city of beautiful homes, wide streets and spacious lawns kept in trim by citizens interested in good government. It has handsome public buildings and private homes.

Dallin Statue of Indian

Many people think the finest thing to be seen in Arlington is Cyrus Dallin's statue of the American Indian. It stands near the Town Hall and Public Library.

There is the traditional spirit of New England to be found in this typically New England town. Pioneers came here seeking peace and freedom and security in a world that seemed to lack much of any of these things. They found them here because they made them here. Perhaps that is the answer to all such seeking. Because they brought more with them than they found, their mark remains. Such marks of courage and faith and humanity, found in countless towns all over the United States, spell democracy. Arlington helped by spelling one of the letters in that word that is more than a word. Today it still helps to keep the word together.



Cambridge's Famous Harvard Square

Harvard Square on a typical late afternoon just before the traffic rush gets under way.

'Plan E' Backers Hard at Work for Election

Plan E is soon to have another test of approval at the hands of Cambridge's voters.

This is one more sign of Cambridge's wide-awake and modern attitude toward civic affairs. When it appears on the ballot for a second time at the next election a large body of Cambridge's citizens interested in good government believe that Plan E will garner a sizable majority of approval.

It was defeated last time by the small margin of 900 votes. Observers are quick to point out, however, that it has gained considerable headway and impetus since that time.

Those interested in Plan E point to the threat of rising tax rates under the old system as especially beneficial to their cause. Its champions say that under Plan E substantial savings in City Government can be effected. Their belief is that this method would create an approved City Council. It would include elimination of wards, and of primaries where machines operate most effectively.

Energetic Campaign Planned

From now until election day proponents of Plan E plan to wage an energetic campaign among voters to stimulate a desire for its adoption at the polls.

They have secured 9,078 signatures on the present petition, which have been verified by the Cambridge Election Commission and which was sent to the City Council May 14. The Council must transmit an order to the Secretary of State in not more than 45 days for its inclusion on the next ballot. Only 5,285 signatures, or about 10 per cent of registered voters, were required.

Dean James M. Landis of Harvard Law School, Chairman of the Plan E Committee at the time of the filing of the petition, said:

"It is with great pleasure that the Cambridge 'Plan E' Committee files this petition, making it possible for the voters of Cambridge to accept a modern, city-manager charter next election day. The committee is encouraged by reports from its workers in all parts to the City, who report extraordinary interest in our efforts to make Cambridge the best-governed City in New England.

Petition Filed Early

"Two years ago late passage of the optional 'Plan E' statute delayed us in organizing a wide educational campaign. Early filing of this year's petition will have greater time to acquaint the voters with all features of this plan. We urge every organization, large and small, in Cambridge, to request a 'Plan E' speaker during the next six months. We are convinced that the more information Cambridge voters have about the plan, the more eager they will be to work and vote for its adoption."

In addition to Dean Landis the sponsors include: O. M. W. Sprague, economist; George A. McLaughlin, Boston Attorney; James T. Barrett, former President of the Cambridge City Council; Bernard Harkins, identified with labor interests; Thomas F. Sullivan, attorney; Cora Butler Conant; Patsy Micelli, and a long list of other prominent citizens.

The sponsors of the movement say that the most serious opposition comes from entrenched political forces, from city employees who have been misguided into believing that their jobs and salaries are endangered by progress, from those who profit from things as they are under the old system of boss politics. Even more effectively, they say, it comes from a public sense of hopelessness on the part of citizens who feel that no improvement can be realized, and from apathy on the part of voters toward considering the merits of proposed governmental reforms.

Some Hopeful Points

Leaders of the movement see a hopeful side, none the less, in the fact that at the last election 4,615 voters left their ballots blank and that these votes could easly have swung the election in their favor.

They believe that this year's campaign, which will include much educational work, some of it among racial minority groups, will capture this group of "uncertain" voters.

They also feel that the national presidential contest will help, since it will undoubtedly bring out a larger nonmachine vote than in 1938.

The test of Plan E in Cambridge is being closely followed by other municipalities and its supporters claim that a victory in Cambridge will hearten the proponents of good government throughout the United States.

War Augments Longy Faculty

The Longy School of Music in Cambridge, which has been celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary this spring, is presenting in its summer school a varied program of interest not only to students who are supplementing their regular work with summer study but to advanced students who are seeking the privilege of having private instruction with outstanding teachers. Because of trying conditions abroad many of the regular teachers of the Longy School faculty are staying for the summer session including:

Erwin Bodky, well-known harpsichordist and pianist, who will be giving a course in ensemble music of early solo, duo trio, sonatas, quartets and quintets with harpsichord and piano, will also lecture on "Three Hundred Years of Piano Music."

Madame Berta-Jahn-Beer, famous Austrian pianist, who joined the faculty of the Longy School this past season, will conduct a piano class for advanced students, which will include private piano lessons and group study of great piano works with studio performances of the works studied.

A second lecture course on the history of the German Lied from 1650 to 1850 will be given by Dr. Everett B. Helm and will be of special interest to voice students.

E. Power Biggs, organist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Victor Recording Company, will give private organ instruction.

Hubert Lamb, composer, will teach harmony and counterpoint.

Rulon Y. Robison, one of the leading Boston singers and teachers, will give voice lessons, and Elmer Schoettle, well-known for his piano concert tours throughout the United States, will take a limited number of advanced piano students.

Minna Franziska Holl, Director of the School since 1926 and an authority on solfège, will take charge of the work of that department in which classes will be held daily through the summer session for beginners as well as advanced students. The work of this department will include classes in dictation and eurhythmics.

The summer school opens July 1 for a six-weeks period to Aug. 10. Requests for catalogues and further information should be addressed to the Registrar, Longy School of Music, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Juvenile Crime Drop Reported in Cambridge

Cambridge's juvenile crime has decreased since the City instituted a program of recreational activity for youth. Mayor John W. Lyons states that the Juvenile Aid Bureau reports that there have been several hundred fewer cases of delinquency this past year than in the previous one. Various recreation centers have been established to aid in the work of the bureau.

Women Voters Push Plan E For Cambridge

Plan E for Cambridge, betterment of election laws and practices, improvement in traffic control, and more efficient administration in the Highway Department, are among the objectives of the Cambridge League of Women Voters, one of the first Leagues to be formed in the United States after the passage of the women's suffrage amendment in 1920.

Plan E, though only recently making headlines in Cambridge, has been a subject of study by the League for 12 years. It was through the work of its members that over 9,000 signatures were obtained this spring to a petition for the Plan E form of government which is now before the City Council.

The grass of civic indifference finds no opportunity to grow under the feet of these up and coming citizens of Cambridge. Their past year's record, presented at the annual meeting on May 29, shows that they have studied the City report and the reports of City departments, that they have attended regularly all Council and Finance Committee meetings, that they have given attention to ward and precinct organization, and that they have kept tabs on Cambridge bills in the Legislature.

Slowness of snow removal after the big storm of last winter was a civic problem to which the League sought a constructive answer. A request for a speaker from the Highway Department to talk to members on the work of that department of the City was not replied to, according to Mrs. Amelia W. Fisk, Chairman of the City Committee.

These activities represent the current work of the organization, but its efforts go back many years and include numerous civic projects which have brought definite results. Improvement of backyard playgrounds was encouraged by the offering of prizes for the best examples. Prizes were also awarded for the best gardens made by the unemployed. The schemes were so successful that they became annual affairs and are still carried on.

The League, being a non-partisan organization, proves its usefulness particularly at election times, when one of its principal concerns is to furnish voters with information about candidates. This is obtained through questionnaires directed to the candidates themselves.

Cambridge Kept on Even Keel By Diversified Industries

Cambridge is sometimes called the Soap City or the Candy City, since the soap and candy industries loom importantly on the civic horizon.

But these names are not strictly true. It might be called the Bakery City, or the Printing and Publishing City, with equal justification. Actually, Cambridge is an example of diversification of industry and it offers all the advantages that diversification brings. Every year Cambridge pours out millions of dollars' worth of soap, bread, and bakery products, of candy, electrical machinery, rubber goods, foundry and machine products, and ice cream—not to mention furniture. It prints thousands of books and sells them. It makes paper boxes, sheet metal products, window and door screens and weather strips.

You could mention more. For the number and names of products increase with the years. Indeed, the town has over 150 other industries; and this fine diversity, according to the Cambridge Industrial Commission, contributes to the stability of the labor situation and, specifically, it provides a wider market for manufacturers who sell their goods to industrial firms.

There are five commercial banks, four savings banks, and six co-operative banks in Cambridge, with total deposits of over $120,000,000 and total assets of over $137,000,000.

Cambridge is linked with Boston by eight bridges, it has four great retail centers of its own, and one of them is said to be the busiest in the whole suburban area. Certainly a visit during shopping hours would seem to bear this out.

Cambridge is proud of its residential section with many fine old homes dating back into colonial times, curious old twisting streets and private courts.

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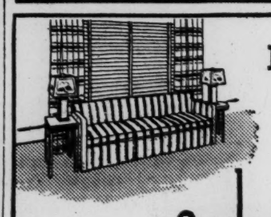
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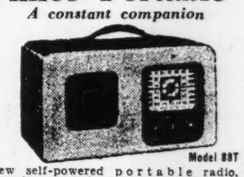
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T	H	I	S	T	L	E	S	■	A	M	O	S

Pioneer Thinkers of Past Flavor Today's Watertown

The story of Watertown is a romantic one.

The Indians called it "the town by the water," the water being Charles River, a winding silver ribbon that ends in falls. The early settlers called it Watertown when, in the "Arbella," they sailed up to land in its fertile headwater meadows.

The falls of the Charles furnished natural water power suitable for industrial development. The early city fathers saw that at once. Later city fathers have seen to it that industrial development continues.

Watertown prospered and even after the Revolutionary War, during an era of low currency and high taxes, when many of the richer Boston fortunes vanished, the citizens of Watertown, their wealth safely in land, remained secure.

A great and important thing happened to Watertown when, in 1816, the Government chose a site on the Charles River at Watertown for the United States Arsenal. It supplied gun casings and ammunition during the Civil War. It prospered—and with it Watertown. By 1875 the population reached 6,000. That was good, but in 1909 the Cambridge subway was opened, and then Watertown didn't grow, it shot ahead!

What were the men like who founded this town? It is an interesting question because a day spent in modern Watertown brings to a visitor more than just the impression of a busy, successful business community. An aroma of the past mingles with the present on the streets and along the Charles.

There was John Oldham. He was one of the men who initiated a democracy of government here that extends to this day and which has been consistently followed. John Oldham was an exile from the Plymouth Colony, a man of great character and vision. He realized the mistakes that had been made at Plymouth.

He was determined that these mistakes would not be made at Watertown. There would be no absentee landlords nor aristocracy of wealth here. And there wasn't

Something of the fervor of this man lives on in the faces of Watertown's citizens and in the sound of their voices in the street.

There is a literary tradition in Watertown also. It was a brief candle, but it glowed brightly. The Rev. Convers Francis was a man of gentle words and a tough mind. He explored the intellectual horizons of his time. The thinkers sought him out in Watertown, where he lived, and made his study a rallying place for the culture of the day.

Here Ralph Waldo Emerson, Margaret Fuller, Theodore Parker met to talk and discuss the high reaches of philosophy and poetry. It was a sparkling and distinguished group of authors and thinkers who have left their thoughts like thumb prints in the clay of the world. And for a time they molded their thought in Watertown.

Today Watertown is a thriving, still steadily growing town.

Cambridge's Chamber Dates Back 50 Years

The Cambridge Chamber of Commerce is on the march.

Like Cambridge the Chamber has a long and honorable history which goes back some 50 years to its beginnings as the Citizens Trade Association, founded in 1889 by a group of retail merchants.

In 1927 the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce of that day was merged into the Cambridge Industrial Association. In January of 1939 the former name was restored as being more descriptive of its purposes and more acceptable throughout the city.

On May 17 of this year the Chamber held a "Research Day in Cambridge" banquet at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It was one of the largest gatherings ever held by the Chamber. The dinner was addressed by such distinguished guests as Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Clifford S. Anderson, General Counsel of the Norton Company of Worcester and past President of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and Harry R. Chapman, Vice-President of the New England Confectionery Company.

One of the most impressive ceremonies of the banquet was the presentation of framed certificates by the Chamber's President, Frank H. Townsend, to firms located in Cambridge which have been in business 100 years or more. There were 12 of these and representatives of the firms received the awards from Mr. Townsend after he read a statement concerning each firm's business activities and contributions to the life of Cambridge.

The Chamber stated that the object of the dinner was to "give grateful recognition to the distinguished part which research has played in the development of Cambridge and Cambridge industry."

The Chamber has based its 1940 activities on an eight-point program which includes industrial development, municipal affairs, publicity for Cambridge, study of real property, retail trade, traffic and safety problems, control of solicitations and transportation facilities.

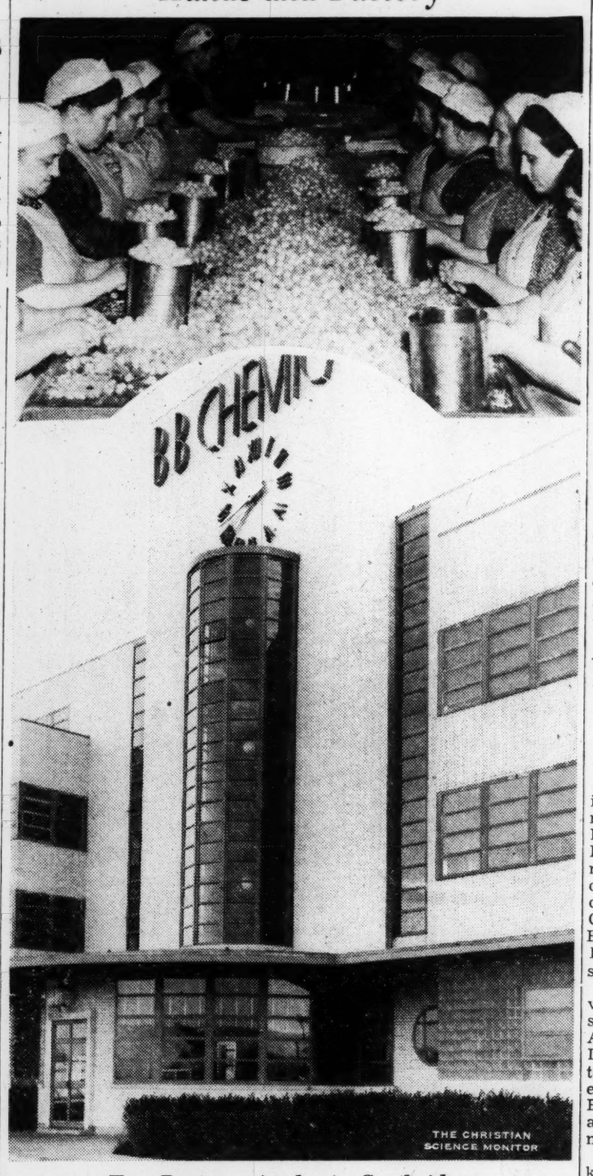
This program, developed by 90 per cent of the Chamber's members, will be put into effect by a series of business clinics to be held at frequent intervals.

Lesley School Specializes In Training for Teachers

One of the most charming of Cambridge's special educational schools is to be found on Everett Street where the Lesley School of Teacher Training and Domestic Science is located.

This institution was founded in 1909 by Mrs. Edith Lesley Wolford and has provided young women with specialized training for the care and instruction of children in kindergartens and primary schools. In 1921 a department of domestic science was added.

Hands and Factory



Two Business Angles in Cambridge

Top—Hand-made chocolates are still made in Cambridge, one of the largest candy centers in the country. Bottom—By way of contrast Cambridge also manufactures chemicals and has many modern factories like this one.

Locating of 'Lost' Refugees A Service of Boston Red Cross

Locating "lost" refugee relatives is a daily routine at the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Since the invasion of Poland, more than 250 appeals have poured into the Inquiry and Information Service for word from friends and families engulfed in the spreading tide of war. So far between 75 and 100 "missing" relations have been located through the aid of the International Red Cross at Geneva to which all inquiries are sent. From there they are referred direct to the Red Cross branches already active in the distressed areas.

Most of these replies have come from Poland, it was reported at the Red Cross headquarters on Gloucester Street, since as yet there has not been time to get word from the countries more recently invaded.

Members of the entire crew of the Dutch boat, Schie, indefinitely held up here, were among the latest inquirers eager to get word of their families. "They were all young men," said the Red Cross worker who received them, "who had wives and children in Rotterdam, which is now in German hands."

Through this efficient information set-up, the Red Cross is able to locate these relatives even though they may be in concentration camps, held as prisoners of war, or in service in the army or navy.

There has been great rejoicing among the Polish people of Boston, workers revealed, because of good word received from missing loved ones in German-occupied Poland. In one case when the message came to a local Polish family on a Saturday, the happy news was quickly circulated at church on Sunday and even announced from the pulpit. They paid grateful tribute to the fine services of the Red Cross in making this contact for them.

These messages come in the personal handwriting of the sender, giving sure proof of their authenticity. Usually the word is that they are well. Often there is a plea for material help.

The Red Cross uses the Atlantic Clipper service when possible in dispatching inquiries. Otherwise, they have to await the next available boat. Many weeks elapse sometimes, it was stated, before word can be returned to the waiting families for oftentimes people have left their homes and the task of locating them is a difficult one.

Miss Sterling Johnson, Director of Home Service, is in charge of this Information and Inquiry Service.

Springfield Shifting Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—End of the current school year will find 20 per cent of the City's public school principals and teachers shifted in extensive transfers intended to keep the teaching system alert as well as to increase teachers' professional experience.

This means that about 225 of the 900 teachers will find themselves in new surroundings next fall.

This policy of extensive transfers was established last year on a smaller scale.

"In many city school systems, transfers within the system have usually been kept to a minimum," Dr. John Granrud, Superintendent, explained. "Such changes have been made only when there was pressing need for adjustments. Seniority rule has been tacitly accepted."

Such a policy, he feels, has little to recommend it other than the "dubious merit" of long-established usage. "Necessary curricular and personality adjustments are not always best made by the transfer of teachers on a seniority basis.

"Often such adjustments can be better facilitated by the transfer of older rather than of younger teachers. The policy is even less defensible when it is appraised with an eye to the broad and far-reaching educational effects of its application," he declared.

Oil Tanker's Leak Costs Owners $500

Because his oil tanker was leaking crude oil when it reached Boston harbor, Capt. Arne Corneliussen, of the Norwegian ship Acasta, was fined $500 in Federal Court here. He pleaded guilty and paid the fine for the owners, the Mosvold Line of Norway.

Judge George C. Sweeney in imposing sentence observed that despite the condition of the ship he had no alternative under the oil pollution law but to direct a fine. The vessel was bringing oil to the Colonial Beacon Oil Company at Everett.

Bell Recitals At Cohasset Begin Tuesday

Kamiel Lefévere will begin his annual series of recitals on the carillon at St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, Mass., next Tuesday evening, from 8:30 to 9:30 o'clock. He will give four recitals this season on Tuesday evenings in June.

Mr. Lefévere came from Belgium to play the carillon when it was dedicated in September, 1924, and has given a series of recitals every year since that time. He is the carillonneur at Riverside Church, Riverside Drive, New York City.

The program for the first recital follows:

Menuet and Trio from the Symphony in E flat — Mozart
Chaconne — Durand
Two Hymns:
All Beautiful the March of Days — Traditional English
(Tune: Forest Green)
O Sacred Head now Wounded — Hans Leo Hassler 1601
(Passion Chorale)
Third Sonatina — Ignace Pleyel
Moderato; Andante; Rondo
Two American Folksongs — Stephen Foster
Katy Bell
Beautiful Dreamer
Giga in A Major — Arcangelo Corelli 1653-1713
Orientale — Cesar Cui
Preludium "Morning" — K. Lefévere
No. 1 of Suite "Alfred Bells"

Willkie to Speak In Mechanics Hall June 14 Evening

Wendell L. Willkie, who is being boomed for the Republican nomination for President, will deliver an address in Mechanics Building, Boston, on Friday evening, June 14, under the auspices of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, and the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, it has been announced.

These three organizations previously presented to Massachusetts Republicans Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, Thomas E. Dewey, New York District Attorney, Frank E. Gannett, Rochester, N. Y., and Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, all aspirants for the Republican nomination.

The announcement of Mr. Willkie's Boston appearance was made by the Willkie Volunteer Committee for Massachusetts. Mr. Phillips Ketchum of Natick is Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Ketchum said:

"Astounding spontaneous interest from all over Massachusetts is being shown by people anxious to do something to make Mr. Willkie President. Men and women flock in to sign declarations and to take them for their friends to sign. They recognize the force of this voluntary expression of public opinion. These friends will be waiting to hear Mr. Willkie on June 14, and the Committee will do everything possible to provide tickets for them."

Merchant Marine Needs Stressed

America stands at the crossroads, declared Commander Robert C. Lee, Executive Vice-President of Moore-McCormack Lines, and President of the Propeller Club of New York, in an address before the Propeller Club of Boston at the Boston Chamber of Commerce building recently.

A navy in each ocean capable of meeting any armed force that can be brought against it, supported by an American merchant marine capable of carrying to that fleet at all times in all places adequate ammunition, fuel supplies and repair material, was urged by Mr. Lee.

"We need, of course, an overwhelming air force, and an army of much greater strength than we have heretofore considered necessary," he said.

Referring to dictator Governments, Mr. Lee said that "one-man control is in almost every situation more competent than the inevitable discussions and bickerings that must develop from a Congressional control. But one-man control of necessity kills freedom. Freedom can live only under the give and take of a democracy, and I prefer the muddling and mistakes of democracy, and the freedom it gives, to every other thing that can possibly be offered."

Humanitarian causes may eventually require a real revision of the Neutrality Act, he said, pointing out that the problem of feeding the Finns alone, until their next crop, involves shipment of 16 to 20 ship loads of foodstuffs to Finland. Complete elimination of the Act in its present form was advocated by Mr. Lee.

Roscoe H. Prior, President of the American Stevedoring Co., was elected President of the Propeller Club, succeeding Charles F. Dutch. John J. Halloran was chosen Vice-President, and Charles H. Flathers was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

Voters Dropped In Somerville

The Somerville Election Commission announced today that 3,300 voters had been dropped from registration lists because investigators did not find them at registered addresses.

Commission officials said that 660 others are still being investigated, following individual claims that they are legal residents of the City and should not be eliminated from voting privileges.

Letters informing those affected of the action were sent out today by the Commission in accordance with the State law. Some of those affected, it was admitted, are school teachers who live outside the City but who have sought to maintain a "legal" residence in Somerville.

Dickensians Plan Stunt Night Like Those Staged by 'Boz'

If "Boz" could read the program arranged for the annual meeting of the Boston Branch of The Dickens Fellowship, next Monday evening, he would be more delighted than ever with his favorite city of the United States. "Mr. Chadband" would wax eloquent on reading the menu of the dinner, to be held in the Parish Hall of the Arlington Street Church, and "Sairey Gamp" probably would murmur, "Don't ask me to take none, but let me put my lips to it when I am so dispoged."

The local Dickensians have arranged a "stunt" night, in the burlesque manner of the amateur theatricals Dickens loved to present to his friends and family. "M. Mortimer Marigold," for example, will introduce a poet "in his own write" with "Poet-ential Possibilities," warranted to put the brilliant "Snodgrass" in the shade. "S. Skimpole Sweedlepipe" will sweetly sing sad songs direct from the music halls of London, and a headliner calculated to bring the house down will be the delineation of Dickens characters by "Prof. Mayhem Throckmorton, Ph.D., R.F.D., F.A.T., etc."

Playbill Reread

Partly responsible for this unprecedented outburst of home talent is the re-reading by certain worthy members of the Branch of playbills which Dickens wrote for those amateur shows in which he assumed the leading part, being his own author, director, and stage manager. When he undertook a performance of parlor magic he announced himself as "The Unparalleled Necromancer, Rhia Rhama Rhoos, educated cabalistically in the Orange Groves of Salamanca and the Ocean Caves of Alum Bay."

He evidently fancied himself as something of an adept with a pack of cards and thus described what he called his leaping card wonder: "Two cards being drawn from the pack by one of the company, and placed, with the pack, in the Necromancer's box, will leap forth at the command of any lady of not less than 80 years of age. This wonder is the result of nine years' seclusion in the mines of Russia."

Another of his cherished "wonders" he announced in this way: "A shilling being lent to the Necromancer by any gentleman of not less than 12 months, or more than 100 years of age, and carefully marked by the said gentleman, will disappear from within a brazen box, at the word of command, and pass through the hearts of an infinity of boxes, which will afterwards build themselves into pyramids and sink into a small mahogany box, at Necromancer's bidding." And, explained the modest young author, "Five thousand guineas were paid for the acquisition of this wonder, to a Chinese mandarin, who died of grief immediately after parting with his secret."

Loaf of Bread Wonder

The "loaf of bread wonder," of which he was particularly proud, consisted of obtaining a watch from "a truly prepossessing lady of any age, single or married," and locking it in a strong box. The timepiece thus secured, said Mr. Dickens, "will fly at the word of command from within that box into the heart of an ordinary half-quartern loaf," whence it should be cut, before the entire company, "whose cries of astonishment will be audible at a distance of some miles."

But the "Conflagration Wonder" exceeded all the rest! "A card," reported Mr. Dickens, "being drawn from the pack by any lady, not under a direct and positive promise of marriage, will be immediately named by the Necromancer, destroyed by fire, and reproduced from its ashes," and, he added, "An annuity of 1,000 pounds has been offered to the Necromancer by the directors of the Sun Fire office for the secret of this Wonder, and refused!!!!"

P. P. S.

Aviation Opening Up Jobs For Brown's June Graduates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 31—The outlook for Brown University students getting jobs after their graduation in June is brighter than at any time in recent years, according to statistics gathered by agencies at the University.

Edson R. Rand, Assistant Dean of Brown, in charge of the Replacement Bureau there, says that he expects that 90 per cent of the graduates, who have requested assistance from his department, would be working by Oct. 1. He said there was a much better outlook for jobs, especially for engineers, many of whom were being hired by airplane manufacturers, who anticipate large orders for fighting planes both here and abroad.

Dean Rand said that about 30 per cent of the present graduating class would go to professional graduate schools, but that of the remainder he expected that about 10 per cent would still be looking for jobs when autumn comes.

"There is a substantially better chance of jobs this year," he said, "although I am not yet in a position to say definitely how many will be situated by the time they leave school. Aviation manufacturers are hiring engineers in good numbers, and we have received a number of inquiries from insurance companies and other types of concerns."

Thirty-five Brown men have been interviewed by one industrial concern, but Dean Rand said that he had not heard how many of those interviewed had been hired.

Dean Rand said that he found that a number of graduates of the depression classes of 1932-33-34, were still out of work and had found that concerns were less likely to hire these older men than they were fresh graduates.

"Some of these fellows now find it very difficult to get a job," he said. "One fellow who graduated in '32 told me he hadn't landed a good job since. Employers told him, he said, that he was too old. I find that if a graduate goes three or four years without a job his chances are comparatively slim of getting one in competition with a man just out of college."

Dean Rand said that a western syndicate recently found in a survey that employment prospects for 1940 graduates are brighter than in the previous three years. Ninety per cent of 299 institutions of higher learning queried in the survey reported that 50 per cent or more of their 1940 graduates would have steady jobs by the end of the summer.

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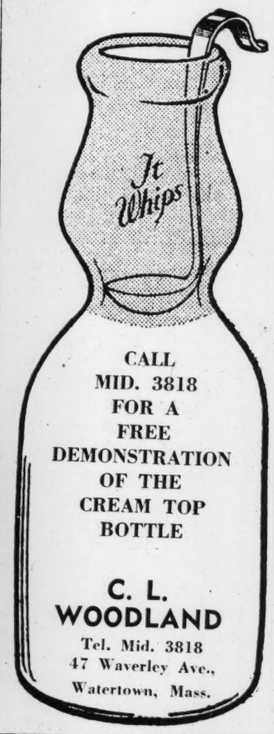

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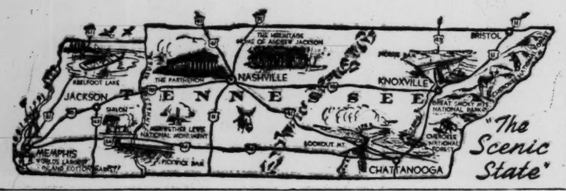

"The Scenic State"

San Francisco Parking Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—San Francisco's parking problem has gone before the State Supreme Court in a test case to decide validity of that section of the City Charter, which permits leasing areas under parks for parking purposes.

If the high court turns on the green light bids will then be filed for a three-story, $1,450,000 garage under the City's downtown Union Square. The garage could accommodate 1,750 cars.

The San Francisco Park Commission ruled that construction of the garage is in the public interest and that it will not destroy Union Square nor harm the purpose for which it was dedicated. Having so ruled the Commission then called for bids, but for the purposes of a court test the Secretary, Gerald J. Linares, refused to issue the call.

City officials feel confident that Section 41 of the City Charter authorizing leasing of park subsurfaces for garage purposes is legal, but a court ruling will be welcomed to avoid any financial hazards.

The City acquired Union Square, which is beautifully landscaped and is located in the center of the hotel, theater, and shopping district, under Mexican law in 1850. Disturbance of the Park's monuments, walks, or landscaping is definitely forbidden by the Charter.

Business Hears Optimistic Note

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—At a time when the stock market was having more downs than ups to an "unreasoning fear on the part of many Americans," Dr. George W. Dowrie, Professor of Finance of the Stanford University Graduate School of Business, was reassuring businessmen here.

Regardless of who wins, he said before the Commonwealth Club, "more than 130,000,000 Americans have to be fed, clothed, housed, and provided with other facilities of modern living. That fact in itself, if we would banish unreasoning fear from our thoughts, would help to stabilize our markets and keep our business settled."

Andrews, Holland Florida Nominees

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 31 (AP)—United States Senator Charles O. Andrews and State Senator Spessard L. Holland are the Democratic Party's nominees for the Senate and Governorship, respectively, in Florida.

Senator Andrews, former school teacher and lawyer, won renomination by a wide margin over Jerry W. Carter, Townsend-indorsed member of the State Railroad Commission, in yesterday's run-off primary.

Mr. Holland easily defeated Francis P. Whitehair, Deland attorney, for the gubernatorial nomination.

Publisher Robert Sikes of Crestview had a slight lead over Parkhill Mays of Monticello in the race for congressional nomination from the third district (northwest Florida). Representative Millard Caldwell of that district is retiring at the end of this year.

The Democratic nomination is tantamount to election in Florida.

Defense Vacations Favored by Colonel

By the Associated Press

San Francisco

Col. Robert Roos, Vice-President of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, advocates longer vacations with pay as a defense measure.

Mr. Roos, a reserve officer, has sent telegrams to several national business associates suggesting 30 days' vacation for employees who spend the time in Army or National Guard training camps.

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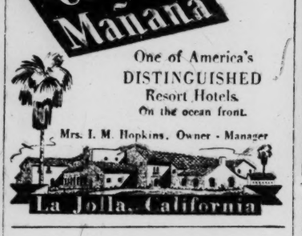

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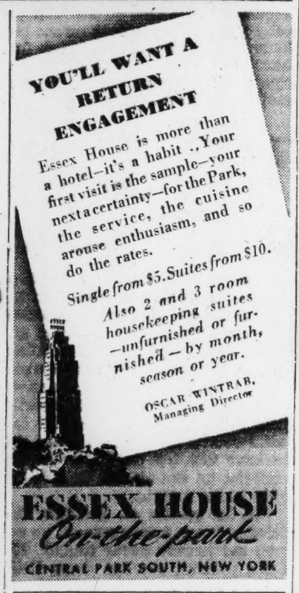

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The Home Forum

Life in a Kitchen

WHEN I STEPPED into the kitchen, I saw a round galvanized-iron tub on a chair and in the tub a brood of baby chicks with a brown mother hen. The tub was lined with clean hay. A small saucer held mash and a second saucer, with an inverted cup in it, held water.

Over near the stove was another tub on a chair and another brood of chicks. The hen that belonged there, I was told, being a restless bird given to much scratching and fidgeting, was confined under a bushel basket on the porch during the day. At night, she would be put back into the tub with the chicks. Both hens were foster-mothers.

* * *

This was not all. The space under the sink had been screened off for some slightly older chicks, old enough to be able to get along without a mother. The room resounded with multitudinous peeping.

Three cats calmly lapped milk from a saucer on the floor.

Two small children, a boy and a girl, ran from one tub of chicks to the other. They were just tall enough to look in.

* * *

From the expression on their grandmother's face, an expression both serene and anxious, I understood that the chicks were not there for the children's entertainment. I understood that there were problems in using your kitchen as a brooder house, when it had to be used as a kitchen at the same time, to say nothing of dining-room and general living-room. But the young chicks needed warmth and the most warmth during a cold April was in the kitchen. And so the chicks were there. I understood that this was the way they did it in Lithuania. And, if in Lithuania, why not in America?

Something like a mother hen herself was this grandmother (a capable and capacious person in apron and kerchief) having both her own brood to care for, children and grandchildren, and three broods of chicks.

Before the chicks, there had been a litter of baby pigs that had spent their first two or three nights in the kitchen. Somebody had had to get up every two hours to feed them milk through a dropper. But this was what you had to expect in spring, the beginning time, the growing time.

* * *

Next to the kitchen was a bedroom. I caught a glimpse of it through the open door. There on the bed—a neatly made bed even to a fancy coverlet—lay a shallow wooden box of seedlings just pushing up through the soil. Those seedlings needed warmth and protection and, since there wasn't room for them in the kitchen, they had to make room for them in the bedroom. They had to make room.

It amused me to think of my own kitchen. When I went out and shut my door, nothing lived there except a plant on the windowsill. No sound. Not even the ticking of a clock. Now and then a fly got in in summer. In winter, a squirrel sometimes scampered overhead in the partitions.

My friends say to me: "Bob, you ought to keep a cat." Or: "Why don't you get a dog?" I smile at their suggestions, remembering Thoreau's words: "Simplify, simplify, simplify." I have problems of my own, though my friends and neighbors do not always seem to know it. Thoughts and ideas that are going to grow into poems and essays—they need warmth, too, and there are times when my kitchen is about the only place to find it. If it is usually a quiet place, it is not because nothing happens there. Sitting at the table with my typewriter before me, I make things happen, though my neighbors who drop in from time to time do not see what is going on. I think I am in a position to appreciate both sorts of kitchens. I can enjoy both.

* * *

The time I like best to visit that Lithuanian-American kitchen across the way is late afternoon in cool weather, when the men are coming in from work on the farm or at the sawmill. Young fellows they are in their early twenties, two or three in the kitchen at the same time, taking turns washing at the sink and slicking down their hair. Then, while the mother-grandmother stands by the stove, cooking supper, they sit about the room enjoying the warmth on their bare arms and shoulders. Nobody doubts the work *they* have done that day.

Last Christmas Eve, I was a guest for supper in that kitchen. The two grandchildren sat at a small table of their own. The rest of us sat about the big table. Under the table cloth a scattering of clean hay had been spread, and on the floor under the table was a little more. Next morning, Christmas morning, the father-grandfather, following the old Lithuanian custom, would take that hay back to the barn and give it to the horse and the cows.

ROBERT FRANCIS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"STILL-LIFE": *A Painting by Paul Cézanne*

PAUL CÉZANNE may well be named the father of modern French painting. Every phase of his style—which did pass through marked changes—has been imitated and carried on to extremes of which the master never dreamed.

This still-life was painted in 1871 or 1872. Cézanne was young. Hitherto he had favored a romantic and literary style of painting. He had used pigment thickly in a broad, flourishing manner under the influence of Manet, Courbet, and Delacroix. He emulated, too, the great masters, Rubens and possibly Tintoretto, with whom he became familiar in the Louvre. But he proved clumsy in his effort to be dramatic and grandiose.

Later Cézanne abandoned this procedure entirely, painting in a calculating and painstaking way. A year or two after this still-life was painted, Cézanne came in contact with the Impressionists from whom he acquired the habit of painting in the open air. Immediately his colors became brighter, clearer, and more varied. However, he did not abandon the dense strokes at once; gradually did he gain the thin, transparent brushwork which came close to resembling water color.

He then specialized in still-lifes, landscapes, and personal portraits. But he made no attempt to be literary. He was to become a painter devoted to an intricate technical style which he achieved through watching nature closely. The more he studied nature, the more he simplified his imagery into what eventually became abstraction. Cézanne evolved his searching method after long years of effort expended. It is well to mention parenthetically that he had private means and did not have to depend upon his brush for a livelihood. He could consequently follow the course of his choice, despite the fact that his methods were unpopular.

D. A.

Business as Usual

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OVER AN OPENING cut in the boarded-up doorway of a building undergoing repairs was painted a large sign: "Business as Usual." Stepping inside, one observed that no service of value was being lost. No interruption of business, no confusion, no inconvenience to customers or tradespeople could be seen. The protecting wall built temporarily around the place gave mute evidence of something under way, and close examination revealed that the building was being shored up to receive a new foundation.

Those who turn to Christian Science for healing, learn that nothing really good or true can be lost. While every right, wholesome thought is retained, the work of spiritual rehabilitation goes steadily on, unobtrusively providing a better and more secure mental foundation. The waking thought is spiritually sustained during the period of error's demolition. This is emphasized in Christ Jesus' teaching. As men turn prayerfully to the Bible and the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, they find comforting protection, healing assurance, and the courage to stand during periods of trial. Confidently they place their hands in the Father's and understandingly declare with the Psalmist (Psalms 31:2, 3): "Be thou my strong rock, for an house of defence to save me. For thou art my rock and my fortress; therefore for thy name's sake lead me, and guide me."

Obviously, one will not be successful in his desire to practice true Christianity if he merely sits idly by hoping for salvation from sin, sickness, and inharmony. Since our everyday affairs must be looked after in business, home, and church, our thought must reach out prayerfully, confidently, to God. As God's perfect law is understood, it will control all our activities.

Mrs. Eddy comprehended with great clarity the states and stages of progress in true Christian living. She understood that error's aggression may be thwarted only through men's spiritual understanding. Speaking of the gradual, progressive unfoldment of Truth which goes on in individual consciousness when Principle is obeyed, she says (Science and Health, p. 96), "Before error is wholly destroyed, there will be interruptions of the general material routine." And she continues: "This material world is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces. On one side there wil' be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace. The breaking up of material beliefs may seem to be famine and pestilence, want and woe, sin, sickness, and death, which assume new phases until their nothingness appears. These disturbances will continue until the end of error, when all discord will be swallowed up in spiritual Truth."

With what rejoicing we discern that the truth about God and man includes nought of evil! Christian Science shows conclusively that God is omnipresent Spirit, Soul, Life, and that the real man of His creating is wholly spiritual. This is the true foundation of all spiritual healing, for it repudiates the falsities of materialism as lawless, unreal, and without divine authority. The belief that man is material, sick, sinful, dishonest, fearful, or discouraged, is the false foundation which must be replaced. Those who observe the great need for replacing evil thoughts with good, and who joyfully consecrate themselves to so doing day by day through greater spirituality, gratitude, and obedience, are true followers of Christ. They are laying solid foundation stones of spiritual healing and regeneration. These faithful workers wisely build a protecting wall of silent, loving thoughts around their work, and those who might desire to oppose, do not see unfinished stages of the work. "In the secret place of the most High" (Psalms 91:1), there is always spiritual peace, for in reality man has never fallen from his high estate of unity with God; and this unalterable fact is mankind's rock of salvation. Thus the truth of being as taught by Christ Jesus is made practically available.

Manifestly, then, thanksgiving, forgiveness, compassion, humility, spiritual strength, and love are necessary to the building of spirituality in individual consciousness. Do they not likewise point the way to universal salvation? Mrs. Eddy says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 301): "The present flux in religious faith may be found to be a healthy fermentation, by which the lees of religion will be lost, dogma and creed will pass off in scum, leaving a solid Christianity at the bottom—a foundation for the builders. I would that all churches on earth could unite as brethren in one prayer: Father, teach us the life of Love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Uzņēmums darbojas kā parasti

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakusslejā angļu teksts)

KĀDĀ ĒKĀ, kas patlaban tika remontēta, ieeja bija aizsista ar dēļiem, un tajā atstāta vaļēja sprauga, virs kuŗas bija uzkrāsota liela izkārtne: "Uzņēmums darbojas kā parasti." Ieejot iekšā, varēja vērot, ka klientu apkalpošana manāmus trūkumus neuzrādīja. Nebija redzami nekādi traucējumi uzņēmuma darbībā, ne sajukums, nedz neērtības pircējiem vai veikalniekiem. Apkārt šai vietai uz laiku uzceltā aizsargsiena mēmi liecināja, ka te kaut kas top darīts, un tuvāki izpētot, atklājās, ka ēka stāvēja uz balstiem, lai dabūtu jaunu pamatu.

Tie, kas griežas pie Kristīgās Zinātnes pēc dziedināšanas, mācas saprast, ka neko patiesi labu vai patiesu nevar zaudēt. Kamēr vien katra pareiza, veselīga doma tiek paturēta, garīgās atjaunošanās darbs iet pastāvīgi uz priekšu, neuzkrītoši apgādājot labāku un drošāku mentalu pamatu. Mostošā doma tiek garīgi uzturēta maldu postīšanas laikā. Tas uzsvērts Kristus Jēzus mācībā. Ja cilvēki pazemīgi griežas pie Bībeles un Mary Baker Eddy's Kristīgās Zinātnes teksta grāmatas "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un veselība ar Svēto rakstu atslēgu), tie rod palīdzošu aizsardzību, dziedinošu drošību un drosmi pastāvēt pārbaudījumu laikos. Paļāvīgi tie liek savas rokas tā Tēva rokās un ar izpratni pasludina līdz ar Psalmistu (Ps. 31:3, 4): "Esi man par stipru patvērumu, par stipru pili man palīdzēt. Jo tu esi mans akmins-kalns un mana stiprā pils, un tava vārda dēļ ved un vadi mani."

Saprotams, ka cilvēka vēlēšanās pielietot dzīvē patiesu Kristīgumu nebūs vainagota panākumiem, ja viņš tikai kūtri sēdēs un cerēs uz atsvabināšanu no grēka, slimības un nesaskaņas. Kā jāseko mūsu ikdienas pasākumiem darbā, mājās un baznīcā, tāpat arī mūsu domām pazemīgi jātiecas uz Dievu. Ja ir saprasts Dieva pilnīgais likums, tas valdīs visas mūsu darbības.

Mrs. Eddy ar lielu skaidrību aptvēra progresa stāvokļus un stadijas patiesā kristīgā dzīvošanā. Viņa saprata, ka maldu uzmācībai var stāties pretīm vienīgi ar cilvēku garīgo saprašanu. Runādama par pakāpenisko, progresīvo Patiesības attīstību, kāda norisinas individuālā apziņā, kad ir paklausīts Principam, viņa saka (Science and Health, 96. lpp.): "Pirms maldi ir pilnīgi iznīcināti, vispārējā materialā kārtībā būs traucējumi." Un viņa turpina: "Šī materialā pasaule jau tagad kļuvusi par cīņas lauku pretrunīgiem spēkiem. Vienā pusē būs nesaskaņa un bailes; otrā pusē būs Zinātne un miers. Materialo ticējumu sabrukums var parādīties kā bads un mēris, trūkums un posts, grēks, slimība un nāve, kas pieņem arvien jaunas fazes, līdz parādas to neesamība. Šie traucējumi turpināsies līdz maldu galam, kad visa nesaskaņa būs garīgās Patiesības aprīta."

Ar kādu prieku mēs vērojam, ka patiesība par Dievu un cilvēku nesatur nekā ļaunu! Kristīgā Zinātne pārliecinoši rāda, ka Dievs ir visurklātesošs Gars, Dvēsele, Dzīvība, un ka Viņa radītais īstais cilvēks ir pilnīgi garīgs. Tas ir visas garīgas dziedināšanas patiesais pamats, jo tas atmet materialisma nepareizības kā nelikumīgas, neīstas un bez dievišķīgas autoritates. Ticējums, ka cilvēks ir materials, slims, grēcīgs, negodīgs, bailīgs vai mazdūšīgs, ir nepareizais pamats, kas jāatvieto. Tie, kas redz lielo vajadzību atvietot ļaunas domas ar labām, un kas dienu no dienas ar lielāku garīgumu, pateicību un paklausību priecīgi nododas šim darbam, patiesi ir Kristus sekotāji. Tie liek stiprus pamata akmeņus garīgai dziedināšanai un atdzimšanai. Šie uzticīgie darbinieki gudri cel klusu, mīlošu domu aizsargvalni ap savu darbu, un tie, kas gribētu pretoties, neredz darba nepabeigtās stadijas. "Tā Visaugstākā patvērumā" (Ps. 91:1) vienmēr ir garīgs miers, jo īstenībā cilvēks nekad nav kritis no sava augstā stāvokļa, kāds tam ir vienībā ar Dievu; un šis negrozāmais fakts ir cilvēces pestīšanas klints. Tādejādi esamības patiesība, kā to mācījis Kristus Jēzus, ir padarīta praktiski pielietojama.

Tad ir skaidrs, ka pateicība, piedošana, līdzcietība, pazemība, garīgs spēks un mīlestība ir nepieciešami, lai celtu garīgumu individuālā apziņā. Vai tie tāpat arī nenorāda ceļu uz vispārēju pestīšanu? Mrs. Eddy saka savā darbā "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (301. lpp.): "Tagadējo plūsmi religiskā ticībā var uzskatīt kā veselīgu rūgšanu, kuŗā religijas padibenes pazudīs, dogma un ticības apliecinājumi izzudīs kā putas, atstājot apakšā stipru Kristīgumu—pamatu cēlējiem. Es vēlētos, lai visas baznīcas zemes virsū varētu kā brāļi apvienoties vienā lūgšanā: Tēvs, māci mums Milestības dzīvi."

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Woods Were Full of Reindeer

WITH HANNU KITTI as my guide, I set out before noon on January 9, driving a young reindeer. Our destination was the Vätsäri Reindeer Round-up at the north end of Lake Inari, one hundred kilometers distant, near the Norwegian frontier. Although the temperature was only eighteen below zero, on the lake we had no protection from the bitter wind which cut our faces. . . .

Mr. Nasi overtook us as we halted for food and rest at a neat Lapp house where a man, his wife and year-old baby lived. A bright half-moon was shining. It was so cold we did not pass up a house, but halted to warm at any opportunity. Our next stop was at a new one-room log house, the floor flush with the ground, and the walls not quite wind-proof. It was the first *new* house I had seen in Lapland.

Everyone here was busy. There was great grinding of coffee, cracking of rock sugar, and untangling and mending of reins, for the husband prepared for a journey to Vätsäri. New land had been cleared, the cows occupied a comfortable sod barn, which had once been the family residence. Hannu and Mr. Nasi stretched themselves unabashed on the floor to rest. After coffee, accompanied by the husband, we waved farewell to the two women and baby and set out. . . .

Like Outakoski, Vätsäri was nothing but a gigantic corral erected on a cleared spot in the woods with a few shacks built to house the herders temporarily. It was a magnificent setting, the rolling wooded hills blanketed with a deep snow. Deserted since the last round-up, the place now hummed with activity, as Lapps busied themselves setting up housekeeping in five log shacks. The woods were literally full of reindeer, and the corral was already filled with animals milling about. We got out and led our deer to the farthest house, where we were to live with some twenty Lapps. It was a one-room log house with a single half window, a wooden door without lock and a fireplace. A low platform, five feet wide, made of logs split in half, extended the length of the room on one side, affording a sleeping place for twelve. . . .

Two dozen brightly clad herders and dogs gathered at the far end of the second enclosure and drove the animals toward the smaller corral on a plateau. I watched from the top rung of the fence, holding to a tree. It was a poetic sight, the wooded hills, the barking dogs and herders partly obscured by snow-dust kicked up by the running herd. They came *flowing* in graceful motion over the hill and down the valley, rushing up the slender runway into the corral, like a broad stream being compressed into a narrow mill race. . . .

The unoccupied men sat around in their fur clothing on the snow, chatting, waiting for the corral to be closed. Presently the lassos began to whistle through the air, dropping over antlers, sometimes snapping taut around the body of a reindeer. . . . Each man catches his own animals, and the hardest job is not the lassoing, but lassoing the right deer. . . .

Of the fifteen hundred animals which passed through the corral, one thousand were Norwegian and five hundred Finnish, three hundred of which were sold to the Norwegians. One hundred and twenty people participated in the round-up.—From "Petticoat Vagabond Among the Nomads," by NEILL JAMES. (New York: Scribner.)

Promise

When I came back to Sharon
The lilacs were in bloom,
Hedges that had been barren
Waved many a purple plume.

Where the great snow had drifted
Along each country lane,
The tall horse chestnuts lifted
Their lustrous lights again.

There was a token given
To mark this blessed hour,
Stranger than fire from Heaven—
The Burning Bush in flower!

Once on the rod of Aaron
Buds opened for a sign,
When I came back to Sharon,
That miracle was mine.

SARA KING CARLETON

We Walked in May on Egdon Heath

WE WAITED UNTIL May to walk on Egdon, for it is the heath's most becoming month. I chose, to begin with, that part of Purbeck's Egdon which, unlike the wild main body of the heath immortalised by Thomas Hardy, is full of kindness and grace, a place of rare enchantment, and of secrets known only to its intimates. . . .

There were . . . a train of brilliant, dearly remembered sights and sounds—that sudden blue streak of Harbour across two miles of gorse bloom; Wych Farm among its olive-coated oaks away on the left, lonely on a low headland, its jade-green fields spearing the amber reedbeds fringing the water, and its red cattle feeding in the rushy bottom at its back; Corfe Castle with the hills piled nobly up behind it and miles of heath and pines in front; larks singing as if, like Yeats, they were afraid they might cease to be before they had sung all the beauty that their spirits held; cuckoos calling; stonechats wheezing and chitt-chitting at us from the already overloaded furze sprays their grasshopper weight set nodding; great bumble bees droning sonorously an inch above the flowered turf; the faint moan of harbour sirens, and the cough of pheasants in the trees we had just left. . . .

We soon topped a really very generous rise. It not only brought within hail two of the Harbour's best islands—Brownsea, long and peacock green with pines, and Furzy, mellow with heather near to budding, poised on water full of the sky's and their own comely reflections—but it gave us our first glimpse of what to me, at least, is the queen of the harbourside farms, Fitzworth. On our left front, over about half a mile of furze and an oak spinney, a round hill blazing with gorse mounted against the Harbour's blue. At its foot were a few graceful trees and the little grey house.

The approach to the farm is all joy, though you lose sight of both hill and house on descending the rise. The furze makes a final concentrated rush before giving back to a wire fence springing up on the left of the track which goes through a gate, and becoming firm and green runs on with fields and the spinney on one hand and on the other a range of low furze-covered hills. At the end of these hills' golden valleys a creek lies between reedbeds looking as smooth as sand; beyond it is a long greenwood.

On the right is a track to the spinney, but this you must ignore apart from the view it gives of the Haven, three miles distant across the water, and, much nearer home, Ower Farm and its surrounding ilex and ash. . . .

I had forgotten how enchanting it was and flung myself down on the grass (a manoeuvre so unexpected that it nearly pancaked Mr. Bundy) to gaze my fill at its garden full of lilac and apple blossom, its golden hill and blue water background, its gracious trees—one of them quite splendid—the green furze-capped banks strewn with bluebells and green bracken croziers leading to its gate, and, best of all, its wonderful old brick and stone barn, propped up with great buttresses, the roof of three different levels most smoothly and beautifully thatched. — JOAN BEGBIE, in "Walking in Dorset." (London: Chambers. New York: Macmillan.)

Firm Barrier

Though there are those employing all their wits
Against the natural growth, there is one bar
That stands, and which they cannot cut to bits—
The beauty of a cloud, a single star.

The sunset! Sheets of crimson flaming high,
The moon at night sowing its yellow grain.
For who is there to trample down the sky
Or stop the long cool billow of the rain?

DANIEL SMYTHE

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1940

Lewandos Strike Ends Fifth Week

Firm and workers fail to agree on issue of pay increase and vacation with pay.

The strike ending its fifth week today at Lewandos, one of Greater Boston's major dry cleaning and laundry companies, has become the longest strike in the laundry industry here for 20 years, according to comment in the trade. The outcome is regarded as of considerable interest to the family laundries, the majority of which are not unionized.

Workers at Lewandos were organized earlier this spring by Mrs. Rose Norwood, business agent and organizer for the Boston local of the Laundry Workers' International Union of the American Federation of Labor. On petition of the union, the State Labor Relations Board held an election of the workers in which 49 votes were cast for the union and 11 against. The board then certified the union as the collective bargaining agency for the laundry department of the company.

When the two sides did not agree, the case was taken up by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration which reported today that it was still negotiating.

"We are asking a 10 per cent increase in wages and a week's vacation with pay," said Mrs. Norwood. "At present an employee has to work three years before becoming eligible for a week's vacation.

"Forty-five workers out of 49 are still out on strike, and we have maintained picket lines all these weeks. When the company said it was unable to make any increase in pay, we offered to arbitrate on its ability to pay, but the company refused."

For the company, John H. Hardwood, Jr., General Manager of Lewandos, said today:

"Before the strike occurred, we offered to negotiate and sign a contract and made a number of concessions, but did not feel we could grant an increase in pay. The union demand exceeded the profits of the business by a substantial margin.

"Formerly very profitable, the company has not paid a dividend in 20 years. It lost heavily during the depression, and while it has made small earnings in the more recent years, it has had to put all this money back into improvement of the plant. A substantial number of the original employees have returned to work."

Hapsburg Couple Coming for Stay In Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 31 (AP) —Archduke Franz Josef of Hapsburg, ruler of the Principality of Liechtenstein, with his Archduchess, the former Baroness Marta von Kahler of Germany, will come to this city next Thursday for a stay of "a week or 10 days" as guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Shepard, Jr., of Boston and Palm Beach, J. Edward Downes, Providence hotel manager, said today. They will occupy a special imperial suite at the Crown Hotel, Mr. Downes said.

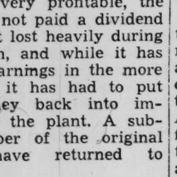
Prince Franz Josef is grandnephew of the late Emperor Franz Josef of Austria and cousin of the late Archduke Franz Ferdinand, whose assassination in 1914 touched off the spark for the first World War. He became ruler of Liechtenstein in March, 1938, following the abdication of his uncle, Prince Franz I.

Gillett Appointed

Edgar L. Gillett of Canton, former State Commissioner of Agriculture, today reentered State service as Director of Parks and Recreation in the State Department of Conservation, a post to which Gov. Leverett Saltonstall appointed him on Wednesday.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, with rain, occasionally moderate to heavy, this afternoon, tonight, and continuing into Saturday morning; continued cool, with lowest tonight near 50 degrees; decreasing cloudiness and milder Saturday afternoon; moderate to fresh southeasterly winds.

Maine: Cloudy with showers Saturday and in west portion tonight, cooler in the interior Saturday

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Rain tonight and probably Saturday morning; slightly warmer Saturday afternoon.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain this afternoon and tonight; Saturday mostly cloudy with somewhat warmer in the interior.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southeast to south winds over north and fresh to strong southeast winds over south portion becoming moderate southwest over south portion by early Saturday; overcast with rain tonight and over the central and north portion Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	53	67	New Orleans	72	88
Chicago	52	57	New York	59	65
Denver	53	81	Norfolk	67	67
Helena	0	79	Philadelphia	63	65
Kansas City	60	82	St. Louis	56	76
Los Angeles	58	76	San Francisco	59	68
Miami	78	84	Washington	57	58
Minneapolis	60	81			

A—7:30 a. m., E.D.T., May 31.
B—Maximum, May 30.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 7:14 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Saturday, 7:38 a. m.; height 8.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:43 p. m.

Dog Wins a Home By Heroism at Fire

By the Associated Press

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 31

Mrs. Joseph Nerey had a little white puppy that she intended to give away yesterday. For some reason she didn't, and now she is never doing to.

For when fire broke out in her second floor apartment early today, while she was sleeping the puppy barked, tugged at the bedclothes, and jumped on the bed and scratched her face to wake her.

Smoke was pouring from a closet when Mrs. Nerey jumped from bed to turn in an alarm.

And the puppy, she said, "will always have a good home."

Ban on Beano By Tobin Wins Wide Acclaim

Police officials hailed today Maurice J. Tobin's action banning all beano games in Boston as an effective solution to a troubled situation, and a step to facilitate law enforcement.

"The Mayor's action relieves us of much trouble," Superintendent Edward W. Fallon declared "There were reports that some operators were using subterfuge to evade the rules restricting merchandise prizes to five dollars, but it was difficult for us to keep men stationed at the parlors during an entire evening of playing because they were needed on the streets. Despite many complaints we found enforcement very difficult."

Mayor Tobin ordered no more beano games to be licensed after June 15 on the advice of a committee appointed by him to investigate the situation. Because each game must be licensed this will stop all games after that date. Members of the committee were Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, City Licensing Chief John J. Spencer, and Harvey T. Pond of Dorchester.

"Our study leads us to the unanimous belief that strict control and regulation of beano games appears to be extremely difficult, and we are, therefore, of the belief that only by discontinuance of the issuing of all beano licenses can present abuses be cured and future abuses avoided," the Committee wrote.

Beano games were legalized by the 1934 State Legislature, and reached their heyday in 1936 when about 100 games operated and elaborate parlors were located in the downtown shopping district. After Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield imposed severe restrictions this form of gambling dwindled to about 50 games between 1937 and 1939, and to about 35 games at present. These are sponsored by veterans' fraternal, and parish organizations.

Brookline Lowers Realty Valuation

In addition to the reduced Brookline tax rate of $1.50 from that of 1939 to $24.50, the Brookline Municipal Board has also reduced reality valuation approximately $7,458,500 further to lighten the burden of property owners, it was disclosed today.

The employment of $300,000 from the surplus fund of the Town aided both the reduction in the tax rate and the decrease in real estate valuations. Officials said the amount required to meet fixed charges against the Town was almost $500,000 less than last year.

Bridgewater College Marks First Century

Week's observances to include pageant—High rank in world won by many graduates.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., May 31—Established 100 years ago under the leadership of Horace Mann, first secretary of the State Board of Education, Teachers College here begins a week-long centennial observance tomorrow.

Founded in 1840, under the Normal School Law, passed three years previously at the insistence of James G. Carter, known as the "Father of Normal Schools," the Bridgewater school was the third to be founded in the United States. It was preceded by only two other Normal schools, the first at Lexington, later transferred to Framingham, the second at Barre, subsequently moved to Westfield, and boasts the first state-owned Normal School building in the country.

Of approximately 7,000 students who have graduated during the 100 years Bridgewater lists 28 college presidents, 98 school superintendents, 179 college professors, 681 school principals, 10 music supervisors, and 19 art supervisors. Editors, journalists, city auditors, and a commissioner of education in the Philippine Islands are also among the graduates.

Elaborate Ceremonies

Several thousand graduates are expected to return to the college tomorrow for annual Alumni Day which this year will be marked with an elaborate Centennial pageant in which the entire student body of more than 500 will participate. The theme of the Pageant, which will be given at 10 a. m. in the quadrangle before Boyden Hall, is "Freely ye have received, freely give." The Pageant will be repeated at the Commencement on June 7.

Following the Procession of Classes at 1:30, the Alumni President, Mrs Elizabeth West Pigeon, will introduce the honorary chairman, Robert Lincoln O'Brien. The alumni will be welcomed by the college President, John J. Kelly. Greetings from the State and the Department of Education will be given by Christian Herter, Speaker of the House, and Walter E. Downey, Commissioner of Education, respectively. The principal address will be by Dr. Edward Allen Boyden, Director of Research for the University of Minnesota. Dr. Boyden is a son of Arthur Clark Boyden, principal of Bridgewater from 1906 to 1933, and is a graduate of the school.

Dedication of Organ

An event of unusual interest will be dedication of a new $6,500 organ, a memorial to Clara C. Price, who graduated in 1875. The presentation will be made by Dr. Bessie N. Page, Professor at Portia Law School, and member of the class of 1910. William E. Zeuch of Boston will be organist.

The Centennial Commencement speaker on June 7 will be Dr. Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent of Boston Schools. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will head the list of honored guests. The Baccalaureate address this Sunday will be by Dr. Frank P. Speare, President of Northeastern University. His topic will be the Bridgewater motto, "Not to be Ministered Unto, but to Minister."

Pioneered in American Educational System

1 2 3 4

5

Frank Colby, Staff Photographer

Bridgewater Teachers College Observes Centennial

(1) The College President, John J. Kelly. (2) Eleanor Pitts, standing, and Irene Mattie, members of the class of 1940, inspect tablet marking site of the first State Normal School Building in America. (3) Donald Wood and Nancy Sargeant, pupils in the training school, in costumes they will wear in the Pageant. (4) Four seniors, Barbara Prince, Alba Martinelli, Agnes Higgins, and Rosalie Hatchfield dressed for their pageant roles. (5) Boyden Hall, added to the campus group in 1926, houses offices, gymnasium, and the Horace Mann Auditorium.

Ocean Traffic Increasing In Cape Cod Canal

Heavy increases in ocean traffic using the Cape Cod Canal thus far this year, were disclosed today in a report from the United States Army Engineers, in Boston, under whose jurisdiction, the canal is operated.

In the first four months of this year, 2,940 vessels passed through the waterway, against 2,475 for the similar period a year ago. The total cargo tonnage thus far this year was 2,203,024 net tons, against 1,346,197 tons a year ago.

In the month of April alone, 827 vessels used the canal, contrasted with 775 in April of 1939. This number included 34 ships flying the flags of other nations. Chief items of cargo on vessels using the canal in April were: 181,976 tons coal, 114,394 tons petroleum products, 6,500 tons tar products, and 239,595 tons general cargo.

Stokowski Hints New Audition

Final selection from the 23 youthful New England musicians who tried out yesterday before Leopold Stokowski for places on the All-American Youth Orchestra, may necessitate another audition of the entire group before the famed conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra in New York, it was learned today.

Talent in the New England unit is of so high a standard that decision will be difficult, possibly requiring another audition, Mr. Stokowski is reported to have told local sponsors of the New England youngsters. The 23 musicians were selected after six months of tryouts, by Arthur Fiedler, conductor of Boston's Pop Concert Orchestra.

Expecting to stay in Boston only four hours, Mr. Stokowski arrived in Boston early yesterday morning, taking a late afternoon train back to New York.

"Here in New England," the conductor said, "your Arthur Fiedler and the National Youth Administration have done splendid work in finding real musical talent represented in these 23, picked from more than 200."

Successful contestants from all sections of the country will meet in New York next month for final auditions to select the members of the 109-piece orchestra which will tour South America this summer. They are to be paid union wages through private underwriting assured by Mr. Stokowski.

After the tour, the orchestra will not disband, Mr. Stokowski said. "This will be a permanent organization and it will belong to the entire Nation," he added.

Boston Greets Vanguard Of Bankers Group

Vanguard of the American Institute of Banking—the educational wing of the American Bankers Association—began setting up here today the machinery for its 40th annual convention next week. The event will bring several thousand young bank tellers, bookkeepers and junior officers here for the climax of the year's studies. The A. I. B.'s membership totals 67,000.

Among the 170 speakers will be Robert M. Hanes, President of the American Bankers Association, Frank M. Totten, Second Vice-President of the Chase National Bank of New York, and Dr. Frank I. Kent, of the Bankers Trust Company of New York. Mr. Hanes and Mr. Totten will address the first general business session Tuesday morning, while Dr. Kent will talk at the final business session Friday morning.

State Banking Department Is Reorganizing

One office is abolished and two officials are demoted among the several changes ordered.

Two officials of the State Banking Department have been demoted while a third official has been released, Joseph Earl Perry, State Banking Commissioner, announced today.

The officials demoted are G. C. Mansfield of Quincy, Chief Bank Examiner, who is being returned to his former rating of Senior Examiner, and C. T. Cronan, of Framingham, Director of the Division of Savings Banks, who will be continued in service in a subordinate position.

James E. Mitchell of Arlington, real estate examiner in charge of appriasals, is the man released. Mr. Perry explained that the work Mr. Mitchell has been engaged in is about ended.

In addition, two clerks and an office boy whose services were considered unnecessary, have been discharged, Mr. Perry said.

Harold L. Jenks, connected with the department for many years, has temporarily assumed the position of Director of the Division of savings Banks, while the office of Chief Bank Examiner is being abolished.

Explaining the personnel shift, Mr. Perry said:

"The examination of banks was always made under the direct supervision of the heads of the various divisions until two years ago when they were placed under the charge of a Chief Examiner. The experiment was well conceived and was well worth making, but after two years of actual operation it is the opinion of all the division heads and nearly all the examiners, and of the banks, so far as has been ascertainable, that the former method was preferable. Changes being made will effect some saving in expense, besides strengthening the examining forces by allowing the Chief Examiner to resume his former position as Senior Examiner at the maximum salary rating.

"Another experiment of about the same duration has been the creation of the office of Real Estate Examiner in charge of appraisals. This will be abandoned partly because of the diminished need for the position but chiefly because the banks whose standing is affected by departmental valuation maintain that no single individual is as well qualified to value property in every corner of the State as would be the local experts who are familiar with local conditions affecting values."

The Commissioner said the changes would eliminate one cause of possible friction between the Department and the banks. The three officials involved in the changes were given their ratings by William P. Husband, Jr., whose term as State Banking Commissioner recently expired.

Square Dances Growing Popular, Fiddler Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, Mass., May 31—Young America is discovering new enjoyment in old-fashioned country dances—the square dances grandmother attended when she was a girl on the farm, says Sammy Spring, fiddler for half a century.

Sammy, nationally-known fiddler from Otis, says "square dancing is coming back." He plays four to seven nights a week all over New England and New York, traveling 100 miles weekly.

Ships Are Christened With Historic Names

Built in the deep granite-lined recesses of the drydock at the Boston Navy Yard, virtually in the "shadow" of the stately masts and sturdy yards of the old history forging frigate Constitution, two more destroyers for Uncle Sam's rapidly growing Navy were christened today. They were the Nicholson and the Wilkes, neither of which could be launched except by admitting salt water to the drydock and floating the ships off the blocks.

Particular interest centered around the Nicholson, named after Capt. Samuel Nicholson, U. S. N., who superintended construction of the Constitution, known as "Old Ironsides," and was her first commander. He was also the first Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, a post now held by Rear Admiral W. T. Tarrant, U. S. N. Captain Nicholson was a lieutenant on the Bonhomme Richard, was appointed captain in 1794, commanded the frigate Deane, and captured three sloops of war.

The destroyer is also named for the two brothers of Captain Nicholson, Capt. John Nicholson, U. S. N., and Capt. James Nicholson, U. S. N., both of whom served with distinction in the Revolutionary War; for Commodore William C. Nicholson, U. S. N., a son of John Nicholson, who was a midshipman under Decatur on the President, in the War of 1812, and who served in the Civil War; and for Rear Admiral James William Augustus Nicholson, U. S. N., a grandson of Captain Samuel Nicholson, who was with Perry in the expedition to Japan in 1853-1855.

Mrs. S. A. Bathrick of Everett, Mass., a great-granddaughter of Captain Nicholson, was designated as the sponsor of the Nicholson, which is a bit more than 1,500 tons, cost more than $4,000,000 and is designed to have great speed. She will carry a crew of about 160 officers and men.

Simultaneously with the christening of the Nicholson, a similar ceremony was held for the Wilkes, in the same drydock. Mrs. Henry D. Styer of Coronado, Calif. was named sponsor by the Secretary of the Navy, the vessel having been named in honor of her grandfather, the late Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, U. S. N.

Rear Admiral Wilkes was a native of New York, was appointed a midshipman in 1818, and commanded in 1838-1842 a successful exploring expedition that went around the world. In 1861 he commanded the San Jacinto and took from the English passenger steamer Trent, the Confederate Commissioners to England—Messrs. Mason and Slidell. He was complimented by the Secretary of the Navy, though the prisoners had to be given up.

Both vessels are practically alike in size, cost, and crew. They bring the number of destroyers to be built at the Boston Navy Yard since World War days up to 16.

An augmented force of welders, electricians, boilermakers, and steel workers is rushing the destroyers now being built at the Navy Yard to completion, in response to the call of President Roosevelt for naval expansion.

Conant Wants U. S. Fearless

Apprehension that actions of the United States would end in war should not deter it from taking immediate steps to aid the Allies with arms and supplies according to James B. Conant, President of Harvard University. "Fear of war is no basis for a national policy," he said in a radio address Wednesday night.

"In a free state public opinion must guide the Government. And a wise public opinion on matters of foreign policy can result only if there is a continuous, clear-headed, realistic discussion of all eventualities, including war," said Dr. Conant.

"To my mind a complete Nazi victory over France and England is by necessity but a prelude to Hitler's attempt to dominate the world," he continued. "At this moment the entry of the United States into the war certainly does not seem necessary or wise. For the present, we are not prepared to render more aid as an active belligerent than we can render as a nonbelligerent.

"If our actions short of war are immediate and effective, they may suffice. If, on the other hand, we continue to be confused in our thinking and dilatory in our actions, our aid may come too late. Then the possibility of war under highly unfavorable circumstances would soon confront us. Our previous fear of war might well result in the certainty of a conflict without the support of powerful nations."

This view is attacked editorially in today's undergraduate daily Crimson. "If we feel that a particular war offers nothing but disaster for us," the editors declared, "we have a right to fear our entrance into it, and to make that feeling the basis of our national policy. This is our belief in regard to the present European conflict.'

Dr. Conant declared aid could be given the Allies by releasing planes and other implements of war to France and England without impairing our own security; by repealing laws preventing United States citizens from volunteering for service in foreign armies; by controlling exports so as to avoid leaks to Germany; and by close co-operation of our Maritime Commission with the Allies to expedite transmission of supplies and munitions.

Charles F. Weed

Charles F. Weed, who passed on here today, was President of the New England Council and a Vice-President of the First National Bank of Boston.

Mr. Weed, whose home was in Brookline, was a native of Claremont, N. H. After graduating from Trinity College, Hartford, and Harvard University Law School, he practiced law in Boston from 1898 to 1917 when he was elected Vice-President of the First National Bank of Boston.

In addition to serving as director of many corporations, Mr. Weed filled terms as Vice-President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and served as Treasurer, Director, and member of the Executive Committee of the Boston Community Federation.

Long a leader in New England business circles, Mr. Weed became seventh President of the New England Council in 1938 and was re-elected last year. He was a trustee of Trinity College and Vermont Academy and a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Florence Middaugh, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Framingham, in Dennison Memorial Hall, Framingham, 8 p. m.

Radio Page 14

Movies

Brookline Village—
Fred Astaire and Eleanor Powell in "Broadway Melody of 1940." 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Parole Fixer," with William Henry. 2, 5:10, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Man Who Wouldn't Talk." 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also "It's a Date," featuring Deanna Durbin. 3:15, 6:25, 9:30.

Exeter—
"Road to Singapore," with Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. Also "Adventure in Diamonds," with George Brent. 2:10, 5:05, 8.

Fenway—
"Dark Command," with Walter Pidgeon, Claire Trevor and John Wayne. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also Ray Milland and Ellen Drew in "French Without Tears." 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Wajan." 1:10, 3, 4:40, 6:30, 8:15, 10. Also "March of Time." 2:20, 4:10, 5:50, 7:40, 9:25.

Keith Memorial—
"If I Had My Way." 10:40 a. m.; 1:30, 4:20, 9:55. Also "Girl in Room 313." 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Metropolitan—
James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "Torrid Zone." 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Fugitive From Justice," with Roger Pryor. 10 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 5:50, 8:30.

Modern—
"Typhoon," with Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50. Also "Opened by Mistake," with Charles Ruggles. 10:15 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"Waterloo Bridge," with Robert Taylor and Vivien Leigh. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "The Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Dark Command," with Walter Pidgeon, Claire Trevor and John Wayne. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also Ray Milland and Ellen Drew in "French Without Tears." 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Saint Takes Over," with George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 4:15, 7:15, 10:05. Stage show: 12, 3:05, 6, 9.

State—
"Waterloo Bridge," with Robert Taylor and Vivien Leigh. 12:35, 3:45, 7, 10:10. Also "The Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Scollay—
"Typhoon," with Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7, 9:40. Also "Opened by Mistake," with Charles Ruggles. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 5:50, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," "Holland—Before the War," "Gateway to the Northwest," "Silent Wings," "Impersonations from Mae West to Charles Laughton." Latest news reels and other shorts.

Telepix—
Official war scenes of actual combat; Disney's Donald Duck; Information Please; our U. S. Air Force; A Modern Musical; Dixie Travels; and 30 minutes of news. 10 a. m., until midnight.

Tremont—
"The Fighting 69th," with James Cagney. Also "They Shall Have Music," with J. Heifetz. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"Gangs of Chicago," with Lloyd Nolan. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:10. Also "It's Love I'm After," with Bette Davis. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 6, 8:40.

Uptown—
"Dr. Cyclops," with Albert Dekker and Janice Logan. 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Also "Stardust," with Linda Darnell and John Payne. 1:10, 4, 7, 9:55.

University—
Fred Astaire and Eleanor Powell in "Broadway Melody of 1940." 2:55, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Adventure in Diamonds," with George Brent. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
"Lohengrin," Introduction to Act III ..... Wagner
"Romeo and Juliet," Overture-Fantasy ..... Tchaikovsky
Minute Waltz ..... Chopin
Symphony No. 4 in F minor, Scherzo ..... Tchaikovsky
Pianoforte Concerto in A minor First Movement ..... Schumann
Soloist: Maxine McCurry
Colby Junior College Glee Club
Florence J. Barbiera, Conductor
Fantasy on Gershwin Melodies
"Jealousy," Gypsy Tango ..... Gade
"Lorraine," March ..... Ganne

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on English Rooms by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Hedda Ballon, pianist. 2:45.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Music and Oratory Compete for Radio Public

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Anna Neagle and Burgess Meredith in "Irene"; Walter Huston in the role of a pioneer in the old West; speeches incidental to the launching of the U. S. S. Washington; inauguration by the U. S. Marine Band of programs of Pan-American music; the first American performance of a Mozart opera, and a number of political speeches will be heard on week-end programs.

Tonight

Drama:

Anna Neagle and Burgess Meredith play the leading roles in "Fifth Row Center's" hour-long presentation of James Montgomery's play "Irene," with music by Harry Tierney and Joseph McCarthy, MBS-WAAB, 8.

Helen Twelvetrees and Philip Reed combine talents in the "Command Performance" dramatization of "Let's Lunch Again," MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Variety:

"Kate Smith Hour" presents Walter Huston as Davy Crockett in "Sunset Saga," an original dramatization based on legends of the old West; several old and new songs by Miss Smith; comedy by Abbott and Costello and the music of Ted Straeter's Singers and Jack Miller's Orchestra complete the program. CBS-WEEI, 8.

Saturday

Talks:

Rear Admiral Adolphus E. Watson, commandant of the Fourth Naval District and the Philadelphia Navy Yard; Lewis C. Compton, Special Aide to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Senator David I. Walsh (D), of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, speak at the launching of the U. S. S. Washington, first battleship added to the Navy since 1921. NBC-Red-WNAC, 11 a. m., CBS-WEEI, 11:05.

Senator Scott Lucas (D), of Illinois, and Arthur Capper (R), of Kansas, discuss proposals for agriculture, which they believe should be written into their parties' platforms, when they speak as guests on "Columbia's Country Journal," CBS-WEEI, 12 noon.

Music:

H. Arthur Brown conducts the El Paso Symphony Orchestra in "Gypsy Baron" Overture by Johann Strauss, De Falla's Danse Espagnole from "La Vie Brève;" Grainger's "Shepherd's Hey;" Debussy's "La plus que lente;" Navarraise, from Massenet's "Le Cid" and Strauss' "Weiner Blut" waltz, as Station KROD of El Paso, Texas, becomes the 119th member of the Columbia Broadcasting System, CBS-WEEI, 1:30.

Two chorales, "In Dir Ist Freude" and "Ich Ruf zu Dir" and the Fifth "French" Suite in E major, comprise an all-Bach program arranged by Vera Brodsky for her piano recital, CBS-WEEI, 3:35.

The United States Marine Band inaugurates a series of programs illustrating the music of all the Americas. After a brief talk on the purpose of the programs, Capt. William F. Santelmann will conduct "The Stars and Stripes forever," Bainbridge Crist's "Fair at Kara," and Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," CBS-WEEI, 3.

Fourth in Alfred Wallenstein's "Mozart Opera Series" is "Thamos, König von Aegypten," which has never before been performed in the United States; Crane Calder, bass, sings. MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Sunday

Music:

Jan Peerce, tenor, Henrietta Schumann, pianist, and the Music Hall String Quartet take part in a program that includes Haydn's Quartet in F major, Opus 3, No. 5, Glazounow's Novelette "Valse," and Tschaikowsky's "Andante Cantabile," for quartet; Torelli's "Tu Lo Sai," Durante's "Danza, Danza, Fanciulla," Faure's "Après un rêve," and Staub's "L'heure délicieuse," for voice; and the first movement of Cesar Franck's Quintet in F Minor for piano and string quartet, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

Howard Barlow conducts the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra in "Little" Symphony in G, by Robert L. Sanders; "Syllogism," by Cecil Gray; "Verklarte Nacht," by Arnold Schoenberg, and "Variations on a There by Haydn," by Brahms. CBS-WEEI, 3.

"Summer Hour," a thumbnail version of oldtime showboat entertainment, with Jessica Dragonette singing "Annie Laurie" and a medley from "Irene"; James Newill singing "Glory Road" and the "Toreador" Song from Carmen; and Leith Stevens' Orchestra playing an arrangement of "My Bonnie Lies Over the Ocean." CBS—WEEI, 9.

Talks:

Neil H. Jacoby, assistant professor of finance at the University of Chicago; Irving Pflaum, foreign editor of the Chicago Times, and Melchior Palyi, former economic advisor for the Deutschebank, Berlin, hold a round table on "If Germany Wins . . . " NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Senator James M. Mead (D) New York, speaks on "Heritage of American Citizenship in This Day" before a gathering of New York City residents who have just attained voting age. CBS-WEEI, 8:15.

Monday

Drama:

Cecil B. DeMille celebrates his fifth anniversary as producer of "Radio Theater" by casting Alice Faye, Ray Milland, and Robert Preston in "Alexander's Ragtime Band," based on 32 Irving Berlin songs. CBS-WEEI, 9.

Music:

James Melton, tenor, sings the Negro spiritual "Who's Gonna Mourn For Me"; Francia White sings "One Fine Day," from Puccini's "Madame Butterfly," and both join in the duet "Parle moi de ma mère" from Bizet's "Carmen"; the orchestra plays Rimsky-Korsakov's "Dance of the Tumblers." NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Talk:

Dr. Harlan True Stetson, natural scientist associated with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, discusses the effect of sun spots on radio transmission, Columbia Lecture Hall. CBS-WEEI, 4.

The Week-End Dialer

Bargains Found in Food Marts Though Some Items Are Rising

Weekly Food Shopping Report

While many items in the list of foodstuffs are creeping upward in price, particularly those that can be sold overseas, such as canned salmon, tuna fish, and other foods, a few items are off a bit, and some of the large chain store systems have "declared war" on food prices which is resulting for bargains for shoppers this week end. Those stores in particular are offering attractive prices, even white meat canned tuna fish at two cans for 29 cents.

In meats, the price level is about the same as a week ago, excepting for lamb, which is found to be higher in many places, usually due to the fact that such stores have turned to the spring lamb rather than the regular winter. Spring lamb is always higher than the regular at the start of the season. Legs of spring lamb are 29 to 33 cents a pound. Pork loins for roasting continue firmer than some time ago, at 17 to 19 cents.

Beef Prices

Beef prices show little change, with chain stores offering several varieties of beef roasts at 29 cents, while some chains offer rib roasts at 23 cents. Veal legs are around 25 to 27 cents mostly, and poultry is attractively priced with ducklings starting at 15 cents a pound in some chain stores as a Friday special, and 17 cents over the week end. Turkeys can be had as low as 21 cents and upward, fowl 23 cents, and capons 30 to 37 cents. Native roasting chickens in the downtown markets are 35 to 38 cents.

Seafood prices are a bit higher, owing to unfavorable fishing weather, particularly for the handline trawlers. Haddock is 14 to 16 cents in most stores, market cod 12 cents, mackerel 12 cents, fresh halibut and fresh salmon 23 cents a pound and up, and lobsters are as low as they are likely to be, being at the peak of the season.

Vegetables

In vegetables, native asparagus is a feature, with Maryland and New Jersey "grass" around 35 to 40 cents for large bunches, and native small sized bunches around 15 to 25 cents a bunch. Tomatoes are somewhat less expensive, with hothouse grown now 30 cents a pound in the Faneuil Hall sector and Florida outdoor-grown around half that figure. Green peas and green beans are as low as 9½ cents a pound in chain stores.

Strawberries are much more plentiful, literally pouring into Boston from Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, and prices are down from a week ago, ranging from 19 to 25 cents a quart. Blackberries are in from North Carolina, selling around 25 cents a quart, raspberries are fairly plentiful at 20 cents a half pint, and blueberries 25 cents a quart.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide

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A Revival of Handcrafts

Louis Profetty

at the loom in his little shop in Plymouth, Mass.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—Many New Englanders have turned to handcrafts in the home to earn a living. Among these "manufacturers" is Louis Profetty, who runs the one-man industry on one of Plymouth's oldest back streets. In 1929, with jobs becoming scarce and finding himself unemployed, Mr. Profetty, who had been an old-time mill hand and weaver, decided to build his own loom at home and manufacture his own goods much the same as folk did back in the days before large factories and mills came into existence.

He started to weave cloth, make neckties, hand bags, baby blankets, shawls, table covers, even women's coats, suits and other accessories and then tried peddling them from house to house and from store to store. At first he found it hard to sell his goods, but today he is sending his Plymouth-made products all over the United States.

One of his specialties is ties in school colors. Each spring, as graduation nears at Plymouth High School, the little weaving shop in Plymouth is the scene of activity as ties are being turned out in the colors chosen by the Senior Class.

In Plymouth and on Cape Cod the trend seems to be toward the establishment of home industry by families which cannot otherwise find employment. In some communities whole families have taken up weaving, with the father and mother operating the machines and the children helping by cutting out ties and other articles of wearing apparel.

Governor Honors Corner Newsboys

The week beginning June 1 was designated as Newsboy Week by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall last night.

In a statement he said, "In these days of grave concern, when the sacred principles of liberty and democracy are at stake, we turn eagerly to these young street merchants who exemplify the American spirit of individual initiative and the courage that comes from shouldering responsibilities early in life.

"Newsboys at their corners and other distributing points remind us daily of the free spirit of America."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees baseball game	A. Katzmann, soprano
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	Pepper Young's Family		"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Merry Minstrels	"Just Plain Bill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		"Consolairs"
4:00 "Exploring Space"	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk...	Boston Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch		"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees baseball game	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Name It and Take It";	"Girl Alone"; drama	game; Jim Britt, announcer	The Norsemen
5:15 "Keyboard Capers"	quiz program	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Sports Review	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong"; sk...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	'Young America Speaks' Frank Ryan, sports	"Melody Mirror" News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Linner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Sweet Music"
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Novatime"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Salon Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Tropical Moods"	Richard Himber's Orch.	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30 Al Pearce and His	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Louis Prima's Orchestra,
7:45 Gang	Lieut. Ronald R. Moore	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Richard Cowdrey, songs
8:00 Kate Smith Hour; dramatic sketch; Abbott and Costello; orch.; News	"Bostoniana"; dramatized oddities "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch	Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, baritone; Frank Black's Orchestra; chorus	"Fifth Row Center"; Anna Neagle, Burgess Meredith, orchestra in "Irene"	Jim and His Texas Ramblers Variety program Tenor and piano
9:00 Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	"Show Boat"; variety program	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Mickey Alpert's Orch. Adrian Rollini's Trio	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 "Grand Central	"This Amazing Amer-	"What's My Name"; quiz	Command Performance;	"Pages From the Classi-
9:30 Station"; drama	ica"; quiz program	program	"Let's Lunch Again"	cal Album"
9:45				
10:00 "Horlick Presents"	John Gunther, news	Don Ameche; Variety	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 The World Tonight	Dinah Shore, songs	Program	News Service	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
10:30 Robert L. Ripley;	John Barry, news	"Behind the Headlines"	Alfred Wallenstein's	Jose Martinez' Orchestra
10:45 vocalist; orchestra	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Human Nature in Action	"Sinfonietta"	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00 News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 News; Weather	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Embassy Theater:
11:30 St. Louis Municipal	"The Music You Want"	Dance Music	Del Courtney's Orch.	dramatization
11:45 Opera	"The Music You Want"	Dance Music	Del Courtney's Orch.	News Service

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review,	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Barbecue"	Gene and Glenn; songs,	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	Variety Hour; Rakov's	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 Shopping talk	Orchestra; soloists	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; Music
8:30 "About Us"	Variety Hour; Rakov's	"Birthday Salute"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Studio program
8:45 "Musical Clock"	Orchestra; soloists	"Birthday Salute"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Studio program
9:00 Musical program	News; talk; music	"Musical Salute"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15 Garden talk; News.	Mildred W. Carlson.	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30 Greenfield Choir	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Hillbilly Champions	loists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 "String Time with	Rakov's Orchestra; vo-	"Lincoln Highway";	"The Marriage Clinic"	"Children's Corner"
10:15 Walberg Brown"	calist	dramatic series	"The Marriage Clinic"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30 "In Record Time"	Al and Lee Reiser	"Bright Idea Club";	"The First Offender";	Going Shopping With
10:45 "In Record Time"	Charioteers Quartet	children's program	dramatization	You
11:00 News; Launching of U. S. S. Washington	4-H Club program	Launching of U. S. S. Washington; speakers	Studio Radio Club	"Melodies of Old"
11:15 Cincinnati Conservatory of Music	Lyle Murphy's Orchestra	Joseph Gallicchio's Or.	Studio Radio Club	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30	"I Watched War"; int.	Women's Clubs' Program	"Conducted by Krueger"	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45	Weather; musicale		"This Wonderful World"	Five Star News
12:00 "Country Journal"	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Country Journal"	Noonday Review; Stocks	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30 News Service	National Farm and	"Buck Rogers in the	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45 "Waltz Time"	Home Hour	25th Century"; drama	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 Musical program	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Network speaker	Home Hour	Stamp program	Don Arres, tenor; orch.	Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Station KROD, El	"Luncheon at the Wal-	H. V. Kaltenborn	World's Fair Band	Ellsworth Woody, songs
1:45 Paso, Inaugural	dorf"; interviews	"Call to Youth"	Sports Matinee	Short Story Editor
2:00 Baron Eliot's Melodies	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"I'm an American"	News Service	Nancy Mace, mezzo-so-
2:15	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Gardner Benedict's Orch.	Interviews	prano
2:30 "War or Peace in	Howard Ropa, baritone.	"Music Styled for You".	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	"Starlight Hawaiians"
2:45 America"; talk	"Minor Minor Marian"	"Music Styled for You".	White Sox baseball	News Service
3:00 U. S. Marine Band	IC4A Track Meet from	"Campus Capers"; va-	game; Jim Britt, an-	The Norsemen
3:15 U. S. Marine Band	Harvard Stadium	riety program	nouncer	"Organ Melodies"
3:30 News; Red Cross	IC4A Track Meet from	Dol Brissett's Orchestra.	Boston Red Sox-Chicago	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Piano soloist	Harvard Stadium	Dol Brissett's Orchestra.	White Sox baseball	"Melody Mart"
4:00 "Bull Session"; col-	IC4A Track Meet From	"Golden Melodies";	game; Jim Britt, an-	Musicale
4:15 lege debate	Harvard Stadium	string ensemble	nouncer	"Console Capers"
4:30 "Buffalo Presents"	IC4A Track Meet From	A Boy, a Girl, a Band.	Recorded Paris News	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 "Buffalo Presents"	Harvard Stadium	A Boy, a Girl, a Band.	Sport comment	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 Dick Gasparre's Or-	IC4A Track Meet From	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 chestra	Harvard Stadium	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Junior Broadcasting	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Sports Review	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Club	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 So. American Way	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; comment	News; "Dinner Dance"	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance; Weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 "National Unity"	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Sweet Music"
6:45 The World Today	ed"; dramatization	Better Business Drama	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 'People's Platform'; informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	"Kindergarten"	"For the Children"	Salon Orchestra
7:15 "Sky Blazers";	"Message of Israel"	John B. Kennedy, news	"For the Children"	News Service
7:30 dramatizations	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Louis Prima's Orchestra,
7:45	Sen. Rush Holt, W. Va.	"Confidentially Yours"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Gang Busters";	Ruby Newman's Orch.	"A Good Provider";	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Week-End Jamboree
8:15 dramatizations	Ruby Newman's Orch.	dramatization	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Week-End Jamboree
8:30 Wayne King's Or-	"The Girl Who Knows	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Eddie Fitzpatrick's Or-	Red Cross talk
8:45 chestra; War news	What You're Thinkin'"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	chestra	"Sunset Trailers"
9:00 Your Hit Parade;	National Barn Dance;	Rep. Dickestein; "The	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Henry Burr; Hoosier	Enemy Within"	News Service	cal Album"
9:30 Orchestra; soloists;	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	NBC Symphony Orch.;	Mozart Opera Series;	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	lt's Orchestra	Frank Black, conductor	Alfred Wallenstein, con.	cal Album"
10:00 Serenade	John Gunther, news	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Mozart Opera Series;	News Service
10:15 Sen. Robert A. Taft	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	vocalist	Alfred Wallenstein, con.	Louis Prima's Orchestra
10:30 Eddie O'Hearn's Or-	"Melody in the Night"	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Preview of National Po-	Bello Hudson's Orchestra
10:45 chestra; Weather	"Melody in the Night"	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	litical Conventions	Mario Chandler's Orch.
11:00 News; Sports	News; Weather	News Service	Old Dominion Barn	"Sportoscope"
11:15 News; Music	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Weather Service	Dance	Vic Berton's Orchestra
11:30 Kay Kyser's Orch.	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Kay Kyser's Orch.	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	News Service

Benson Works To Be Honored By Art Group

Honoring the 25th anniversary of Frank Benson as a print maker, the Marblehead Arts Association will hold a comprehensive exhibition of the work of the dean of American etchers and Honorary President of the Society of American Etchers at their headquarters beginning June 8. The exhibition will continue through June.

During the opening day five of Mr. Benson's fellow etchers will give a demonstration of the graphic arts.

John Taylor Arms will give his widely-acclaimed lecture on etching in the gallery, and will execute a bitten line etching. Arthur W Heintzelman, President of the Marblehead Arts Association, will make a portrait plate in drypoint. Kerr Eby will demonstrate the art of plate printing, and will pull impressions from the plates executed during the demonstration. Thomas W. Nason will execute a plate in the medium of line engraving. Samuel Chamberlain will make a soft ground etching.

Each of the etchers will work in a separate room of the King Hooper Mansion, surrounded by a small exhibition of his own outstanding prints. This demonstration is sponsored by "Friends of Contemporary Prints," the print club whose 300 memberships are scattered among print collectors throughout the country.

Unemployed Find Best Baked Beans As Sales Prelude

They're going to try digging themselves out of the "hole" with bean-hole beans.

Some 28 unemployed men registered with the Neighborhood Employment Service, a South End organization sponsored by several district charitable groups, heard William L. Fletcher, employment counselor, indorse the idea of digging a bean hole and having real old-fashioned beans, the kind that are cooked in the ground, to sell to the public.

This week the beans were tried out, after the men had experimented with formulas at Ellis Memorial's camp in Sharon, Mass. It was a seven-course dinner—all beans. The various sets of beans were numbered, with only the cooks knowing which were which, and everybody had to keep score as to favorites.

There the crowd sat, trying beans, writing down their impressions. As a distinct change from thinking about Flanders, there is nothing like a bean contest. The conversation might have come from "The Three Bears."

"This is too soft . . . this is too dry . . . this one is just right."

In the end, there had to be a runoff between the favorites. That made it nine courses in all. Finally, the "Queen" in beans was crowned.

What is the favorite formula? That is a secret. But it was discovered at the "taste fest" that John Q. Public likes his beans sweet. Now, say the men, for a sweet profit.

Slightly Under Average Fuel Oil Price in Sight

Fuel oil prices in Boston, despite increased wartime demands, will remain slightly below average for the rest of the year, under the latest agreement between distributors.

The new price is 6.7 cents a gallon on June 1, and not to exceed 7.2 cents a gallon between now and Dec. 1. Average top price for the past six years is 7.3 cents.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Saturday, June 1

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, June 2

10:45 a. m.—WORL (920kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL (11.79mc and 15.13mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."

7:30 p. m.—"Listeners' Mail Bag."

7:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace"; transcribed.

8:00 p. m.—Brown University Series: Talks by Prof. James H. Shoemaker and President Henry M. Wriston.

8:30 p. m.—Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta."

(11.79mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

9:30 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Budapest—7:35 p. m.—"Hungarian Folk-Ballade." HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.

Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Paris—9:30 p. m.—News in English. TPA, 11.72 meg., 25.6 m.; TPB, 11.84 meg., 25.33 m.; TPC, 9.52 meg., 31.51 m.

Rome—9:40 p. m.—Request selections. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO3, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Berlin—9:45 p. m.—Weekly Economic Review. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Rhine Main Orchestra. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

London—11:45 p. m.—"World Affairs." Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

New Films on Boston Screens

"Waterloo Bridge," now at the State and Orpheum, opened as a play at the Fulton Theater in New York, Jan. 6, 1930. That was halfway between wars and in those days, Robert E. Sherwood, its author, was willing to utilize a wartime background for an ironically sad little story. M-G-M has converted his romance into a movie. A moving movie it is, too.

It is to the credit of the script writers and Director Mervyn LeRoy that "Waterloo Bridge" has hewed to the line of tragic inevitability instead of yielding to the line of least resistance for a happy ending. Robert Taylor does lose Vivien Leigh, and it is a stony spectator who will witness their tragic romance without at least a hurried tear or two.

"Waterloo Bridge" is an admirable example of story-telling which captures us by its seeming simplicity, its lack of ostentation, its nonchalance, its directness. I never saw the original so cannot say whether S. N. Behrman, Hans Rameau, and George Froescher, the scenarists, have changed the story or not. In any case, they have produced a script which causes one to draw the breath and the handkerchief simultaneously. Casually, they introduce us to an officer and a ballet dancer who meet in a bomb shelter. A whirlwind courtship is interrupted by his sudden recall to the front before they have an opportunity to marry. The papers report him killed in action. Having lost her job, the girl becomes a street walker. But the officer comes back and the pair of lovers meet by accident. She goes with him to his home and tries, unsuccessfully, to forget what has happened for the sake of the future.

Even with a well designed—if occasionally improbable—script and excellent direction, "Waterloo Bridge" would have been less than it is without the playing of Vivien Leigh as the girl. Here is an intelligent, a tremulously emotional performance which will hardly disappoint those who admired her Scarlett. Mr. Taylor acts the young officer with a pleasant reserve. Lucile Watson is splendid as the officer's aristocratic mother who misunderstands the girl at first but who later hears her confession and realizes the tragedy. Virginia Field's performance as the dancer's roommate makes one wonder why this attractive and sensitive actress is not given better roles. Maria Ouspenskaya is a tyrant of a ballet mistress, and C. Aubrey Smith is his usual pleasant self. There are some fine bit characterizations. Music, photography, and lighting have been skillfully marshaled to provide an affecting and unaffected love story.

The second feature is "The Lone Wolf Meets a Lady," with Warren William and Jean Muir heading the cast.

★ ★ ★

'Dark Command'

Republic has drawn upon the Civil War period for one of the finest action pictures in months. "Dark Command" is an exciting melodrama laconically told, eloquently photographed, and acted with skill as well as sincerity. Raoul Walsh may well be proud of this production and so may Republic.

The film benefits greatly by its young leading man, the same John Wayne who did so well in "Stagecoach." Mr. Wayne behaves with a disarming lack of self-consciousness about his good looks, and underplays admirably the role of a drawling, illiterate, good-natured Texan. The Texan, Bob Seton by name, arriving in Lawrence, Kan., decides to run for sheriff and marry the daughter of the town banker (Claire Trevor). Bob defeats William Cantrell, Lawrence schoolteacher, who turns lawbreaker, smuggles Negroes, runs guns, and finally, leading a band of marauders dressed as Confederate soldiers, pillages and burns the towns of the frontier territory.

The banker's daughter, Mary McCloud, has married Cantrell, unaware of his duplicity. In the end, of course, Bob rescues Mary. Cantrell is killed, and order is restored. Adapted from the novel of W. R. Burnett, "Dark Command" is said to be based in part on actual events and characters.

Miss Trevor makes a pleasant and attractive heroine. Walter Pidgeon's suave Cantrell conceals a parcel of villainy. Roy Rogers is first-rate as Mary's hot-headed brother. George Hayes, Porter Hall, Marjorie Main, Raymond Walburn, Joseph Sawyer, Helen Mackellar, J. Farrell MacDonald, and Trevor Bardette are other principal supporting players in a cast that knows its business.

Most of the characters are familiar types but seem alive enough at the hands of Mr. Walsh. The story, sometimes a trifle clumsy, is told with swift strokes, aided to an immeasurable extent by the camera work. There are a number of thrilling fights and flights. It is more than regrettable that Mr. Walsh felt it necessary not only to trip horses but to drive a team off a cliff into a river far below. This sort of thing may be legal but it can hardly be called either legitimate or humane.

The second feature at the Paramount and Fenway is "French Without Tears," with Ray Milland and Ellen Drew as the principal players.

★ ★ ★

'If I Had My Way'

All little girl stars, it seems, must go through the plot stage of being orphaned, taken to New York by daddy's old pal, snubbed by one group of relatives, welcomed by another. Finally the restoration of fortune and family goodwill is accomplished with the opening of a night club. Gloria Jean is passing through the phase currently at the Keith Memorial in a picture entitled, "If I Had My Way." Bing Crosby and El Brendel are the foster uncles who accompany little Gloria to New York and there attempt to secure a home for her.

After the initial snubbing, they find a welcome with two old vaudevillians, played by Charles Winninger and Nana Bryant. The snobbish rich relatives are tricked into financing a defunct night club that Mr. Brendel has purchased while intoxicated. The night club goes over with a tremendous success, aided by such old-time stars as Blanche Ring and Eddie Leonard. Grace La Rue, Trixie Friganza, and Julian Eltinge also appear in brief sequences.

Enjoyment of "If I Had My Way" is going to depend largely upon how you feel about Mr. Crosby and Miss Jean. The others help out as much as they can but the material is pretty shopworn. Miss Jean is a natural and attractive child with a pretty voice and dainty ways. Mr. Crosby has been crooning hither and yon for too long to need any further description here. He works steadily but, again, the material is no help. David Butler, who produced, directed, and helped write the story, must apparently take most of the responsibility for the picture's lack of freshness and originality. Allyn Joslyn, Donald Woods, Claire Dodd, Moroni Olsen, and Kathryn Adams are in the cast.

The second feature is "The Girl in 313," with a cast headed by Florence Rice and Kent Taylor.

★ ★ ★

'Torrid Zone'

After watching Pat O'Brien for an hour or so at the Metropolitan, no one can go away with the impression that running a banana plantation is any sinecure. Pat has so many disturbing elements to cope with, it is a marvel that he ever manages to harvest a crop of bananas and get them started to Louisiana. If it isn't that patriot revolutionist, Rosario, then it's a negligent foreman who is giving trouble. If it isn't one of these, it's James Cagney leaving for Chicago and a soft job even though he is one of the best plantation foremen ever. And if it isn't one or all of these things together, it's likely to be Ann Sheridan.

"Torrid Zone" is the title under which these discouragements to banana raising have been assembled by Warner Brothers for a trim melodrama, smartly acted and bristling with gun play, tough conversation, and Mr. Cagney's pugnacity. There is a chip for every shoulder, a desperado behind every palm, and a verbal riposte for every parry. The film is rough, tough and unnecessarily nasty on occasion.

"Fugitive from Justice," the companion feature, has a cast headed by Roger Pryor, Lucille Fairban

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Assuming that practically everybody in Boston now is a comparative stranger, our idea is to locate and define a number of shops that we believe will be of interest. Naturally, we just won't be able to cram them all in, so we'll leave it to you to find a few "in-betweens" yourself.

Beginning, we offer you Dexter's, where you can buy good looking clothes at a most inexpensive figure. It's right next to Loew's State Theater, on Massachusetts Avenue, at Norway Street, which you'll probably use as one of your guiding-posts while you're in town. Across the avenue is Charles and David's, the men's wear shop in which your husband can browse while he's waiting for you to make up your mind about a dress over at Dexter's. While he's there, he may even go so far as to equip himself with one of their glass belts, or an entire slacks and blouse outfit for those moments of leisure he anticipates later or in the season. This shop is at 232 Massachusetts Avenue. While we're there, we might mention that Waters' stationery store, which carries cards, magazines, stationery and other items, is right near—at 240 Massachusetts Avenue. You can buy W. L. Douglas shoes (for comfort as well as style) right up the street a way, going toward the Massachusetts Avenue subway station.

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There's Good Choice In Eating Places

As for eating . . . you can get a soda and a sandwich at Aladdin's, which is also right next to the motion picture house (we told you everything was going to be just so far from it, you know!) or a more leisurely meal, in real Italian fashion, over at "The Amalfi," which is on Westland Avenue (which runs off Massachusetts Avenue, near Symphony Hall) at No. 8. With a lunch for as little as 50 cents, with a big side dish of genuine ravioli! Or if you can't leave Boston without at least one lobster, then you'll want to go to the "Lobster Claw," a restaurant at 289 Huntington Avenue, that specializes in seafood dinners. On the same side of the street as Childs' "Old France," where you may have breakfasted on their famous Spanish omelet. By way of changing off daily, you might include the eating place that answers to the name of "Kum-Up-To," at 55 Falmouth Street. So named, because you used to have to go up in order to get to it, but since its expansion and new address, it's on the street level, and very handy.

Now, with breakfast, lunch, and dinner out of the way for a moment, you may want to take some time off in a shop that offers much in the way of big and little gifts to take back home with you. Which just naturally brings us to the Studio Shop, about opposite the Massachusetts subway station, from which you'll perhaps take a car for downtown.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lots of Lures On Way Downtown

If you have plenty of time, it's nice to get off at Copley Station, for it's near the Public Library, and offers you the chance to walk along a bit and window-shop. But if you haven't much time, then Arlington Street will be better. (At least for the places we're about to mention. To get into the heart of downtown, you get off at Park Street.)

If you're driving your own car, you might stop right in front of Shreve, Crump & Low's at 324 Boylston Street, where their most obliging, immaculately uniformed doorman (who is known familiarly to all as "Crumpy") will take your car and park it as near as possible, while you go in to Shreve's to see what's what in the way of fine jewelry and silver. Now that you're near, you may satisfy your longing for a new hat, by running up to Ethel Atkins Millinery Salon (344) by elevator! Your next stop might well be Fredley's (you'll probably never get by their attractive window displays) where you'll find some of the smartest clothes in town. The kind you don't see coming around the corner in duplicate; which is the kind most women want! Now you're right along by Schrafft's (have you had any of their double-thin square chocolate mints?) and Makanna's. The latter is the place where you buy yummy tea gowns, chaise longue throws, bed jackets, satin slips and similar items. Then there's Howell Brothers; and here you'll find lovely handmade hankies with initials that are that big . . . along with luncheon sets and thick turkish towels and bedspreads de luxe. At 420 Boylston Street is Yamanaka's, with all kinds of jade pieces and vases, kimonos, pearl evening bags. Right here is where we leave you handling a tiny hand-carved figure that you're visualizing on your own whatnot at home . . . while we dash back to the office!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature).

School Bells Ring Soon For Summer Work

About this time of year universities and colleges offering summer courses figuratively ring the school bell for students far and wide to share a pleasant summer of academic work.

Contrary to some opinion, the summer session is not a coaching course for students who are repeating courses in which they failed during the academic year; instead, it is one of the best examples of increasing interest in adult education, according to Atlee L. Percy, Director of the Summer Session at Boston University.

At the University, for example, where the twenty-sixth annual session will run from July 1 to Aug. 10, about 300 courses will be available. Many of these courses are designed for teachers seeking professional improvement, and for other adults who enroll "to try to bring their thinking up to date" or brush up on immediate problems of the day.

Graduate Work Trend

The trend, Professor Percy said, distinctly toward graduate work; with only 300 or 400 undergraduate students in a total enrollment of 1,600 to 1,700, the majority of courses have been stepped up to a graduate level.

World unrest and increased public interest in governmental and international problems are reflected in the roster of courses. Yet side by side with these lines range new courses this year in radio broadcasting and in health and recreation, including folk and tap dancing, and the fundamental techniques of "buck" and "softshoe," and the development of dance routines from these techniques.

Because of the increasing number of persons who must face a microphone occasionally in the pursuit of their everyday activities, the session will offer a course designed to give the novice a knowledge of studio technique, and to enable him to face a microphone without "mike fright."

Another new radio course will be "Radio in Education," linking broadcasting with educational needs and emphasizing teaching by radio, the training of talent and the preparation of programs, particularly for teachers who desire a knowledge of the technique of planning and producing programs.

World Affairs Interest

Increased enrollment, with the University availing itself of increased facilities of the new Charles Hayden Memorial College of Business Administration building, is expected from the world affairs courses, which have been stimulated by developments in Europe and by the suspension of customary summer foreign travel.

The United States in World Affairs and "The Pacific Area" have companion courses in "Democracy," "Contemporary Problems of American Government," "Comparative Government and Politics: the Great Powers in World Politics," the History of American Diplomacy," "Europe Since 1900," and "World Leaders of Today."

Wellesley Names Placement Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 31—President Mildred H. McAfee of Wellesley College announced today the appointment of Miss Ruth Houghton of Westfield, N. J., as Director of the Placement Office. Miss Houghton received her B. A. from Smith College and has done graduate work at New York University. For three years she has been Director of Placement Service for Women at Purdue University. Miss Houghton will succeed Miss Alice I. P. Wood who has been the Director of the Personnel Bureau since 1921.

New Academic appointments for the coming year include Miss Harriet Creighton, associate professor of botany, Miss Eleanor Metheny, lecturer in hygiene and physical education, George H. Hildebrand, lecturer in economics, and Victor Zuckerkandl, lecturer in music.

Decentralization Held Big Problem of Cities

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Decentralization, or the migration of industry and residents out of our cities, must stop if these cities are ever to regain low taxes and economic stability," Carleton W. Hunneman, President of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, said today.

Pointing to pictures of abandoned industrial plants and residential structures with broken windows and battered roofs, Mr. Hunneman said: "Decentralization did this." And he blamed the exodus of business and population into the flourishing suburbs upon the failure of city planners to meet the shock of intown changes caused by the automobile and other modern innovations through sound modernization programs.

But even as Mr. Hunneman spoke, there was a gleam in his eye that could mean only one thing, that city planning is at last being expanded to include within its scope, the broad aspects of the housing problem.

Institute Formed

To meet growing conditions of blight and scattered ribbons of home developments springing up on the fringes of cities like Boston with no apparent effort at planning, Mr. Hunneman stated that the Urban Land Institute has now been incorporated as an independent agency of real estate operators designed for research and education on a broad national basis.

The Institute will concern itself not only with conserving values for present business and residential areas but with opening the way towards sound reconstruction of areas where decay has run rife. It will do this by collecting information on urban trends, making available to cities an advisory service of skilled consultants, preparation of textbooks for educational purposes and actually conducting courses in co-operation with educational institutions to train youth in the technique of modern city planning.

Decentralization through which cities like Boston have lost a large volume of their business and in some spots have become drab and decadent will be the first major problem to be tackled by the Institute. Decentralization, according to Mr. Hunneman, is the attempt to escape economic problems of the cities rather than face them with a constructive program.

"The attempted escape from these problems," said Mr. Hunneman, "has only served to intensify the spoiling of land, unnecessary increases in government costs without solving anything. We need a new and more practical approach to the problem of replanning cities."

Practical Approach

The Land Institute hopes to provide this practical approach. In the past, city planning was thought of quarters were opened in the Paddock Building, Tremont Street. In 1927, the agency was removed to its present location in the Metropolitan Building, 260 Tremont Street.

The agency is now conducted by Karl M. Frost, President and General Manager; Harry M. Frost, Treasurer; Edith G. Robinson, Assistant Treasurer; H. E. Bessom, Production Manager; Harvey P. Newcomb, Radio Director, and Reginald A. Maurer, Art Director. largely in terms of beautification by parks and playgrounds. Then it became part of a program for creating modern civic centers and zoned areas from which business was excluded. Then came planning for vehicular movements. And now, city planning, according to Mr. Hunneman is to take in proper housing.

Thus, city planners of the future must make provisions for good residential neighborhoods, for the protection of these neighborhoods against blight and commercialism. It must make adequate provisions for industry, for protecting the pedestrian as well as the motorist and provide for a system of municipal finance and taxation under which property owners can be encouraged to rebuild or rehabilitate properties as soon as this seems necessary.

Consultants named to the Institute are Miller McClintock, head of the Yale University Bureau for Street Traffic Research and probably the nation's outstanding traffic authority, E. O. Griffenhagen, of Chicago, Col: C. P. Wood of New York, J. C. Nichols of Kansas City, developer of the Country Club District of Kansas City, and member of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and Harland Bartholomew of St. Louis, past President of the American City Planning Institute.

Maine Legislature To Open Hearings On Smith Tuesday

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 31 (AP)—While Maine legislators remained at home for the week end to discuss the State's financial tangle with their constituents, preparations were expedited today for the public hearing before the Legislature Tuesday on removal charges against State Treasurer Belmont A. Smith (R) of Bangor.

New Witnesses Called In Wire-Tapping Case

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—An aide of the Senate Committee investigating wiretapping disclosed today six additional witnesses had been summoned.

Two Rhode Islanders, Sevellon Brown, Editor of the Providence, (R. I.) Journal and Bulletin and Harold Kirby, a Journal employee, were among those summoned to appear next Tuesday.

Subpoenas were issued for four Pennsylvania witnesses but their names were not made public.

Both Mr. Brown and Mr. Kirby had been mentioned by witnesses during hearings concerning the activities of a private detective agency employed by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island to investigate election frauds and municipal corruption in his state.

The hearings have been directed chiefly at the activities of a New York private detective agency operated by Frank B. Bielaski.

Fare Rise Set For El Busses

Five-cent local fares will be entirely eliminated from four downtown Boston Elevated bus lines beginning next Monday, the Trustees of the Elevated have announced. The routes involved are the Massachusetts Station - Park Square-Charles Station-Bowdoin Square line; the Copley Square-South Station-Rowes Wharf line; the South Station-North Station-Charles Station line; and the West Newton Street-South Station route.

Representative George Leary of the West End released a statement protesting the change as an effort to cut down the Elevated deficit "at the expense of the poor."

Two Bermuda Liners Turned Into Warships

The former luxury liners, Monarch of Bermuda and Queen of Bermuda of the Furness-Bermuda Line, have been converted into heavily-armed British cruisers and are patroling the east coast of South America, it was reported by members of the crew of the American Republics Line motorship Mormacgull, which arrived in Boston today from Buenos Aires and other South American ports.

Luxurious equipment and fittings on these 22,000-ton fast liners, which formerly operated between New York and Bermuda, have been removed, the lounge has been turned into a recreation room, and the superstructure on both sides of the vessels has been altered to permit installation of heavy guns, it was declared. Both ships are painted war gray except for the three funnels which continue to display the familiar black and red marks of the line, the crew reported.

While the Mormacgull was at Buenos Aires on May 11 the Queen of Bermuda put in for fuel and supplies and was allowed only 48 hours in port under the Argentina neutrality regulations. The vessel was classed as a man-of-war rather than a merchantman armed for its own defense.

The crew of the Mormacgull said the liners have eight-inch guns fore and aft and carry at least six on each vessel. They are believed to carry 300 officers and men.

Despite the patrol of the east coast by these and other British naval craft, several Nazi cargo vessels are at South American ports loading as if intending to make a dash for Germany, the crew said. In addition to the recent departure from Bemel, Brazil, of the Konigsberg there are 12 other German ships at Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Rio Grande de Sul. These boats were seen by members of the Mormacgull crew.

Winchendon P. O. Award

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP)—The Public Buildings Administration awarded a $54,300 contract for construction of a post office at Winchendon, Mass., to J. D. Hedon Construction Company, Washington.

Boston's Memorial Day

Thousands joined in tribute to the soldier-heroes of America in Memorial Day exercises yesterday.

Parades wound through flag-lined streets. Wreaths were placed on historic monuments, and ceremonies were held in every local community.

Speakers called for unity in America, for preparedness, and an inculcation in American youth of "the love of integrity and freedom."

Said Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, speaking at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at the Newton Cemetery, "We are a part of this world that is seeing so much strife; liberty and justice must prevail. We must take part in preserving the moral standards of the world and must inculcate in our youth the love of integrity and freedom."

In another address at Harvard Memorial Church, Harvard Yard, the Governor declared that "The United States no longer can be an ostrich. It is now this Nation's responsibility to prepare itself to take part in world affairs." He stressed again the importance of developing in American youth "a love of integrity and a deep spiritual emotion. I don't see," he continued, "how there can be integrity among nations when it is lacking among men."

From the John Weeks Memorial Bridge in Cambride, flowers were strewn on the Charles River, in addition to ceremonies on the Cambridge Common and at the cemetery. In Charlestown surviving veterans placed wreaths upon the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in the Training Field there, and at historic Bunker Hill Monument. Similar exercises in every city and town featured a day of gratitude for the sacrifices of those who have helped to preserve the freedom of America.

Defense Urged as First Need

Continued from Page 1

dyke, a special bill also has been introduced covering it alone.

Meanwhile, the same argument of national defense was being utilized to win support for the proposed $2,300,000 seaplane base at East Boston. A separate bill for this project, which appeared defeated when the omnibus rivers and harbors bill was vetoed, has now received assurance of support by the House Rivers and Harbors Committee.

"The series of dykes being planned for the Springfield waterfront are completed, except for one section for which the contract has been awarded," said Mayor Putnam. "While this doesn't mean that we are perfectly safe from unusual floods, we are protected against any floods as high as we have had in the past.

"I would like to see additional reservoirs built upstream for flood-control purposes, but the first things must come first, and I won't join in any raid on the Treasury when there are defense needs of another type that are more important. We must protect ourselves now against a greater danger than that from flood-waters."

Mayor Spellacy said that Hartford dykes had been provided for in previous appropriations, except for an extension around the plant of the Hartford Electric Light Company. While this extension is much desired, he said, he did not plan any special fight for additional flood-control appropriations at this time.

The $6,000,000 appropriation deleted by the House from the conference report also included funds for flood works at East Hartford, West Springfield and Holyoke. Authorization for these works is provided in an omnibus flood-control bill awaiting House action and which House leaders have hinted the President might veto.

Providence Schools to Train Young Men for Defense Jobs

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 31—The public schools in this city will inaugurate new trade courses this summer to prepare several score young men for jobs expected to result from the national defense program.

Courses will be held at one high school and two junior high schools and instruction will be provided in elementary machine shop practice, mechanical drawing, blue print reading and related subjects.

James L. Hanley, Superintendent of Schools, announced 108 selected young men would be enrolled and each would receive 200 hours of instruction.

The plan was developed by school officials working with an advisory committee which included representatives of several of the larger manufacturing plants in the city. Mr. Hanley emphasized that the selected young men would not be turned out finished craftsmen. The aim, as expressed by the advisory committee, is simply to remove some of the "rough edges" from prospective workers.

"The national defense program has not yet reached the stage where definite predictions or plans can be made," Mr. Hanley said. "The advisory committee, however, supports the recommendation that the school department anticipate the need and use its educational facilities to select and train workers in the skills needed in industry."

Twelve instructors will be chosen to give the courses which will run from June 24 to August 30.

Similar elementary training is being given by the National Youth Administration at its building on Wickenden street. Plans for a trade school to be operated by the State are pending.

Gems Astray

Nearly $100,000 worth of semi-precious stones, consigned to jewelry manufacturing companies in the Rhode Island area, were among the casualties of the blitzkrieg.

Edward O. Otis, Jr., Executive Secretary of the New England Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths Association, says failure of the shipment to arrive may mean that prices will move upward for jewelry produced for the fall and winter trade this year.

Principal source of the stones is in the former Czechoslovakia, Austria and Germany. The large shipment caught in the war had left these countries and was last reported in Rotterdam. It stayed at that port some time while manufacturers here arranged for shipment through the British blockade. It was still there when Rotterdam fell into German hands.

Mr. Otis says manufacturers now are trying to find ways to get along without the stones. He expects the fall will see more enameled and painted jewelry and a wider use of plastic stones. The plastics, however, he finds not so suitable because they are not so hard as the glass stones from abroad.

Flounders Freed

Two hundred and eighty-two flounders, each tagged with a red and a white disc, have been set free in Rhode Island waters as experts pursue their study of the ways of fishes.

The fish were tagged and released by the United States Bureau of Fisheries and Dr. Charles J. Fish, zoologist at R. I. State College and head of the Narragansett Marine Laboratory. One dollar will be paid for each of the tagged flounders caught and returned. On the discs are instructions informing the finder how and where he can collect the reward.

Tagging of flounders has been done before in Rhode Island as the work goes on to determine why the annual flounder catch hereabouts is declining. In 1938, Dr. Fish says, approximately 30 per cent of the tagged flounders were returned. He considers that percentage extremely high.

Among other things, it has been learned that flounders have a strong homing instinct. They leave home waters in the summer and move out toward sea, but the next spring they are back at the cove or pond where they were born. So far Dr. Fish has found no flounder which became confused and returned to Mount Hope Bay, for example, instead of to East Greenwich bay. Invariably they return to the place they left in the spring.

Frost Advertising Agency Observes Silver Anniversary

The Harry M. Frost Advertising Agency held an open house today at its offices in the Metropolitan Building in celebration of the silver anniversary of the founding of the business. Harry M. Frost, the founder, opened his first advertising office in 1915 in Lynn, Massachusetts. Three of the accounts with which Mr. Frost started his agency are still with the Frost Company.

Mr. Frost still takes active part in operation of the agency. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College, a charter member of Rotary International at Lynn, a charter members of the Boston Y. M. C. U. and a member of the Boston City Club.

After over four years of conducting a one-man business, Mr. Frost found business expanding so rapidly that a branch office was established in Boston at 161 Summer Street. A year later, larger quarters were opened in the Paddock Building, Tremont Street. In 1927, the agency was removed to its present location in the Metropolitan Building, 260 Tremont Street.

The agency is now conducted by Karl M. Frost, President and General Manager; Harry M. Frost, Treasurer; Edith G. Robinson, Assistant Treasurer; H. E. Bessom, Production Manager; Harvey P. Newcomb, Radio Director, and Reginald A. Maurer, Art Director.

WESTMINSTER MOTORS
A MESSAGE TO ALL CAR OWNERS:
Right now your present car has the highest value, so why not take advantage and come in for an appraisal and save money. Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
DODGE — PLYMOUTH
USED CARS and TRUCKS of ALL MAKES
Reconditioned and Guaranteed for 60 Days
LABOR AND PARTS FREE
See Us Before You Buy—You Will Save Money!
420 WARREN ST., ROXBURY
Garrison 2400 — Always Open

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CLEANSERS—DYERS
MOTHPROOFING
Business integrity is the most important asset in choosing your storage protection.
Store your furs and rugs this year with DALOZ
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HOME OWNERS
can refinance their
MORTGAGES
at this
Mutual Savings Bank
with despatch and satisfaction. We have financed home mortgages since 1825.
INSTITUTION for SAVINGS
In ROXBURY and its Vicinity
2343 Washington Street, Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

PAINT NOW PAY LATER
Give your home a "Beauty Treatment" with
Norfolk "Climatized" PAINT
• New England Made for New England Climate •
Ask About Our BUDGET PLAN
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For Your Furs
Only Trust Your Furs to Experts
Call Kenmore 3870
and our motor will call for your furs
Please Mention the Monitor
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376 Boylston Street, Boston
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The best are marked "B&M"
SAYS CAREFUL SHOPPER!
"No sense in trying to find something 'just as good.' No others taste so delicious as the best baked beans . . . those always marked 'B & M.'"
BURNHAM & MORRILL COMPANY, Portland, Maine
Brick Oven B&M BAKED BEANS
BAKED ALL DAY • IN BRICK OVENS • IN OPEN BEAN POTS
YOU'LL ALWAYS want to enjoy B & M Brown Bread with B & M Baked Beans. This is the true New England supper.

Have your mortgage TAILORED TO FIT your own personal needs
Don't commit yourself to a mortgage plan that does not meet your own particular situation. Investigate all possibilities and choose the one that suits you best.
Visit your local Mutual Savings Bank. Here, in a local institution, local men who know local conditions best will be glad to advise you. Remember, a savings bank mortgage is one of the simplest and most inexpensive.
1. Great flexibility—each mortgage treated individually to meet your own particular situation.
2. Monthly or quarterly payments of interest, principal and taxes to suit your budget.
3. Mortgages written for longer terms.
4. No appraisal fees.
Mutual SAVINGS BANKS of Massachusetts
Save where you see this seal

Sleep— FOR SALE
"Do you remember the mattresses you sold me years ago?" a customer asked recently. "I have had more guests come down in the morning after sleeping on those mattresses, and tell me how wonderful they are."
Yes, we have SLEEP for sale. Right now, this same type mattress, offered at one-third under usual retail price.
Phone CAPitol 2534
SPENCER FURNITURE COMPANY
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WHAT A DROP! prices were never so low!
KELVINATOR REFRIGERATORS!
Genuine Savings of $30 to $60 because 1940 Prices are THAT MUCH lower than 1939!
NEVER has Electric Refrigeration been so economical. Here are brand new 1940 Kelvinators, masterpieces of scientific design, all perfect, all ready to serve you for years to come. And ALL marked at prices that beat anything we've ever been able to quote.
Not just a few dollars less . . . but hundreds of dollars below former levels . . . that's the amazing story of Kelvinator at Edison Shops now. Don't let any more time slip by. Switch to modern Electric Refrigeration today—and keep the change!
LOOK AT THE SIZE ! LOOK AT THE NAME !! LOOK AT THE PRICE !!!
KELVINATOR brings you SPECIAL FEATURES for 1940
• Brand new from Top to Bottom
• POLARSPHERE that uses current only 20% of the time.
• FIVE YEAR Protection Plan
• Kelvinator Control to regulate freezing speeds.
• Bright Permalux exterior
• Porcelain-on-steel interior
• Automatic Light
• Over 11 sq. ft. of shelf space
All these features for less than $1.00 a week
(payable monthly)
NO DOWN PAYMENT
Only $114.75 for this 6 cu. ft. KELVINATOR, Model CSX-6-40
Edison Shops
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BOSTON Edison COMPANY

Interest Shown in Efforts of Shotputting Giant—White Sox Here Tomorrow

I. C. 4-A Championships Open at Local Stadium

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. outdoor track and field championships returned to Harvard Stadium today for the first time since 1935 . . . Southern California, which is not defending its championship this year, also won then . . . In fact, Southern California has held practically a monopoly on the title, having won it nine out of the past 15 years . . . Stanford, another outstanding track team of this season which will not compete, has won the event four of those 15 years . . . The other two victors were Cornell and Pitt in 1936 and 1937.

* * *

Great interest attached today to the efforts of Al Blozis, the shotputting giant from Georgetown. . . The outstanding weightman in the country and potentially one of the greatest ever developed here, Blozis has many times exceeded the present association record in the shotput. . . The shotput area in the Stadium has been enlarged just for his benefit, for he has consistently been over 55 feet. . . Al is no weakling with the discus either. . . . He is reported to have heaved the platter over a fence outside the field event area at the Penn Relays in a practice throw—an estimated 180 feet—Blozis, a star tackle for Georgetown, will be around for several more years, for he is only a sophomore.

* * *

Brutus Hamilton, coach of the California team which has entered seven men in the meet, thinks pretty well of his freshman star, Grover Klemmer. . . Klemmer, who will run in the Princeton invitation meet June 8, has run the 440 in 47 seconds. . . "That was under ideal conditions," Hamilton declares, "but the boy is good and will do it again. He will be a big help to us next year." . . He explained that Southern California and Stanford could not come to the meet this year because of final examinations. . . California, on the other hand, is all through for the year.

* * *

Jim Lightbody, Harvard's hard-working track captain, is making his final appearance in a Crimson suit. . . It is his only individual effort in the I. C. 4-A championships. . . A recapitulation of his achievements at Harvard show he has competed in 27 individual races, winning 21 firsts, three seconds, and one third. He was disqualified in one race (which he would have won) and unplaced in one. . . He has run on 15 relay teams, anchoring 14, which have won nine races, placed second twice, and third once. . . For once Jim will not have to be a team man, and his performance should speak for itself.

* * *

With the cancellation of the proposed final Olympic tryouts, originally scheduled for Los Angeles July 12-13, the meet here this week end will provide the climax for the track and field season. . . A few more meets will be held, such as the Princeton invitation affair, the N. C. A. A. meet, and the Pacific Coast-Big Ten meet, but this gathering at the Stadium is the last where the whole country is concerned. . . In years past the I. C. 4-A meet has furnished many points for the American Olympic team, and this year's competition would be no exception—had the Olympics been held.

* * *

Only four champions are on hand to defend their titles. . . Kenny Clapp of Brown holds the 220-yard dash crown, although it is possible he will not defend, confining his activities to the 100 and low hurdles. . . Al Boulanger of Pittsburgh is the two-mile champion and is favored to retain his title tomorrow. . . Walter Arrington of Michigan State, who tied for first in the high jump last year, will leap again. . . Bob Bennett of Maine in the hammer rounds out the list. . . If Bennett has a good day today or tomorrow he should crack the meet record.

* * *

The meet opened this afternoon with trails in the shotput and continued with trials in the discus, broad jump, javelin throw, and hammer throw. . . Interspersed were time trials in the following track events—440, 120-yard high hurdles, 100, 880, 220-yard dash and low hurdles, and one-mile relay. . . Finals will be held tomorrow afternoon, beginning at 2 p. m. in the field events and at 2:45 p. m. in the track events.

Brown Sets World Record

SALISBURY BEACH, Mass., May 31 (AP)—Ellison (Tarzan) Brown, the Westerly, R. I., Indian, ran the fastest Marathon of all time yesterday while out-distancing Johnny Kelley of Arlington, and 51 other rivals in the fourth annual Lawrence-to-the-Sea race.

Brown was about 300 yards ahead of Kelley, runner-up in this event for the third straight year, when he completed the 26 miles, 385 yards in 2 hours, 27 minutes, 29 3-5 seconds.

Broke Cote's Mark

That time was 59 seconds under the previous Marathon record that Gerard Cote of Verdun, Que., established last month in the Boston A. A. race, and 5 minutes and 14 4-5 seconds faster than the course record made last year by the late Pat Dengis.

Cote was one of the starters and he finished fifth in 2.40. Kelley was timed in 2.28:18 and Don Heinicke of Baltimore, and Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I., who placed third and fourth, just as they did in the last B. A. A. classic, were timed in 2.31:29 and 2.32:17.

Those five experienced plodders were the only serious contenders in the field.

Set Early Pace

Pawson set the early pace with the other four pressing hard. After 10 miles, Brown swept into the lead and, except for a few futile challenges by Kelley, the Indian ran and won as he pleased.

Brown, irked by his failure to finish better than 13th in the B. A. A. race, defaulted his National A. A. U. 15-kilometer championship, decided at Norwich, Conn.

The others in the first 15 and their times:

6—Fred Bristow, Toronto, 2.46:21; 7—Italo Amicangioli, Newton, 2.48:48; 8—George Durgin, Beverly, 2.51:33; 9—Louis Young, Cambridge, 2.51:44; 10—Edward Sienkiewicz, Amesbury, 2.52:41; 11—Leo Giard, Randolph, 2.55:20; 12—Michael O'Hara, Elmhurst, N. Y., 2.55:21; 13—John Porter, Boston, 3.02:26; 14—Clarence De Mar, Keene, N. H., 3.02:54; 15—John Semple, Boston, 3.04:38.

Bliss Gets Big Six Award at Iowa State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa — William Bliss of Ames, left end on the 1939 Iowa State football team has been awarded the Big Six Conference Medal.

This award is made to the graduating senior in each Bix Six school who has the most outstanding scholarship and athletic record of the seniors.

Bliss was regular end on the 1939 team. Last year he was the understudy of Chuck Heileman. He also was a regular guard on the 1938 and 1939 basketball teams, but did not play this year. He is the first football player in some time to win the award at Iowa State.

I. C. 4-A Outdoor Records

100-yard Dash

9.6s., by Frank C. Wykoff, Southern California, 1931.

220-Yard Dash

20.9s., by Charles E. Borah, Southern California, 1927.

120-Yard High Hurdles

14.4s., by Earl E. Thomson, Dartmouth, 1920; Harvey H. Woodstra, Michigan State, 1936; and James W. Humphrey, Southern California, 1939.

220-Yard Low Hurdles

22.8s., by Earl E. Vickery, Southern California, 1939.

440-Yard Run

47s., by William A. Carr, Pennsylvania, 1932; and John Y. Woodruff, Pittsburgh, 1937, '16, and '39.

880-Yard Run

1m., 51.2s., by John Y. Woodruff, Pittsburgh, 1939.

One-Mile Run

4m. 11.2s., by Louis S. Zamperini, Southern California, 1939.

Two-Mile Run

9m. 21.2s., by Joseph P. Moclair, Manhattan 1936.

One-Mile Relay

3m. 19.6s., by Southern California (Louis S. Zamperini, Arthur G. Reading, Howard D. Upton, Erwin F. Miller) 1939.

Broad Jump

25ft. 3½in., by Richard A. Barber, Southern California, 1931.

High Jump

6ft. 6¾in., by Delos P. Thurber, Southern California, 1938.

Sot Put

53ft. 2¾in., by John C. Lyman, Stanford, 1934.

Hammer Throw

181ft. 6½in., by Frederick D. Tootell, Bowdoin, 1923.

Pole Vault

14ft. 5½in., by Keith S. Brown, Yale, 1935.

Javelin Throw

223ft. 1¼in., by Robert E. Peoples, Southern California, 1939.

Discus Throw

163ft. 7¾in., by Eric C. W. Krenz, Stanford, 1930.

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

American League

Detroit at Washington; Cleveland at Philadelphia; St. Louis at New York (2); Chicago at Boston.

National League

Brooklyn at Chicago (2); New York at Pittsburgh; Boston at Cincinnati; Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Today's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

No games scheduled.

American League

Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia, will be played later date. (Only games scheduled.)

Givan Wins Title

VANCOUVER (CP) — Harry Givan of Seattle won the British Columbia amateur golf championship here when he sank a 30-foot chip shot on the 31st green to beat his fellow townsman, Gerry Bert, 7 and 5.

Defending Champion Ken Black of Vancouver was ousted by Bert, 1 up in the semifinal round.

Cubs Sign Pitcher

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP) — Bud Maze, 20-year-old right-hand sandlot league pitcher who has had brief experience in the Georgia-Florida League, has signed for a trial with the Chicago Cubs. He was signed by Pants Rowland, Cub scout.

Yale Tennis Captain

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Sewell C. Cutler of Kew Gardens, N. Y., a junior, has been elected Yale's 1941 tennis captain succeeding McLeod Stephens of St. Louis, who was awarded the Hutchinson Trophy for "having done the most for tennis at Yale."

Springfield Co-Captains

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Raymond Cook, of Palmyra, N. Y., and William Woodworth, of Syracuse, N. Y., have been elected co-captains of Springfield College's 1941 varsity lacrosse team.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 2.30 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

Among Stars at Harvard Today

George Kastner

These four track stars are among the army of more than 400 athletes who are at Harvard Stadium this week end for the sixty-fourth annual I. C. 4-A. track and field championships. (1) Al Boulanger of Pittsburgh, who will defend his two-mile title. (2) Barney Ewell of Penn State, who may take a triple in the 100, 220, and broad jump. (3) Frank Ohl, Pitt's star dashman and quarter-miler. (4) Jimmy Herbert of New York University, world record holder in the 440, and holder of the association's indoor 600-yard run record.

Harvard Meets Columbia Nine In Return Tilt

The Harvard and Columbia varsity baseball teams will play the second game of their annual two-game Eastern Intercollegiate League series on Soldiers Field tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Columbia won the first game 7-6 at New York April 6.

Coach Andy Coakley of the fine fielding Columbia nine probably will send Capt. Hector Dowd to pitch against Harvard. Dowd and Jack Cerny divided duties in the 11-inning game at New York, allowing Harvard 11 base hits. Jack Young is the Columbia catcher.

Coach Floyd Stahl of Harvard will start Capt. Tom Healey, the Crimson's leading scholar athlete, on the mound against the visiting Lions. Captain Healey has been bothered of late with his arm, but the Harvard coach thinks he will be ready Saturday. Healey pitched a one-hit game against the Lions a year ago and yielded only nine base hits going the full 11 innings against Columbia last April. Burgy Ayres and Lou Clay are Harvard's reserve pitchers and the Veteran Bob Fulton will catch.

The Columbia infield has Bill Hasslinger at first, Phil Lewerth at second, Frank Murphy of Worcester at short, and Jack Desmond of Fitchburg at third. Playing in the outfield will be Ken Pill, Pete Lambert, and Joe Anderofsky.

Harvard's revised infield has Ed Buckley at first, Sam Merrill at second, Fred Keyes at short, and Gil Whittemore at third base with Torby Macdonald, Les Pitchford, and probably Ayres in the outfield.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Finney	30	134	53	.396
Williams	32	119	44	.370
Cramer	32	148	53	.358
Foxx	32	118	37	.314
Peacock	15	34	10	.294
Tabor	32	124	33	.266
Doerr	32	133	33	.248
Di Maggio	8	18	4	.222
Cronin	32	112	24	.214
Desautels	25	80	17	.213
Nonnenkamp	2	6	0	.000
Carey	1	1	0	.000
Owen	1	1	0	.000
Glenn	1	0	0	.000

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Andrews	2	5	2	.400
Ross	29	109	36	.330
Miller	29	107	34	.318
Rowell	24	69	21	.304
Lopez	26	88	26	.295
Cuccinello	24	92	26	.283
Warstler	17	39	11	.282
West	28	100	26	.260
Hassett	29	109	29	.266
Cooney	20	55	12	.218
Sisti	16	46	8	.174
Masi	8	18	3	.167
Wietelmann	2	1	0	.000

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Galehouse	6	3	0	1.000
Heving	5	3	0	1.000
Wilson	8	1	0	1.000
Rutland	1	1	0	1.000
Dickman	8	4	2	.667
Grove	7	2	1	.667
Harris	6	2	1	.667
Hash	14	4	3	.571
Bagby	7	2	2	.500
Wagner	2	0	0	.000
Ostermueller	6	0	1	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	8	2	0	1.000
Posedel	8	3	3	.500
Piechota	5	1	1	.500
Sullivan	9	2	4	.333
Strincevich	8	1	4	.200
Barnicle	8	0	0	.000
Coffman	8	0	1	.000
Javery	5	0	1	.000
Callahan	3	0	1	.000
Fette	3	0	2	.000

Sleeper Wins

PULLMAN, Wash. (AP)—Came time for the parade of 154 competitors in the state interscholastic track meet, but Joe Cummings was missing.

Scurrying officials searched the State College Gymnasium. There was Joe, snoozing peacefully.

They roused him, hurried him out for the delayed ceremony, then watched the Bremerton lad outrun a field of 11 in the 440-yard dash.

Sports Around the Hub

1940 Yachting Season Opens

The 1940 yacht racing season was officially inaugurated yesterday, when the South Boston Yacht Club conducted its 72d annual opening-day regatta in which a fleet of 106 boats raced in perfect weather off City Point. Although the number of boats in the regatta constituted no opening-day record, it spoke well for the success of the long season ahead, and was an increase of 15 over last year's fleet.

The Indian Class headed the list, with 29 boats hitting the line. Herbert Allbright skippered his Osseo to a 37-second win over Jimmy Bonney's Wiwona, with Walter Hallett in Tonto placing third. In the Class I race, the three contestants finished but six seconds apart, with the Macintosh Brothers in Speedy winning, Lawrence Rosen in Sally, placing second, and Almon E. Whittemore in Peggy placing third. Closest finish of the day was in the International Star Class, in which Robert H. Reid's Lancer nipped James Smollett's Malibu by just one second.

* * *

Don Donahue, Harvard's star hurdler for the past two years, has been elected to lead the Crimson track team for next season, succeeding Jim Lightbody. Donahue, who comes from Lawrence, prepared for Harvard at Andover where he competed in football and track. His freshman year at Harvard he won major numerals in track and football. He was a member of the varsity track team as a sophomore, winning both hurdle races against Yale, and winning a place on the combined Harvard-Yale team which met Oxford-Cambridge in London last summer. He holds the Crimson record of 23.6s. in the low hurdles.

* * *

Riverside Golf Club will hold its annual tournament next Wednesday and Thursday. Despite the fact that it is a public course, Riverside will be kept free of all except tournament players on both days from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Greenskeeper Harold Mosher reports that the course is in excellent condition. Last year's tournament was won by Leo Brown with a 72, with Bobby Knowles second with a 75. There were 90 entries last year. There will be prizes in three classes.

* * *

The pitchers are expected to furnish the attraction when Boston's two girls' softball teams, Olympets and Totem Poles, take part in their second series of the young campaign at Boston Garden next Tuesday evening. Helen Johnson, who appeared here for a short while last summer and who was impressive in beating the New York Roverettes, will act for the Olympets, while Herminia Franks, a Wisconsin girl who has been pitching for the past five years in Green Bay, will hurl for the Totem Poles. The Olympets will play the Franklin Cleaner Girls from Springfield, while the other nine will meet the Rhode Island All-Stars.

* * *

Pleasant Park Yacht Club will hold its next regular meeting at the Club House in Winthrop next Tuesday evening. The annual opening night dinner will be held there tomorrow night.

* * *

Harvard, which tripped Northeastern 7-3 at Soldiers Field last Wednesday, bowed to Brown at Providence yesterday 6-3 . . . Joe Wood, Jr., of Yale, pitched a no-hit game yesterday as the Elis swamped Wesleyan 11-1. Wood had a field day, himself, batting in four runs with a pair of doubles and stealing two bases. Wesleyan's only run was scored on an error, stolen base, and wild pitch . . . Holy Cross defeated Boston College 3-0 yesterday behind the three-hit pitching of George "Pinky" Woods. The game was the Crusaders' 11th straight victory . . . Williams blanked Amherst 4-0 on the holiday to square the series between the two old rivals.

* * *

When Eddie Styrna of Nashua, N. H., who performs now for Seton Hall Prep of South Orange, N. J., gets to college, he should be heard from. At the 36th annual Brown interscholastics yesterday, the 19-year-old youngster tossed the 12-pound hammer 200 feet 1½ inches to break the meet record. Seton Hall, incidentally, won the meet with 62 points to 24⅓ for Moses Brown.

* * *

Capt. Ralph D. Rooks of Metacomet has announced the Rhode Island team which will meet Massachusetts and Connecticut teams tomorrow and Sunday at Kittansett in the Tri-State matches for the MacColl Trophy. The players include Capt. Rooks, Don Gill, Dave Burke, Jim Cawley, Jime Lineberry, Walter Strader, and Pat Hayes, all of Wanumetonomy; Buddy Patterson of Annaquatucket; Billy Martin of Massasoit; B. B. Fernald of Rhode Island Country Club; and Guy Baer and Ira MacKenzie of Metacomet.

Grads to Keep Trophy

TORONTO (CP)—The retiring Edmonton Grads, holders of the Underwood International Women's Basketball Trophy since it was donated 18 years ago, will retain permanent possession, Joseph L. Seitz, chairman of the trophy board of trustees, announced.

Successfully defended through 54 challenge series, the trophy has never been out of the Grads' hands. Coach J. Percy Page announced a month ago the Grads would retire June 6, the 25th anniversary of their organization, and the trophy trustees decided no more suitable resting place could be found for the award than the Grads' trophy room.

Formal presentation will take place in Edmonton at a banquet June 6, when Mrs. Winifred Martin Tait of Vancouver, the Grads' first captain, will receive the trophy.

For a quarter-century the Grads dominated international women's basketball, participating in four Olympic games, traveling an estimated 125,000 miles.

EDMONTON (CP)—Edmonton Grads will donate a trophy for International women's basketball competition to replace the Underwood Trophy, it was announced here by J. Percy Page, coach and founder of the Grads.

The cup, to be known as the J. J. Seitz Memorial Trophy, will be at stake in a series between Canadian and United States teams. Mr. Page announced the donation after reports from Toronto said the Underwood Trophy would remain in permanent possession of the Grads after they disband shortly.

The late Mr. Seitz, who lived in Toronto, was responsible for the Underwood Trophy being donated for competition. The trophy has been held by Grads ever since its donation in 1922.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Carl Hubbell's record winning streak of 24 consecutive victories over a two-season stretch, was broken by Brooklyn Dodgers. Hubbell was knocked out of box in fourth inning, and Giants lost 10-3.

Five Years Ago

Record National League crowd of 63,943 saw New York Giants trounce Brooklyn Dodgers twice at Polo Grounds; Yankees sweep double-header from Senators and take first place in American League.

Insignia Awarded To B. U. Athletes

Boston University's Faculty Committee on Athletics has approved varsity awards in baseball, track, crew, sailing, fencing, tennis, rifle, golf and wrestling, as follows:

Baseball

David Abrams, Carl Braun, John Chambers, Jack Connelly, Whitley Cummings, Ralph Dattman, William DeMerritt, John DiNubile, Carl Erickson, Paul Halloran, Bud Hines, Charles Roar, Warren Johnson, John O'Connell, Charles Thomas.

Track

William Fiorino, David Greene, Richard Herlihy, George Moyer, Sam Wilson, Joe Gianotti, Walter Williams, George Dewanan, Harry Fienman, John Lukinchook, Mgr., Captain Ernest Olson, George Byrom, Lennis Harris, Charles Stabile.

Crew

Theodore R. Laputka, Harry W. Collier, John Rogers, Richard Germaine, Alfred F. LaRose, Burton N. Carr, Co-Capt., James F. Conlon, Co-Capt., Theodore T. Buzanoski, William F. Kosina, Arthur Lombardo, Mgr.

Sailing

Capt. Frederick Walker, Arma Andon, Robert Shield, Thomas Coleman, A. Bryson Dawson, Jacob Saliba, Mgr.

Fencing

Lawrence Dargie, Capt., Herbert S. Reines, Mgr., Marshall F. Mariglione, John Adamian, Donald Ross, William Sellers, William Westcott, Jr., Bertram Miller, Ralph Sarni.

Tennis

Edward Corey, Homer Withington, William Pollard, Robert Posner, George Morse, Paul Mason, Richard Gordon, Leonard Wrona, Roy Poulson.

Rifle

W. Raymond Graf, Capt., Wesley F. Muller, Harold Paige, Daniel French, David Kimball, Edward Farrell, Harold Kedian, Lewis Miller.

Golf

Paul Sullivan, Mgr., Timothy Holcomb, Lyman Peck, James J. Welsh, Jr., Capt., James Danahy, Richard Capen, Edmund Marukelli.

Wrestling

James Maloney, Capt., Thomas Coleman, Robert Weden, Alphonso Pecararo.

Middle States Regatta

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The 49th annual Middle States Regatta will return to the Schuykill waters here Sept. 1, after an absence of five years, the Middle States Association voted here.

Charles V. Doyle was unanimously re-elected Association president. Also re-elected were W. Robertson Richardson, Richmond, Va., vice president; and Latrobe Cogswell, Baltimore, secretary-treasurer.

The 19-race regatta will be held over a one mile course. Entries close Aug. 22.

Hogan to Play

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP)—Ben Hogan, who failed to qualify for the National open golf championship Monday in the Metropolitan sectional qualifying rounds, will be in the field of 17 starting the big tournament at Cleveland June 6.

Frank Strafaci, former National public links champion, offered to withdraw in Hogan's favor if there are no other withdrawals to give the Texan a place in the open. Strafaci's offer encouraged Hogan, who finished one stroke above the limit, with 150, to win the first alternate's position in a four-way play-off.

Georgetown Elects

WASHINGTON (AP) — Richard Harris, Rye, N. Y., has been elected captain of the 1941 Georgetown University golf team and Don Martin, Newport, R. I., has been chosen captain of the tennis team.

Red Sox Coming Home For 13-Game Western Series

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Joe Cronin and his power-hitting Red Sox, who have defied the law of gravity and held first place in the American League since May 6, come home to Fenway Park tomorrow for the start of a 13-game stand against the West. The schedule keeps the pace setters at Fenway Park until June 13, at which time they embark upon their second western invasion of the spring.

The approaching Fenway card opens with a four-game Chicago White Sox series, calling for singles tomorrow and Monday and a double-header on Sunday. In order, the St. Louis Browns, Detroit Tigers and Cleveland Indians follow with three contests each.

Edge White Sox

Having held off the second-place Indians during the past three weeks, the Red Sox are confident they can add to their lead through this Fenway stay. The home team always holds an edge over the opposition, and the Sox are particularly potent while aiming for their friendly left field wall. To date the locals have taken two out of three from the White Sox.

Now that lanky Bill Butland and Herb Hash have delivered nine-inning victories on successive afternoons, Cronin's troublesome mound picture looks much more encouraging. In a frantic effort to rally his mound group, Joe turned to the youngsters and Bill and Herb have come through beautifully. Butland beat the Athletics, 6-3, although touched for 12 hits, and Hash yesterday won the second game of the Yankee double-header, 11-4, with a six hitter. The manager of the Red Sox will probably continue to work Herbie on every fourth or fifth day, and Bill will be used in spots.

Dykes Is Fifth

The White Sox were moving rapidly upon the American League ladder with a combination of timely hitting and sound pitching, but their pace has slackened during the most recent three days. On Tuesday they dropped both ends of a twin bill to the Browns, and although they rallied for a lone Brownie win on Wednesday, they dropped another pair to Cleveland yesterday. All of which has left Jimmy Dykes and his crowd at the head of the second division, two games behind the fourth-place Yankees and 8½ off the Red Sox pace.

The Bees closed their short home stay in a sensational manner. Eddie Miller hit a home run in the eleventh inning of the second holiday engagement with the bases loaded to give Casey Stengel a 5-1 margin over the Phillies. The Phils had taken the opener by a similar score. The hit left Miller with a .318 batting average for the year and made his claim to the All-Star Game shortstop berth more secure than ever. Eddie Miller would be cheap to the Cubs or any other club at $100,000.

Tomorrow the Bees begin their second tour of the West. First comes a four-game series at Cincinnati, then two at Pittsburgh, four at Chicago and two at St. Louis. The trip includes two night games, one at Pittsburgh next Tuesday and another with the Cardinals exactly a week later.

* * *

Briefs . . . Lou Finney was leading the American and National leagues at bat early today with a .396 average. . . . All he did in yesterday's twin bill at Yankee Stadium was collect six hits in 10 tries. . . Ted Williams is close to the leaders with .370. . . Cronin is hitting the ball better than he was, but his average is still very low. . . Jimmy Foxx has slowed down to a walk in his run producing. . . He had not driven in a mate in the last five contests. . . Double-X went up eight times yesterday without a hit. . . Marvin Owen made his Red Sox debut yesterday, as a pinch hitter for Lefty Grove. . . Lefty, incidentally has failed to finish his last five starts.

* * *

The Bees stole five bases on the second Phillie game yesterday. . . Bill Atwood was the opposing catcher, which helped. . . Bill Posedel, who beat the Giants here on Tuesday, will open the Cincinnati series tomorrow. . . His mound rival will probably be Junior Thompson. . . Chet Ross had a fine .330 batting average today. . . The pitchers are not fooling him like they thought they would. . . Max West and Buddy Hassett continue to disappoint Casey Stengel at the plate. . . Al Lopez is under .300 for the first time in three weeks. . . Eddie Miller fields in streaks. . . He made two errors in the first four games and then went through 12 straight without a miss. . . Then came five bobbles in the next five. . . Since May 16 Ed has had a perfect record—61 successive chances in eight contests.

Army-Navy Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, New York—With Army's spring sports schedule nearing its closing date, the annual Army-Navy meetings in baseball, lacrosse, track, golf, and tennis, scheduled for June 1, will again provide the climax of the season.

In order that both the corps of Cadets and the regiment of Midshipmen may attend as many of the matches as possible, Army's baseball and track squads will journey to Annapolis this year, while the Navy lacrosse, golf and tennis teams will come to West Point for the anual inter-service sports events.

With June Week approaching the following week, spectators will include many members of the families of graduating cadets; a large, colorful crowd of partisan rooters being expected. The lacrosse game is to be played on the lacrosse field adjacent to the parade ground and the tennis match will be played on the courts in front of the library. The golf match will be played at the Storm King Golf Club at Cornwall.

Boston Box Scores

Red Sox

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Crosetti s	3	0	1	1	1	6	0
Knickerbocker 3	3	1	1	1	1	0	1
Keller r	4	0	0	0	1	0	1
J Di Maggio cf	4	0	2	2	6	0	0
Dickey c	4	1	2	2	6	0	0
Selkirk lf	4	1	2	3	6	0	0
Gordon 2	3	1	1	1	5	2	0
Dahlgren 1	2	0	0	0	11	0	0
Ruffing p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	30	4	9	12	27	10	1

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Finney rf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Cramer cf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Williams lf	3	0	0	0	3	1	0
Foxx 1b	3	0	0	0	8	0	0
Cronin s	3	0	0	0	3	1	0
Doerr 2b	3	0	0	0	2	4	0
Tabor 3b	3	0	0	0	2	5	0
Desautels c	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Grove p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Owen	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bagby p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Peacock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2D Di Maggio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	26	0	2	2	24	11	0

*Batted for Grove in sixth. †Batted for Bagby in ninth. ‡Ran for Peacock in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
New York	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	—

Runs batted in: Dickey, Crosetti, Two-base hits, J. Di Maggio, Knickerbocker. Home run, Dickey. Double plays, Cronin and Foxx; Gordon, Crosetti and Dahlgren; Dickey and Gordon; Crosetti, Gordon and Dahlgren. Left on base, New York 5, Boston 3. Base on balls, by Ruffing 2, by Grove, by Bagby. Struck out, by Ruffing 2, by Grove, by Bagby. Hits, off Grove, 6 in 5 innings; off Bagby, 3 in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher, by Grove, Dahlgren; by Ruffing, Cramer. Wild pitch, Grove. Losing pitcher, Grove. Time, 1h. 44m. Umpires, Ormsby, McGowan, Kolls and Rommel. Attendance, 80,000 (estimated).

SECOND GAME BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Finney rf	6	2	5	6	2	0	0
Cramer cf	6	0	0	0	3	0	0
Williams lf	2	2	1	1	2	0	0
Foxx 1b	5	0	0	0	8	1	0
Cronin ss	4	2	1	4	2	0	0
Doerr 2b	5	1	2	2	1	3	0
Tabor 3b	5	2	3	4	0	4	0
Peacock c	4	2	1	2	7	0	0
Hash p	3	0	1	1	1	1	0
Totals	42	11	14	20	27	9	1

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Crosetti ss	4	1	0	0	2	1	0
Knickerbocker 3b	5	0	2	3	0	5	1
Keller rf	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Di Maggio cf	4	1	1	4	2	0	0
Dickey c	4	0	1	1	5	0	0
Selkirk lf	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
Gordon 2b	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Dahlgren 1b	2	0	0	0	6	0	0
Pearson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sundra p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hadley p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hildebrand p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Henrich	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
Totals	34	4	6	11	27	7	1

*Batted for Hildebrand in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boston	1	3	0	0	2	5	0	0	0—11
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2— 4

Runs batted in: Williams, Cronin 3, Di Maggio 3, Peacock, Finney 2, Doerr, Tabor, Hash 2, Knickerbocker. Two-base hits, Knickerbocker, Finney, Tabor, Peacock, Henrich. Home runs, Cronin, Di Maggio. Left on bases, New York 10, Boston 9. Bases on balls, by Hash 6, by Sundra, by Hadley 3. Struck out, by Sundra 2, by Hash 6, by Hadley, by Hildebrand. Hits, off Pearson, 1 in 1 inning; off Sundra, 8 in 5 innings; off Hadley, 4 in 1-3 inning; off Hildebrand, 1 in 2 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher, by Hash, Dahlgren; by Hildebrand, Williams. Wild pitches, Pearson, Sundra. Hadley. Losing pitcher, Sundra. Time, 2h. 20m. Umpires, McGowan, Kolls, Rommel and Ormsby. Attendance, 82,437.

Bees

PHILA.	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Mahan 1b	4	1	1	1	10	0	0
Young 2b	5	0	0	0	1	2	0
Mueller lf	4	1	0	0	2	0	0
Klein rf	3	1	2	3	2	0	0
Martin rf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marty cf	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
May 3b	3	1	1	2	0	2	0
Bragan ss	4	1	1	2	2	6	0
Atwood c	4	0	1	1	7	1	0
Higbe p	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
Totals	37	5	6	9	29	13	0

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Warstler 2b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Javery p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooney cf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	0	0	0	8	0	0
West rf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Ross lf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Cuccinello 3b	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
Lopez c	3	0	0	0	5	0	0
Andrews c	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Miller ss	4	0	1	2	2	4	0
Fette p	2	0	1	1	0

Interest Shown in Efforts of Shotputting Giant—White Sox Here Tomorrow

I. C. 4-A Championships Open at Local Stadium

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. outdoor track and field championships returned to Harvard Stadium today for the first time since 1935 . . . Southern California, which is not defending its championship this year, also won then . . . In fact, Southern California has held practically a monopoly on the title, having won it nine out of the past 15 years . . . Stanford, another outstanding track team of this season which will not compete, has won the event four of those 15 years . . . The other two victors were Cornell and Pitt in 1936 and 1937.

* * *

Great interest attached today to the efforts of Al Blozis, the shotputting giant from Georgetown. . . The outstanding weightman in the country and potentially one of the greatest ever developed here, Blozis has many times exceeded the present association record in the shotput. . . The shotput area in the Stadium has been enlarged just for his benefit, for he has consistently been over 55 feet. . . Al is no weakling with the discus either. . . . He is reported to have heaved the platter over a fence outside the field event area at the Penn Relays in a practice throw—an estimated 180 feet—Blozis, a star tackle for Georgetown, will be around for several more years, for he is only a sophomore.

* * *

Brutus Hamilton, coach of the California team which has entered seven men in the meet, thinks pretty well of his freshman star, Grover Klemmer. . . Klemmer, who will run in the Princeton invitation meet June 8, has run the 440 in 47 seconds. . . "That was under ideal conditions," Hamilton declares, "but the boy is good and will do it again. He will be a big help to us next year." . . He explained that Southern California and Stanford could not come to the meet this year because of final examinations. . . California, on the other hand, is all through for the year.

* * *

Jim Lightbody, Harvard's hard-working track captain, is making his final appearance in a Crimson suit. . . It is his only individual effort in the I. C. 4-A championships. . . A recapitulation of his achievements at Harvard show he has competed in 27 individual races, winning 21 firsts, three seconds, and one third. He was disqualified in one race (which he would have won) and unplaced in one. . . He has run on 15 relay teams, anchoring 14, which have won nine races, placed second twice, and third once. . . For once Jim will not have to be a team man, and his performance should speak for itself.

* * *

With the cancellation of the proposed final Olympic tryouts, originally scheduled for Los Angeles July 12-13, the meet here this week end will provide the climax for the track and field season. . . A few more meets will be held, such as the Princeton invitation affair, the N. C. A. A. meet, and the Pacific Coast-Big Ten meet, but this gathering at the Stadium is the last where the whole country is concerned. . . In years past the I. C. 4-A meet has furnished many points for the American Olympic team, and this year's competition would be no exception—had the Olympics been held.

* * *

Only four champions are on hand to defend their titles. . . Kenny Clapp of Brown holds the 220-yard dash crown, although it is possible he will not defend, confining his activities to the 100 and low hurdles. . . Al Boulanger of Pittsburgh is the two-mile champion and is favored to retain his title tomorrow. . . Walter Arrington of Michigan State, who tied for first in the high jump last year, will leap again. . . Bob Bennett of Maine in the hammer rounds out the list. . . If Bennett has a good day today or tomorrow he should crack the meet record.

* * *

The meet opened this afternoon with trails in the shotput and continued with trials in the discus, broad jump, javelin throw, and hammer throw. . . Interspersed were time trials in the following track events—440, 120-yard high hurdles, 100, 880, 220-yard dash and low hurdles, and one-mile relay. . . Finals will be held tomorrow afternoon, beginning at 2 p. m. in the field events and at 2:45 p. m. in the track events.

Among Stars at Harvard Today

George Kastner

These four track stars are among the army of more than 400 athletes who are at Harvard Stadium this week end for the sixty-fourth annual I. C. 4-A. track and field championships. (1) Al Boulanger of Pittsburgh, who will defend his two-mile title. (2) Barney Ewell of Penn State, who may take a triple in the 100, 220, and broad jump. (3) Frank Ohl, Pitt's star dashman and quarter-miler. (4) Jimmy Herbert of New York University, world record holder in the 440, and holder of the association's indoor 600-yard run record.

Red Sox Coming Home For 13-Game Western Series

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Joe Cronin and his power-hitting Red Sox, who have defied the law of gravity and held first place in the American League since May 6, come home to Fenway Park tomorrow for the start of a 13-game stand against the West. The schedule keeps the pace setters at Fenway Park until June 13, at which time they embark upon their second western invasion of the spring.

The approaching Fenway card opens with a four-game Chicago White Sox series, calling for singles tomorrow and Monday and a double-header on Sunday. In order, the St. Louis Browns, Detroit Tigers and Cleveland Indians follow with three contests each.

Edge White Sox

Having held off the second-place Indians during the past three weeks, the Red Sox are confident they can add to their lead through this Fenway stay. The home team always holds an edge over the opposition, and the Sox are particularly potent while aiming for their friendly left field wall. To date the locals have taken two out of three from the White Sox.

Now that lanky Bill Butland and Herb Hash have delivered nine-inning victories on successive afternoons, Cronin's troublesome mound picture looks much more encouraging. In a frantic effort to rally his mound group, Joe turned to the youngsters and Bill and Herb have come through beautifully. Butland beat the Athletics, 8-3, although touched for 12 hits, and Hash yesterday won the second game of the Yankee double-header, 11-4, with a six hitter. The manager of the Red Sox will probably continue to work Herbie on every fourth or fifth day, and Bill will be used in spots.

Dykes Is Fifth

The White Sox were moving rapidly upon the American League ladder with a combination of timely hitting and sound pitching, but their pace has slackened during the most recent three days. On Tuesday they dropped both ends of a twin bill to the Browns, and although they rallied for a lone Brownie win on Wednesday, they dropped another pair to Cleveland yesterday. All of which has left Jimmy Dykes and his crowd at the head of the second division, two games behind the fourth-place Yankees and 8½ off the Red Sox pace.

The Bees closed their short home stay in a sensational manner. Eddie Miller hit a home run in the eleventh inning of the second holiday engagement with the bases loaded to give Casey Stengel a 5-1 margin over the Phillies. The Phils had taken the opener by a similar score. The hit left Miller with a .318 batting average for the year and made his claim to the All-Star Game shortstop berth more secure than ever. Eddie Miller would be cheap to the Cubs or any other club at $100,000.

Tomorrow the Bees begin their second tour of the West. First comes a four-game series at Cincinnati, then two at Pittsburgh, four at Chicago and two at St. Louis. The trip includes two night games, one at Pittsburgh next Tuesday and another with the Cardinals exactly a week later.

* * *

Briefs . . . Lou Finney was leading the American and National leagues at bat early today with a .396 average. . . All he did in yesterday's twin bill at Yankee Stadium was collect six hits in 10 tries. . . Ted Williams is close to the leaders with .370. . . Cronin is hitting the ball better than he was, but his average is still very low. . . Jimmy Foxx has slowed down to a walk in his run producing. . . He had not driven in a mate in the last five contests. . . Double-X went up eight times yesterday without a hit. . . Marvin Owen made his Red Sox debut yesterday, as a pinch hitter for Lefty Grove. . . Lefty, incidentally has failed to finish his last five starts.

* * *

The Bees stole five bases on the second Phillie game yesterday. . . Bill Atwood was the opposing catcher, which helped. . . Bill Posedel, who beat the Giants here on Tuesday, will open the Cincinnati series tomorrow. . . His mound rival will probably be Junior Thompson. . . Chet Ross had a fine .330 batting average today. . . The pitchers are not fooling him like they thought they would. . . Max West and Buddy Hassett continue to disappoint Casey Stengel at the plate. . . Al Lopez is under .300 for the first time in three weeks. . . Eddie Miller fields in streaks. . . He made two errors in the first four games and then went through 12 straight without a miss. . . Then came five bobbles in the next five. . . Since May 16 Ed has had a perfect record—61 successive chances in eight contests.

Army-Navy Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, New York—With Army's spring sports schedule nearing its closing date, the annual Army-Navy meetings in baseball, lacrosse, track, golf, and tennis, scheduled for June 1, will again provide the climax of the season.

In order that both the corps of Cadets and the regiment of Midshipmen may attend as many of the matches as possible, Army's baseball and track squads will journey to Annapolis this year, while the Navy lacrosse, golf and tennis teams will come to West Point for the anual inter-service sports events.

With June Week approaching the following week, spectators will include many members of the families of graduating cadets; a large, colorful crowd of partisan rooters being expected. The lacrosse game is to be played on the lacrosse field adjacent to the parade ground and the tennis match will be played on the courts in front of the library. The golf match will be played at the Storm King Golf Club at Cornwall.

Brown Sets World Record

SALISBURY BEACH, Mass., May 31 (AP)—Ellison (Tarzan) Brown, the Westerly, R. I., Indian, ran the fastest Marathon of all time yesterday while out-distancing Johnny Kelley of Arlington, and 51 other rivals in the fourth annual Lawrence-to-the-Sea race.

Brown was about 300 yards ahead of Kelley, runner-up in this event for the third straight year, when he completed the 26 miles, 385 yards in 2 hours, 27 minutes, 29 3-5 seconds.

Broke Cote's Mark

That time was 59 seconds under the previous Marathon record that Gerard Cote of Verdun, Que., established last month in the Boston A. A. race, and 5 minutes and 14 4-5 seconds faster than the course record made last year by the late Pat Dengis.

Cote was one of the starters and he finished fifth in 2.40. Kelley was timed in 2.28:18 and Don Heinicke of Baltimore, and Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I., who placed third and fourth, just as they did in the last B. A. A. classic, were timed in 2.31:29 and 2.32:17.

Those five experienced plodders were the only serious contenders in the field.

Set Early Pace

Pawson set the early pace with the other four pressing hard. After 10 miles, Brown swept into the lead and, except for a few futile challenges by Kelley, the Indian ran and won as he pleased.

Brown, irked by his failure to finish better than 13th in the B. A. A. race, defaulted his National A. A. U. 15-kilometer championship, decided at Norwich, Conn.

The others in the first 15 and their times:

6—Fred Bristow, Toronto, 2.46:21; 7—Italo Amicangioli, Newton, 2.48:48; 8—George Durgin, Beverly, 2.51:33; 9—Louis Young, Cambridge, 2.51:44; 10—Edward Sienkiewiz, Amesbury, 2.52:41; 11—Leo Giard, Randolph, 2.55:20; 12—Michael O'Hara, Elmhurst, N. Y., 2.55:21; 13—John Porter, Boston, 3.02:26; 14—Clarence De Mar, Keene, N. H., 3.02:54; 15—John Semple, Boston, 3.04:38.

Bliss Gets Big Six Award at Iowa State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa — William Bliss of Ames, left end on the 1939 Iowa State football team has been awarded the Big Six Conference Medal.

This award is made to the graduating senior in each Bix Six school who has the most outstanding scholarship and athletic record of the seniors.

Bliss was regular end on the 1939 team. Last year he was the understudy of Chuck Heileman. He also was a regular guard on the 1938 and 1939 basketball teams, but did not play this year. He is the first football player in some time to win the award at Iowa State.

I. C. 4-A Outdoor Records

100-yard Dash
9.6s., by Frank C. Wykoff, Southern California, 1931.

220-Yard Dash
20.9s., by Charles E. Borah, Southern California, 1927.

120-Yard High Hurdles
14.4s., by Earl E. Thomson, Dartmouth, 1920; Harvey H. Woodstra, Michigan State, 1938; and James W. Humphrey, Southern California, 1939.

220-Yard Low Hurdles
22.8s., by Ezri E. Vickery, Southern California, 1939

440-Yard Run
47s., by William A. Carr, Pennsylvania, 1932; and John Y. Woodruff, Pittsburgh, 1937, '38, and '39.

880-Yard Run
1m. 51.2s., by John Y. Woodruff, Pittsburgh, 1939.

One-Mile Run
4m. 11.2s., by Louis S. Zamperini, Southern California, 1939.

Two-Mile Run
9m. 21.2s., by Joseph P. Moclair, Manhattan 1938.

One-Mile Relay
3m 19.6s., by Southern California (Louis S. Zamperini, Arthur G. Reading, Howard D Upton, Erwin F. Miller) 1939.

Broad Jump
25ft. 3½in., by Richard A. Barber, Southern California, 1931.

High Jump
6ft. 6⅝in., by Delos P. Thurber, Southern California, 1938.

Sot Put
53ft. 2¾in., by John C. Lyman, Stanford, 1934.

Hammer Throw
181ft. 6½in., by Frederick D. Tootell, Bowdoin, 1923.

Pole Vault
14ft. 5⅛in., by Keith S. Brown, Yale, 1935.

Javelin Throw
223ft. 1¼in. by Robert E. Peoples, Southern California, 1939.

Discus Throw
163ft. 7¾in. by Eric C. W. Krens, Stanford, 1930.

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

American League
Detroit at Washington; Cleveland at Philadelphia; St. Louis at New York (2); Chicago at Boston.

National League
Brooklyn at Chicago (2); New York at Pittsburgh; Boston at Cincinnati; Philadelphia at St Louis.

Today's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League
No games scheduled.

American League
Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia, will be played later date. (Only games scheduled.)

Givan Wins Title

VANCOUVER (CP) — Harry Givan of Seattle won the British Columbia amateur golf championship here when he sank a 30-foot chip shot on the 31st green to beat his fellow townsman, Gerry Bert, 7 and 5.

Defending Champion Ken Black of Vancouver was ousted by Bert, 1 up in the semifinal round.

Cubs Sign Pitcher

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP) — Bud Maze, 20-year-old right-hand sandlot league pitcher who has had brief experience in the Georgia-Florida League, has signed for a trial with the Chicago Cubs. He was signed by Pants Rowland, Cub scout.

Yale Tennis Captain

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Sewell C. Cutler of Kew Gardens, N. Y., a junior, has been elected Yale's 1941 tennis captain succeeding McLeod Stephens of St. Louis, who was awarded the Hutchinson Trophy for "having done the most for tennis at Yale."

Springfield Co-Captains

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Raymond Cook, of Palmyra, N. Y., and William Woodworth, of Syracuse, N. Y., have been elected co-captains of Springfield College's 1941 varsity lacrosse team.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 2.30 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

Harvard Meets Columbia Nine In Return Tilt

The Harvard and Columbia varsity baseball teams will play the second game of their annual two-game Eastern Intercollegiate League series on Soldiers Field tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Columbia won the first game 7-6 at New York April 6.

Coach Andy Coakley of the fine fielding Columbia nine probably will send Capt. Hector Dowd to pitch against Harvard. Dowd and Jack Cerny divided duties in the 11-inning game at New York, allowing Harvard 11 base hits. Jack Young is the Columbia catcher.

Coach Floyd Stahl of Harvard will start Capt. Tom Healey, the Crimson's leading scholar athlete, on the mound against the visiting Lions. Captain Healey has been bothered of late with his arm, but the Harvard coach thinks he will be ready Saturday. Healey pitched a one-hit game against the Lions a year ago and yielded only nine base hits going the full 11 innings against Columbia last April. Burgy Ayres and Lou Clay are Harvard's reserve pitchers and the Veteran Bob Fulton will catch.

The Columbia infield has Bill Hasslinger at first, Phil Lewerth at second, Frank Murphy of Worcester at short, and Jack Desmond of Fitchburg at third. Playing in the outfield will be Ken Pill, Pete Lambert, and Joe Anderofsky.

Harvard's revised infield has Ed Buckley at first, Sam Merrill at second, Fred Keyes at short, and Gil Whittemore at third base with Torby Macdonald, Les Pitchford, and probably Ayres in the outfield.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Finney	30	134	53	.396
Williams	32	119	44	.370
Cramer	32	148	53	.358
Foxx	32	118	37	.314
Peacock	15	34	10	.294
Tabor	32	124	33	.266
Doerr	32	133	33	.248
Di Maggio	8	18	4	.222
Cronin	32	112	24	.214
Desautels	25	80	17	.213
Nonnenkamp	7	6	0	.000
Carey	1	1	0	.000
Owen	1	1	0	.000
Glenn	1	0	0	.000

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Andrews	3	5	2	.400
Ross	29	109	36	.330
Miller	29	107	34	.318
Rowell	24	69	21	.304
Lopez	26	88	26	.295
Cuccinello	24	92	26	.283
Warstler	17	39	11	.282
West	28	108	29	.269
Hassett	29	109	29	.266
Cooney	20	55	12	.218
Sisti	16	46	8	.174
Masi	9	18	3	.167
Wietelmann	2	1	0	.000

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Galehouse	6	3	0	1.000
Heving	5	3	0	1.000
Wilson	8	1	0	1.000
Butland	1	1	0	1.000
Dickman	8	4	2	.667
Grove	7	2	1	.667
Harris	6	2	1	.667
Hash	14	4	3	.571
Bagby	7	2	2	.500
Wagner	2	0	0	.000
Ostermueller	6	0	1	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	8	2	0	1.000
Posedel	8	3	3	.500
Piechota	5	1	1	.500
Sullivan	9	2	4	.333
Strincevich	8	1	4	.200
Barniele	8	0	0	.000
Coffman	8	0	1	.000
Javery	5	0	1	.000
Callahan	3	0	1	.000
Fette	3	0	2	.000

Sleeper Wins

PULLMAN, Wash. (AP)—Came time for the parade of 154 competitors in the state interscholastic track meet, but Joe Cummings was missing.

Scurrying officials searched the State College Gymnasium. There was Joe, snoozing peacefully.

They roused him, hurried him out for the delayed ceremony, then watched the Bremerton lad outrun a field of 11 in the 440-yard dash.

Sports Around the Hub

1940 Yachting Season Opens

The 1940 yacht racing season was officially inaugurated yesterday, when the South Boston Yacht Club conducted its 72d annual opening-day regatta in which a fleet of 106 boats raced in perfect weather off City Point. Although the number of boats in the regatta constituted no opening-day record, it spoke well for the success of the long season ahead, and was an increase of 15 over last year's fleet.

The Indian Class headed the list, with 29 boats hitting the line. Herbert Allbright skippered his Osseo to a 37-second win over Jimmy Bonney's Wiwona, with Walter Hallett in Tonto placing third. In the Class I race, the three contestants finished but six seconds apart, with the Macintosh Brothers in Speedy winning, Lawrence Rosen in Sally, placing second, and Almon E. Whittemore in Peggy placing third. Closest finish of the day was in the International Star Class, in which Robert H. Reid's Lancer nipped James Smollett's Malibu by just one second.

* * *

Don Donahue, Harvard's star hurdler for the past two years, has been elected to lead the Crimson track team for next season, succeeding Jim Lightbody. Donahue, who comes from Lawrence, prepared for Harvard at Andover where he competed in football and track. His freshman year at Harvard he won major numerals in track and football. He was a member of the varsity track team as a sophomore, winning both hurdle races against Yale, and winning a place on the combined Harvard-Yale team which met Oxford-Cambridge in London last summer. He holds the Crimson record of 23.6s. in the low hurdles.

* * *

Riverside Golf Club will hold its annual tournament next Wednesday and Thursday. Despite the fact that it is a public course, Riverside will be kept free of all except tournament players on both days from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Greenskeeper Harold Mosher reports that the course is in excellent condition. Last year's tournament was won by Leo Brown with a 72, with Bobby Knowles second with a 75. There were 90 entries last year. There will be prizes in three classes.

* * *

The pitchers are expected to furnish the attraction when Boston's two girls' softball teams, Olympets and Totem Poles, take part in their second series of the young campaign at Boston Garden next Tuesday evening. Helen Johnson, who appeared here for a short while last summer and who was impressive in beating the New York Roverettes, will act for the Olympets, while Herminia Franks, a Wisconsin girl who has been pitching for the past five years in Green Bay, will hurl for the Totem Poles. The Olympets will play the Franklin Cleaner Girls from Springfield, while the other nine will meet the Rhode Island All-Stars.

* * *

Pleasant Park Yacht Club will hold its next regular meeting at the Club House in Winthrop next Tuesday evening. The annual opening night dinner will be held there tomorrow night.

* * *

Harvard, which tripped Northeastern 7-3 at Soldiers Field last Wednesday, bowed to Brown at Providence yesterday 6-3 . . . Joe Wood, Jr., of Yale, pitched a no-hit game yesterday as the Elis swamped Wesleyan 11-1. Wood had a field day, himself, batting in four runs with a pair of doubles and stealing two bases. Wesleyan's only run was scored on an error, stolen base, and wild pitch . . . Holy Cross defeated Boston College 3-0 yesterday behind the three-hit pitching of George "Pinky" Woods. The game was the Crusaders' 11th straight victory . . . Williams blanked Amherst 4-0 on the holiday to square the series between the two old rivals.

* * *

When Eddie Styrna of Nashua, N. H., who performs now for Seton Hall Prep of South Orange, N. J., gets to college, he should be heard from. At the 36th annual Brown interscholastics yesterday, the 19-year-old youngster tossed the 12-pound hammer 200 feet 1½ inches to break the meet record. Seton Hall, incidentally, won the meet with 62 points to 24⅓ for Moses Brown.

* * *

Capt. Ralph D. Rooks of Metacomet has announced the Rhode Island team which will meet Massachusetts and Connecticut teams tomorrow and Sunday at Kittansett in the Tri-State matches for the MacColl Trophy. The players include Capt. Rooks, Don Gill, Dave Burke, Jim Cawley, Jime Lineberry, Walter Strader, and Pat Hayes, all of Wanumetonomy; Buddy Patterson of Annaquatucket; Billy Martin of Massasoit; B. B. Fernald of Rhode Island Country Club; and Guy Baer and Ira MacKenzie of Metacomet.

Grads to Keep Trophy

TORONTO (CP)—The retiring Edmonton Grads, holders of the Underwood International Women's Basketball Trophy since it was donated 18 years ago, will retain permanent possession, Joseph L. Seitz, chairman of the trophy board of trustees, announced.

Successfully defended through 54 challenge series, the trophy has never been out of the Grads' hands. Coach J. Percy Page announced a month ago the Grads would retire June 6, the 25th anniversary of their organization, and the trophy trustees decided no more suitable resting place could be found for the award than the Grads' trophy room.

Formal presentation will take place in Edmonton at a banquet June 6, when Mrs. Winifred Martin Tait of Vancouver, the Grads' first captain, will receive the trophy.

For a quarter-century the Grads dominated international women's basketball, participating in four Olympic games, traveling an estimated 125,000 miles.

EDMONTON (CP)—Edmonton Grads will donate a trophy for International women's basketball competition to replace the Underwood Trophy, it was announced here by J. Percy Page, coach and founder of the Grads.

The cup, to be known as the J. J. Seitz Memorial Trophy, will be at stake in a series between Canadian and United States teams. Mr. Page announced the donation after reports from Toronto said the Underwood Trophy would remain in permanent possession of the Grads after they disband shortly.

The late Mr. Seitz, who lived in Toronto, was responsible for the Underwood Trophy being donated for competition. The trophy has been held by Grads ever since its donation in 1922.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Carl Hubbell's record winning streak of 24 consecutive victories over a two-season stretch, was broken by Brooklyn Dodgers. Hubbell was knocked out of box in fourth inning, and Giants lost 10-3.

Five Years Ago

Record National League crowd of 63,943 saw New York Giants trounce Brooklyn Dodgers twice at Polo Grounds; Yankees sweep double-header from Senators and take first place in American League.

Insignia Awarded To B. U. Athletes

Boston University's Faculty Committee on Athletics has approved varsity awards in baseball, track, crew, sailing, fencing, tennis, rifle, golf and wrestling, as follows:

Baseball
David Abrams, Carl Braun, John Chambers, Jack Connelly, Whitley Cummings, Ralph Dattman, William DeMerritt, John DiNubile, Carl Erickson, Paul Halloran, Bud Hines, Charles Hoar, Warren Johnson, John O'Connell, Charles Thomas.

Track
William Floring, David Greene, Richard Herlihy, George Mover, Sam Wilson, Joe Gianiotti, Walter Williams, George Dewsnap, Harry Fienman, John Lukinchook, Mgr., Captain Ernest Olson, George Byrom, Lennis Harris, Charles Stabile.

Crew
Theodore R. Laputka, Harry W. Collier, John Rogers, Richard Germaine, Alfred F. LaRose, Burton N. Carr, Co-Capt., James F. Conlon, Co-Capt., Theodore T. Buzanoski, William F. Kosina, Arthur Lombardo, Mgr.

Sailing
Capt. Frederick Walker, Arma Andon, Robert Shield, Thomas Coleman, A. Bryson Dawson, Jacob Saliba, Mgr.

Fencing
Lawrence Dargie, Capt., Herbert S. Reines, Mgr., Marshall F. Mariglione, John Adamian, Donald Ross, William Sellers, William Westcott, Jr., Bertram Miller, Ralph Sarni.

Tennis
Edward Corey, Homer Withington, William Pollard, Robert Posner, George Morse, Paul Mason, Richard Gordon, Leonard Wrona, Roy Poulson.

Rifle
W. Raymond Graf, Capt., Wesley F. Muller, Harold Paige, Daniel French, David Kimball, Edward Farrell, Harold Kedian, Lewis Miller.

Golf
Paul Sullivan, Mgr., Timothy Holcomb, Lyman Peck, James J. Welsh, Jr., Capt., James Danahy, Richard Capen, Edmund Marukelli.

Wrestling
James Maloney, Capt., Thomas Coleman, Robert Weden, Alphonso Pecararo.

Middle States Regatta

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The 49th annual Middle States Regatta will return to the Schuykill waters here Sept. 1, after an absence of five years, the Middle States Association voted here.

Charles V. Doyle was unanimously re-elected Association president. Also re-elected were W. Robertson Richardson, Richmond, Va., vice president; and Latrobe Cogswell, Baltimore, secretary-treasurer.

The 19-race regatta will be held over a one mile course. Entries close Aug. 22.

Hogan to Play

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP)—Ben Hogan, who failed to qualify for the National open golf championship Monday in the Metropolitan sectional qualifying rounds, will be in the field of 17 starting the big tournament at Cleveland June 6.

Frank Strafaci, former National public links champion, offered to withdraw in Hogan's favor if there are no other withdrawals to give the Texan a place in the open. Strafaci's offer encouraged Hogan, who finished one stroke above the limit, with 150, to win the first alternate's position in a four-way play-off.

Georgetown Elects

WASHINGTON (AP) — Richard Harris, Rye, N. Y., has been elected captain of the 1941 Georgetown University golf team and Don Martin, Newport, R. I., has been chosen captain of the tennis team.

Boston Box Scores

Red Sox

FIRST GAME

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Crosetti s	3	0	1	1	1	6	0
Knickerbocker 3,	3	1	1	1	1	0	1
Keller r	4	0	0	0	1	0	1
J Di Maggio cf	4	0	2	2	3	0	0
Dickey c	4	1	2	5	2	2	0
Selkirk lf	4	1	2	2	3	0	0
Gordon 2	3	1	1	1	5	2	0
Dahlgren 1	2	0	0	0	11	0	0
Ruffing p	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	30	4	9	12	27	13	1

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Finney rf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Cramer cf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Williams lf	2	0	0	0	3	1	0
Foxx 1b	3	0	0	0	8	0	0
Cronin s	3	0	1	1	3	3	0
Doerr 2b	3	0	0	0	3	2	0
Tabor 3b	3	0	0	0	2	5	0
Desautels c	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Grove p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Owen	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bagby p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Peacock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡D Di Maggio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	26	0	2	2	24	11	0

*Batted for Grove in sixth. †Batted for Bagby in ninth. ‡Ran for Peacock in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Runs batted in, Dickey, Crosetti. Two-base hits, J. Di Maggio, Knickerbocker. Home run, Dickey. Double plays, Cronin and Foxx; Gordon, Crosetti and Dahlgren; Dickey and Gordon; Crosetti, Gordon and Dahlgren. Left on base, New York 5, Boston 3. Base on balls, by Ruffing 2, by Grove, by Bagby. Struck out, by Ruffing 2, by Grove, by Bagby. Hits, off Grove, 6 in 5 innings; off Bagby, 3 in 3 innings Hit by pitcher, by Grove, Dahlgren; by Ruffing, Cramer. Wild pitch, Grove. Losing pitcher, Grove. Time, 1h. 44m. Umpires, Ormsby, McGowan, Kolls and Rommel. Attendance 80,000 (estimated).

SECOND GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Finney lf	6	2	5	6	3	0	0
Cramer cf	6	0	0	0	3	0	0
Williams lf	2	2	1	1	2	0	0
Foxx 1b	5	0	0	0	8	1	1
Cronin ss	4	2	1	4	2	0	0
Doerr 2b	5	1	2	2	1	3	0
Tabor 3b	5	2	3	4	0	4	0
Peacock c	4	2	1	2	7	0	0
Hash p	5	0	1	1	1	0	0
Totals	42	11	14	20	27	9	1

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Crosetti ss	4	1	0	0	2	1	0
Knicker'er 3b	5	0	2	3	0	5	1
Keller rf	4	1	1	3	0	0	0
Di Maggio cf	3	1	1	4	4	0	0
Dickey c	4	0	1	1	5	0	0
Selkirk lf	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
Gordon 2b	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Dahlgren 1b	3	0	0	0	7	0	0
Pearson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sundra p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hadley p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hildebrand p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Henrich	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
Totals	34	4	6	11	27	7	1

*Batted for Hildebrand in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	—11
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	— 4

Runs batted in, Williams, Cronin 3, Di Maggio 3, Peacock, Finney 2, Doerr, Tabor, Hash 2, Knickerbocker. Two-base hits, Knickerbocker, Finney, Tabor, Peacock, Henrich. Home runs, Cronin, Di Maggio. Left on bases, New York 10, Boston 9. Bases on balls, by Hash 6, by Sundra, by Hadley 3. Struck out, by Sundra 2, by Hash 6, by Hadley, by Hildebrand. Hits, off Pearson, 1 in 1 inning; off Sundra, 8 in 5 innings; off Hadley, 4 in 1-3 inning; off Hildebrand, 1 in 2 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher, by Hash, Dahlgren; by Hildebrand, Williams. Wild pitches, Pearson, Sundra, Hadley. Losing pitcher, Sundra. Time, 2h. 20m. Umpires, McGowan, Kolls, Rommel and Ormsby. Attendance, 82,437.

Bees

FIRST GAME

PHILA.	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Mahan 1b	4	1	1	1	13	0	0
Young 2b	5	0	0	0	1	2	0
Mueller lf	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
Klein rf	4	1	0	0	5	0	0
Martin rf	2	1	2	3	2	0	0
Marty cf	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
May 3b	4	0	2	2	0	0	1
Bragan ss	3	1	1	2	0	3	0
Atwood c	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Higbe p	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	37	5	7	8	27	7	1

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Warstler 2b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Javery p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cooney cf	4	0	1	1	5	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	0	0	0	8	2	0
West rf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Ross lf	4	1	2	3	2	0	0
Cuccinello 3b	4	0	0	0	2	3	0
Lopez c	3	0	0	0	1	2	1
Andrews c	1

Nearly Quarter Million Baseball Fans Mass in Major League Parks Memorial Day

Hubbell Misses Perfect Game on Hudson Single

By the Associated Press

Two of baseball's great heroes fittingly memorialized Memorial Day for nearly a quarter million fans massed in the major league parks by producing pitching performances such as are reserved only for special occasions.

Foremost on yesterday's program was a one-hit game pitched by Carl Hubbell, the New York Giants' apparently tireless veteran, before a screeching crowd of 34,548 fans in Brooklyn's Ebbets Field.

Almost Perfect

The lean, screwballing southpaw came within one single of that rarest of pitching prizes, a perfect game. In the third inning, Johnny Hudson of the Dodgers singled. A double play immediately eliminated him and no other Dodger reached first. Thus Hubbell faced only 27 batters in winning 7-0, and pushing the Dodgers out of the National League lead.

The other outstanding offering was a two-hitter by Red Ruffing of the New York Yankees in shutting out the Boston Red Sox 4-0 before the third largest crowd in baseball's history, 82,437 at Yankee Stadium. For seven innings the big redhead had a no-hitter. In the eighth Joe Cronin singled and the spell was shattered.

Two for Giants

These were just the sentimental mugh spots of a powerful program of 14 games that drew 237,828 fans. A double-header at Pittsburgh was rained out.

Hubbell's victory was the first of two for the Giants against Brooklyn. The second was one of those things that happen only in Flatbush—desperately tight for 11 innings and then the Giants exploded eight runs in the 12th inning to win 12-5.

Ruffing's triumph ran the Yankees' winning streak to six games, but the Red Sox won the nightcap 11-4 and preserved a game margin at the top of the American League. Manager Cronin led a 14-hit attack with a three-run homer and Herb Hash held New York to six hits.

Reds Take Lead

In taking over the National League lead, the Cincinnati Reds swept two games from the Chicago Cubs, who have lost six of their last seven games. Paul Derringer's pitching and Harry Craft's hitting enabled the Reds to march to a 4-2 decision in the opener, but they had to go 12 innings to take the second game 9-8, with Johnny Rizzo sending the winning run across on a single. Chicago's largest crowds of the season, 30,828, was present.

The Phillies and Boston split the other show in the senior circuit. Kirby Higbe allowed five hits to take the first game 5-1. Boston battled back in the nightcap with Lefty Joe Sullivan allowing only six hits and Eddie Miller hitting a grand slam home run in the 11th for a 5-1 victory.

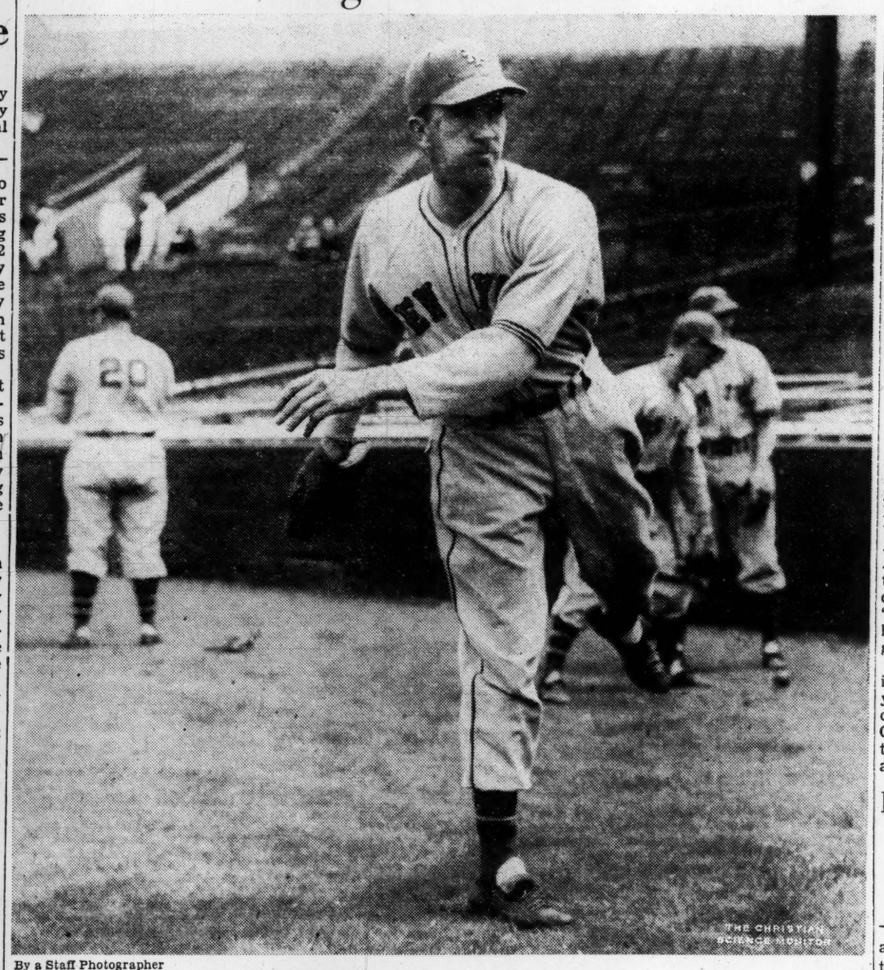
Smith's Fourth

The Cleveland Indians cut down the Chicago White Sox twice by identical scores of 3-1. First Lefty Al Smith scored his fourth victory without defeat on a six-hit performance and then Al Milnar, the league's leading hurler, held the Sox to five safeties.

Tom Bridges and Schoolboy Rowe were the Detroit Tigers' winners. Bridges pitched eight scoreless innings after the first and beat the Browns 2-1 on a homer by Hank Greenberg and a double by Rudy York with Greenberg on base. The Tigers ripped out a 15-6 decision in the nightcap for Rowe's third victory without defeat.

The Washington Senators and Philadelphia Athletics divided their doublebill. The A's nosed out the first game 7-6 after Frank Hayes' homer tied the score in the ninth. The Senators stormed back to win the second game 14-2 before darkness halted play at the end of the seventh. Wally Masterson gave only three hits and his mates scored nine runs in the seventh, including Zeke Bonura's homer with the bases loaded.

King Carl in Form



By a Staff Photographer

Carl Hubbell, New York Giants

Pitching against the Brooklyn Dodgers yesterday at Ebbets Field, King Carl yielded only one hit and came within a lone batter of a perfect game.

Johnny Hudson, who singled in the second inning, was the only Dodger to reach first base.

Brilliant Finishes Mark Big Ten Track Meeting

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Roy Cochran of University of Indiana finished fifth in the 100-yard dash for a total of one point in the Big Ten track meet held in Evanston last Saturday and it was then announced that he would be unable to compete in any other event because of a pulled muscle. With the announcement went all hope for an Indiana team victory and brought assurance to the Michigan partisans that the Maize and Blue would be the "Champions of the West" for the fourth successive year. Once before in the years of this great competition a college had been crowned champion four years in succession and the school was Michigan. There was beautiful balance in the team for it came out victorious while only taking four individual championships. The great mile relay team with three men from last year's record quartet was the one surprise of the entire meet for it was defeated by an unheralded group of boys from the University of Minnesota and had to benefit by a mighty burst of speed in the last 20 yards to defeat Illinois by no more than two feet.

North Wind

There were brilliant finishes enough to thrill the hearts of assembled track enthusiasts who had braved a chilling north wind. Both the 100-yard dash and the 220-yard dash were practically blanket finishes between Myron Piker of Northwestern and Alan Smith of Michigan with Piker being awarded first in the hundred and Smith first in the 220. Ed Holderman of Purdue came in first in the two-mile run only after standing off a terrific last lap drive by Wayne Tolliver of Indiana to furnish a thrill in a race that at one time was looked upon as the least interesting event in track. In recent years Decker, Lash, Mehl and Rice have raised the tempo of the two mile so that it has become a featured race on nearly every program. Ralph Schwartzkopf of Michigan, the champion of last year, was unable to compete because of a physical disability and although the Wolverines entered seven men in this race not one was able to score a point to make up for the loss of the five points that Michigan would have gained if her captain had been in there.

As the meet turned out, Michigan would have been the team victor even if Roy Cochran had been able to compete and place in the four events schoduled for him, and the loss of one point in the score made by the relay team would not have effected it.

Of more than passing interest was the position of the Minnesota team in fourth place and the Purdue team in fifth place. Both colleges have taken a new interest in the sport with the acquisition of new coaches in the last few years. The National Intercollegiate Championships are to be held at Minnesota next month which is the second time in two years. This new spurt on the part of the Minnesota team is a reflection of the renewed interest in the territory.

* * *

The faculty representatives of the Western Conference left no doubt in anyone's mind, after their meeting last week end, that they were the bosses of the athletic departments of their respective schools. For a number of years the smaller schools have always struggled to get a representative football schedule with the other Big Ten schools and have come away after each schedule meeting with the minimum four games and frequently with but one home game. The faculty members took steps this time to rectify this at the meeting in Evanston by directing the athletic heads to see that each school has at least six games within the conference and that each school has at least two home conference games. To make this possible and to eliminate any excuse of previous commitments, the directors were told they could schedule nine games in the seasons of 1943 and 1944.

Wisconsin and Northwestern have agreed to play seven conference games in 1943 and Michigan and Ohio have agreed to play seven games in the conference for 1944.

Small Stadiums

Indiana, Purdue and Iowa have always had difficulty in getting the larger schools to come to their home fields for games because of small size of their stadiums. This has caused criticism of late years and the faculty men have taken these steps to remedy the complaints.

The release of the new schedules showed a definite trend on the part of Nebraska, Pittsburgh and Notre Dame, to look for their principal competition among the schools of the Big Ten. Some day one of these schools may be taken in the conference to replace Chicago which has definitely removed itself from the football competition and from the quality of its competition in the other sports indicates that it will not be long before it will wish to get out of all Big Ten sports.

* * *

Northwestern decisively won the tennis championship of the Western Conference, taking the crown from Chicago who landed in second place. The individual champion is Seymour Greenberg who is a sophomore at the Evanston school. Greenberg joined with Jerry Clifford to bring the doubles crown to his school.

But the best the Wildcat baseball team could do was to divide the crucial two games with Ohio State and thus go into a tie for first place with Illinois. Minnesota, however, can go ahead of both the leaders for first place in the final standing by a double victory at Iowa on this week end.

Ed Felt

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	25	10	.714
Brooklyn	21	10	.677
New York	19	12	.613
Chicago	18	19	.486
Philadelphia	12	18	.400
St. Louis	13	20	.394
Boston	11	18	.379
Pittsburgh	9	21	.300

Results May 30

Cincinnati 4, Chicago 2.
Cincinnati 9, Chicago 8. (12 inn.)
Philadelphia 5, Boston 1.
Boston 5 Philadelphia 1. (11 inns.)
New York 7, Brooklyn 0.
New York 12, Brooklyn 5. (12 inns.)
St. Louis at Pittsburgh, postponed.

Joe Burk First In Senior Race On Harlem River

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP)—Joe Burk, of Bridgeboro, N. J., world sculling champion, won the senior singles shell title in the New York Rowing Association's Metropolitan Championship Regatta on the Harlem River yesterday.

Burk sped over the mile course in 5m. 07s., leading Joe Augyal of the Ravenswood Boat Club, of Long Island City, N. Y., by three lengths, DeWitt Van Siclen of Princeton finished third in the three-man field.

Burk, rowing a carefully-planned race, allowed Augyal to set the pace for almost three-fourths of the course. When the husky Penn A. C. star lifted the beat from 39 to 41 in the last quarter he left Augyal behind as though the latter had suddenly thrown out an anchor.

Bob Clair, of the Worcester, (Mass.), Rowing Club, took the intermediate singles championship race, leading Luke Grace of the Nonpariel Rowing Club, of New York in 5m. 31s.

The New York A. C. won the junior double gig over the Crescent Boat Club, of Philadelphia, and the New Rochelle Rowing Club.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results May 30

International League

Jersey City 4-0, Newark 1-3.
Toronto 5-8, Buffalo 4-0.
Montreal 13-1, Rochester 3-3.
Baltimore 3-5, Syracuse 2-6.

American Association

Minneapolis 13-10, St. Paul 10-1.
Kansas City 8-3, Milwaukee 1-6.
Indianapolis 5-1, Louisville 0-2 (second game 8 innings).
Columbus 5, Toledo 5 (tie, called end eighth, rain).

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 2-4, Hollywood 0-3.
Sacramento 3-0, San Francisco 2-1.
Oakland 4-4, Portland 3-3.
Los Angeles 8-3, San Diego 2-3. (Second game called end of 6th—time law.)

Texas League

Beaumont 7-2, Oklahoma City 2-9. (First game 11 innings.)
Houston 4-2, Tulsa 5-2 (First 15 innings, second tie, 7 innings by agreement.)
Dallas 4, San Antonio 1.
Shreveport 5, Fort Worth 4.

Southern Association

Memphis 5-4, New Orleans 1-3.
Chattanooga 7-0, Nashville 6-3. (First 13 innings.)
Little Rock 10-1, Birmingham 3-3.
Atlanta 11-4, Knoxville 5-5.

Eastern League

Springfield 4-3, Hartford 1-2.
Binghamton 4-5, Albany 1-2.
Scranton 6-7, Wilkes-Barre 0-7. (Second game tie, nine innings, rain.)
Elmira 15-2, Williamsport 10-4.

Wins Junior Title

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP)—Arne Walmberg of the Nassau Boat Club of New York won the junior 145-pound single gig title in the New York Rowing Association's Metropolitan championship regatta over a mile course on the Harlem yesterday. Walmberg led Werner Zaak of the Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City, by three lengths. His time was 5:55.

George Labossiere of the Riverside Boat Club, Cambridge, Mass., placed third.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Boston	22	10	.688
Cleveland	23	13	.639
Detroit	20	15	.571
New York	17	18	.486
Chicago	16	21	.432
Washington	16	22	.421
St. Louis	14	21	.400
Philadelphia	13	21	.382

Results May 30

Philadelphia 7, Washington 6.
Washington 14, Philadelphia 2.
Cleveland 3, Chicago 1.
Cleveland 3, Chicago 1.
Detroit 2, St. Louis 1.
Detroit 15, St. Louis 6.
New York 4, Boston 0.
Boston 11, New York 4.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Majors Short on Pitchers

With the possible exception of the Yankees in the American League and Cincinnati in the National, every club in the majors is crying for pitchers. And there are times when even the more fortuante Joe McCarthy and Bill McKechnie sit on the bench and watch the opposition welcome their mound athletes as if they were long-lost cousins.

As the newspaper boys who inhabit the clubhouse and dugout know, a manager is never satisfied with the nine men he has on the field. As a matter of fact, if he was he probably would not get to be manager. Whether his team is 17 games in front, as the Yankees were at the close of last season, or whether it is locked in the cellar, he tells you he can always use another hurler or two. You sympathize with him, but only until he is out of sight.

Lively Pellet

This spring, however, the pilot has a basis for his tune. Nine-inning pitchers are as scarce as favorable weather around the major circuit and the problem may soon be tossed into the laps of the leagues. All of which brings up the annual question of the ball and its composition. How much longer can the lively pellet survive?

Undoubtedly the shortest route to better pitching and aid for the struggling hurler lies in the make-up of the sphere. The rules committee can tamper with the hurling code until it is unrecognizable, but the rabbit ball will still shoot back at the unprotected moundsman like a bullet out of a gun when it is met with a bat. There was a feeling that the extra step allowed the 1940 pitcher might lighten his burden to a marked degree. However, it has made no apparent difference. In fact, few are employing it. They say it offers no particular advantage and might hurt their control.

Protecting Future

From the press box the pitchers look at times as if they were protecting their arms and, of course, their future careers. They seem unwilling or incapable of bearing down on the hitters for nine innings, which they must do to be effective with the present ball. Perhaps they should not be criticized. After all, they are merely trying to make a living like the rest of us, with an eye on the future. If a hurler throws his arm out of the park today, he will not be ready to work tomorrow, or the day after.

There have been a number of brilliantly pitched games this spring, including two no-hitters, and there will be occasional shutouts. But in this age a moundsman must have exceptional talent and good fortune to escape the hammering of opposing bats for nine innings.

Casey Stengel was approached on the subject.

Net for Pitcher

"It looks to me as if the ball is livelier this year than it was last, although they tell me it isn't," said the manager of the Bees. "It seems to be going farther when they hit it, I know that much. A pitcher gets all tired out dodging line drives out there. They ought to put a net up in front of him, or let him wear shin guards and a chest protector. Maybe the younger generation is getting soft, or something. Anyhow, every year they talk about giving more of the game back to the pitcher, but that's as far as it goes. Nobody ever does anything about it.

"If two or three clubs in both leagues could get a little more support on the mound, there would be different pennant races," continued Stengel. "Take our league, for example. McKechnie is pretty well set. The Phillies have had good pitching from about three men. But look at the rest. The Dodgers need help. The Cardinals need it bad. So do the Giants and Cubs. Pittsburgh, too. And how about us? If this Boston team had just two more pitchers who could give me nine innings of good ball, we'd kiss the second division goodbye.

"There must be plenty of room for improvement in the American League," Casey went on. "The Yankees have it, but what about the Red Sox, Cleveland and Detroit? If those last three clubs had a couple of nine-inning pitchers you'd see a race that would go right down to the last day. But as it is, I don't see how the Yanks can be beaten with the pitching they have. They didn't do much the first month, but watch them from now on."

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Carl Hubbell and Frank Demaree, Giants—Former pitched one-hit shutout in first game and latter hit three-run homer in 12th inning uprising in nightcap.

Red Ruffing, Yankees, and Herb Hash, Red Sox—Ruffing shutout Boston on two hits in opener; Hash scattered six in winning second game.

Hank Greenberg and Rudy York, Tigers—In 2-1 first game win over Browns, Greenberg homered for one run and scored second on double by York, who hit home run to lead 13-hit attack in nightcap.

Al Smith and Al Milnar, Indians—Swept doubleheader from White Sox; Smith pitching six hitter and Milnar five hitter.

Frank Hayes, Athletics, and Walter Masterson, Senators—Former hit home run in ninth to tie score and enable A's to take first game; latter pitched three-hit ball to win seven-inning nightcap.

Paul Derringer and John Rizzo, Reds—Derringer kept 10 hits scattered to win opener; Rizzo singled home winning run in nightcap against Cubs.

Kirby Higbe, Phillies, Joe Sullivan and Eddie Miller, Bees—Higbe won first game with five-hit pitching; Sullivan tossed six hitter over 11 innings in second game and Miller hit winning home run with bases loaded.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

At New Haven, Conn.: Yale 11, Wesleyan 1.
At Amherst, Mass.: Springfield 2, Mass State 1.
At Worcester, Mass.: Holy Cross 3, Boston College 0.
At Providence, R. I.: Brown 6, Harvard 3.
At Providence, R. I.: Providence College 3, R. I. State 2 (11 innings).
At Williamstown, Mass.: Williams 4, Amherst 0.
At Northfield, Vt.: Norwich 10, St. Michaels 6.
At Burlington, Vt.: Vermont 7, Dartmouth 2.

Final Tryouts For Olympics Are Canceled

CHICAGO, May 31 (AP)—The Nation's track and field stars will have to wait at least until 1944 before they have another chance to win competitive honors of an Olympic nature.

Plans for "final Olympic trials," which were to have been held July 12-13 at Los Angeles in lieu of the international games abandoned by Japan and later by Finland, were canceled yesterday by the American Olympic Committee. The decision was made principally because of unsettled international conditions and because it was felt a representative field could not be obtained.

"The date was so late in the season it appeared unlikely we would have our best talent entered," said Avery Brundage, A. O. C. President. Kenneth L. (Tug) Wilson, Northwestern University Director of Athletics and Chairman of the A. O. C. Track and Field Committee, said his 13-man committee had conducted a mail-vote and that "only a slight majority" favored holding the trials—not enough to go ahead with the plans.

The 1940 Olympic Games originally were awarded Japan, which yielded the big athletic show because of its military activities in China. Finland, which took over the games, had to give them up as a result of its war with Russia.

Pentti Captures National A. A. U. Run in Norwich

NORWICH, Conn., May 31 (AP)—The favored Einno Pentti, unattached Brooklyn, N. Y., Marathoner, won the National A. A. U. 15-kilometer run here yesterday in the fast time of 50 minutes, 48.1 seconds, only about a minute off the record for the event, an annual Memorial Day feature in Norwich.

Pentti had things pretty much his own way in the field of 61 starters, although James Rafferty of the New York A. C., finished less than a minute behind him in second place. Francis Darrah of the Norfolk Young Men's Association, Roxbury, Mass., was a close third. Rafferty's time was 51:21.3 and Darrah's 51:25.8.

Vic Drygall of the Millrose A. C., New York City, set the record for the event two years ago—49:43.

Ellison "Tarzan" Brown of Westerly, R. I., last year's winner, failed to enter, but went instead to Lawrence, Mass., where he won the annual Lawrence-to-the-Sea Marathon.

Those finishing behind Pentti, Rafferty, and Darrah, completing the first 10, were:

4. Lou Gregory, Millrose A. C., 51:53.1.
5. Frank Kelly, Passon A. C., Philadelphia, 52:06.4.
6. Fred McGlone, Norfolk Young Men's Association, 52:19.2.
7. Vincent Hermanson, Shanahan Catholic Club, Philadelphia, 52:30.1.
8. Robert Campbell, Norfolk Young Men's Association, 53:18.3.
9. Peter Olexy, Millrose A. C., 53:21.6.
10. Joe Kleinerman, Glencoe A. C., New York, 54:06.4.

Sports Crowds

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP)—The American sports public celebrated Memorial Day by turning out in the hundreds of thousands for favorite athletic diversions.

The annual 500-mile speedway race at Indianapolis attracted a throng of 142,000 in spite of threatening weather.

Seven major league baseball games divided up 237,828 customers, including the third largest single crowd in the diamond pastime's history, 82,437 at Yankee Stadium.

The biggest crowd in baseball history was 84,041 at Yankee Stadium on Memorial Day, 1938, when the world champions and Boston Red Sox were the opponents, as they were yesterday. The same arena was the scene of a doubleheader between the Yankees and Philadelphia Athletics Sept. 5, 1928, when the 83,353 fans packed the place, the only other time yesterday's crowd was surpassed.

The Yankees closed their gates an hour before the game started and a spokesman for the club said they would have had 100,000 patrons if there had been room.

Across town in Brooklyn the size of Ebbets Field was all that limited the attendance at the Dodgers-Giants game to 34,548. This included some 300 standees. The gates were opened half an hour early at 10 o'clock and 20,000 unreserved seats were filled in approximately an hour. Long before game time police had to establish a line a block from the field and passed only persons holding reserved seat tickets.

The total baseball turnout would have been larger except for rain which forced postponement of the game at Pittsburgh.

The major league figures:

American

At New York	82,437
At Detroit	33,461
At Philadelphia	23,754
At Cleveland	18,162
Total	157,714

National

At Brooklyn	34,548
At Chicago	30,828
At Boston	14,738
Total	80,000
Grand total	237,828

Phils Drop Pitcher

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Phillies have announced that rookie southpaw pitcher Frank Hoerst has been optioned to Pensacola of the Southeastern League.

Bob Seeds, New York Giant outfielder, is the only active major leaguer to own a ball club.

Shaw Wins for Third Time In Indianapolis Classic

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31 (AP)—Dapper Wilbur Shaw of Indianapolis drove yesterday to his third triumph in the Indianapolis "500," beating out Rex Mays of Glendale, Calif., by two and one-half miles in the 28th annual Motor Speedway race, the pace of which was slowed by sprinkles of rain.

Shaw became the second driver in the history of the Speedway classic to win the event three times and the first ever to win twice in succession. Louis Meyer of Huntington Park, Calif., who retired after last year's race, is the only other previous three-time winner.

The 37-year-old Shaw, who first triumphed in 1937 and repeated in 1939, piloted his shark-nosed eight-cylinder Italian-made car to victory today in 4:22:31.16 to average 114.277 miles an hour, far below the record of 117.200 miles established by the late Floyd Roberts in 1938. Driving the entire 500 miles without relief and making only two quick stops for gasoline and tire changes, Shaw possibly could have shattered all records for the distance if it had not rained. He had cracked the records at 300 and 350 miles.

A crowd of 142,000 thronged the 488-acre racing plant.

After Shaw whizzed past the finishing line on his 375th mile, a yellow flag of caution was waved in the faces of the drivers because of a sprinkling rain. The drivers were forced to reduce their speed for the last 125 miles because officials regarded slippery spots on the track as too dangerous.

After Shaw rode across the finish line in triumph officials hung out the red flag calling the drivers off the track.

Mauri Rose of Columbus, Ohio, won third place behind Mays and Ted Horn of Hawthorne, N. J., fourth. Joel Thorne of Tucson, Ariz., was fifth; Bob Swanson of Los Angeles, sixth; Frank Wearne of Pasadena, Calif., seventh; Mel Hansen of Los Angeles, eighth; Frank Brisko of Chicago, ninth; and Harry McQuinn of Indianapolis, 10th.

Nineteen of the original 33 starters, including the French poilu, Rene Lebegue, survived the grind.

Shaw won more than $30,000. He grabbed the $20,000 first prize and won $5,100 in lap awards. He also will receive other cash awards from automobile concerns.

The Flying Hoosier overhauled Mays, who set the early pace, on the 85th mile and lost it only once thereafter. He regained the lead at 260 miles when the four drivers ahead of him were forced to make pit stops and never was headed again.

Skier Signs Contract

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—Sepp Rush, Austrian ski expert, has signed a one-year contract to continue his work next season as coach of Norwich University ski team.

Thrice Winner

Kirkpatrick

Wilbur Shaw

Victor of 1940 Indianapolis Speedway Race spiked a report that this year's 500-mile test was his last: "Retire?—absolutely not," he declared to newsmen. "I'll be back next year shooting for No. 4."

Olympic Rowing Tryouts Put Off

PHILADELPHIA, May 31 (AP)—Cancellation of the Olympic rowing tryouts at Princeton and the scheduling of four tryouts in conjunction with the national regatta at Princeton, July 20-21, has been announced by the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen.

It was decided not to hold the Olympic tryouts because of expense and inconvenience to prospective contestants. In connection with the national championships there will be tryouts in single and double sculls, and fours with and without coxswain.

There will be no eight-oared race designated as an Olympic tryout.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 550,000
Previous day's sales 657,082
1940 volume to date 110,863,890
1939 volume to date 96,143,285

Market Steady; Light Buying In War Shares

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP)—Stocks with a war rating moved up early in today's market but most later lost momentum.

Advances running to 2 or more points for several steels and aircrafts were substantially reduced near the final hour and moderate losses were to be observed in other groups.

Dealings were negligible throughout, with transfers at the rate of approximately 550,000 shares for the full session.

Although news from the battle fronts gave Wall Street little to cheer about, the feeling seemed to be that the Flanders retreat was far from meaning defeat for the Allies. In addition, the huge domestic rearmament program, expected to bolster numerous industries, was seen as offsetting to some extent the confusing overseas picture.

Better share performers in the forenoon—some eventually slipped—included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, American Smelting, du Pont, Sears Roebuck, N. Y. Shipbuilding and Electric Boat. Motors, rails, utilities and rubbers lacked rising stamina.

Up fractions to 2 in the curb were Jones & Laughlin, Aluminum of America, Humble Oil and Mead Johnson.

Bonds Advance

Advances ranging to 2 points or more predominated in late bond trade today.

Foreign loans veered erratically on only a handful of sales. U. S. Governments tended downward.

Demand was tempered by indecision concerning outcome of the Allied retreat in Flanders and volume was slim. Record government defense spending plans attracted moderate demand and tended to check selling.

German government issues fell back narrowly in comparatively brisk trade. Also lower were Belgian, Canadian and selected Italian loans. Norwegian, French and Japanese issues inclined higher.

Price changes among U. S. Federals were confined to around ¼ point.

Marked up in the domestic list were Western Union 5s of '60, Standard Oil of N. J. 2¾s, N. Y. Central 5s, St. Paul 5s and Canadian Pacific perpetual 4s.

Local traction bonds traded in lively fashion at advances of a point or more as unification plans approached completion.

Timm Aircraft To Issue Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Timm Aircraft Corp., of Van Nuys, Calif., has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement for 215,835 shares of $1-par common stock.

The company makes training planes and parts for other airplane manufacturers.

The net proceeds from the sale of the stock will be used by the company for retirement of notes and accounts payable, for the purchase of machinery and equipment and production materials and for working capital.

The shares are to be offered first to the holders of the company's common stock, at $1 a share. Any of the shares not subscribed for will be offered to the public at $1. G. Brashears & Co. will underwrite the stock.

Wheat, Corn Prices Slump in Chicago

CHICAGO, May 31 (AP)—Wheat prices slumped as much as 2 cents a bushel, and some corn contracts were off that much, as a result of post-holiday liquidation today due to war developments and expectations that forthcoming private crop reports may increase estimates of domestic wheat production.

Reports that government authorities are considering a request of exchange officials concerning possible removal of minimum prices on grains established 11 days ago attracted much attention.

Hanes Elected to Three Directorships Recently

NEW YORK (AP)—John Wesley Hanes, former member of the Securities and Exchange Commission and former Undersecretary of the Treasury, has been elected to his third directorship in recent days.

International Paper & Power Corporation has announced his election to the board. On May 27 he was elected a director of Johns-Manville Corporation. Previously he was elected a director of Bankers Trust Co.

Mr. Hanes served as Undersecretary of the Treasury for a year prior to last December.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Securities prices, aside from government bonds, headed downward from start to finish today. With industrial leaders depressed by possibility of additional taxation, investment money was driven into the gilt-edged list where prices ended fractionally higher.

Paris: Irregular price currents developed in the Bourse today after opening steadiness. The end of the month settlement passed without shock, since speculative positions have been steadily reduced recently.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	53½	52	53½	M'y29
54½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	57½	37½	57½	+13⅜
9	4¼	Adams Express	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
27½	17	Adam-Millis (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	M'y29
19½	13	Addressog (1.40)	3	13	13	13	— ⅝
58⅜	36¾	Air Reduc (1a)	3	39	39	39	+ ½
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y27
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	13	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅜
1½	½	Alleghany Corp	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	6	6	6	M'y29
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	7	7	7	
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	3	8	8	8	M'y29
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	16	19½	19	19⅛	+ ¾
12¾	7⅛	Allen Ind (¼e)	2	8	7½	7½	
182	136	Al Ch &Dye (6)	3	141	140	141	+1
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	M'y28
16¾	10¼	Allied Mills(¾e)	5	10½	10½	10½	— ⅜
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
73⅞	55	Allied Strs pf(5)	2	55	55	55	M'y28
41⅞	13¼	Allis-Ch M (½e)	7	25¼	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅝
16	11¾	Alpha Cem(½e)	5	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y28
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	9½	9½	9½	M'y28
58½	38½	Amerada Cp(2)	5	40½	40	40	+ ¾
21	12⅛	AmAgChl (.30e)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
75	41¾	Am Airlines	11	52¾	52	52¾	+ ⅛
12¾	6⅛	Am Bank Note	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y29
9⅜	3¼	Am Bosch	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
45⅜	28	Am Br Sh (.30e)	2	30	30	30	—1
116½	87	Am Can (4)	3	90½	80½	90½	
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	165	165	165	M'y29
33¾	18	Am Car & Fdy	36	23½	22	23	+1⅛
51¾	24	Am Car pf	6	41½	40	41	+2
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(.80e)	3	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf(5)	1	100	100	100	M'y28
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	115	115	115	M'y29
9¾	5½	AmColtype(¾e)	3	6	6	6	M'y29
6¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	5	5	5	5	M'y29
15¼	8	Am Crystal Sug	6	9⅜	9	9⅜	
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1½	1⅜	1½	M'y28
6⅝	⅜	Am European		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Aprl6
⅜	⅛	Am&For Pow	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
24¼	9⅛	A&FP$6pf(.60k)	6	13	13	13	+1
28¼	10¾	A&FP$7pf(.70k)	5	15	14¾	15	+ ¾
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	6	3	3	3	
101½	23	Am Haw SS (1)	8	267⅜	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	8	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
⅝	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'y29
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
5⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
20	18	Am Ice pf(½e)	3	18	18	18	M'y28
6⅜	3¼	Am Internat'l	3	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	M'y29
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	43	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	41½	41½	41½	—1½
13¾	10	Am Locomotive	9	12⅜	12	12	+ ¼
60	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	1	43	43	43	+2
147⅜	10	Am M & F (.80)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅜
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y29
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	6	15½	15½	15½	— ½
121	110	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	110	110	110	Aprl6
3¼	2	Am Power & Lt	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
63¼	34¾	AmP&L$6(3⅜k)	7	44	43⅞	44	+1
54	28¼	A P&L$5 2.81¼k	4	37	36⅛	37	+ ¾
10⅜	5¼	Am Rad & St S	17	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	22	11	10⅜	11	+ ¾
70	48¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	55	55	55	M'y29
12¾	9	Am Saf R (.80)	13	9	7¾	7¾	+1¼
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	3	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (1e)	8	36¾	36	36⅛	+ ¾
144	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	122	122	122	
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	M'y29
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F(½e)	21	23⅜	22½	22½	+ ⅜
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¼e)	1	10½	10½	10½	M'y29
17¾	11	Am Stove (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	14	14	14	
93	75	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	75	75	75	M'y28
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
175½	145	Am T & T (9)	12	148⅞	148	148⅞	+ ⅞
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	4	72	71½	71½	— ½
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	7	73½	72½	73	+ ½
151	137	Am Tob pf (6)	1	138	137	137	M'y28
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	14	6⅞	6½	6½	— ¼
101½	84⅞	Am W W pf (6)	2	85	84⅞	84⅞	M'y28
12	5	Am Woolen	3	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
52½	25½	Am Wool pf(3k)	9	30	29½	30	M'y29
5⅛	2⅛	Am Zinc L & S	16	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
45½	38	Am Z p pf(2½pk)	1	38	38	38	M'y16
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	126	22⅜	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
41¼	20	Anacon W & C	2	25	25	25	M'y26
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	2	13½	13½	13½	M'y29
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	10	10	10	M'y28
4¼		A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	M'y28
35½	24	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	24	24	24	— ⅛
110⅛	99¾	Arm Del pf (7)	1	98¾	98¾	98¾	—1
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	2	36½	36½	36½	M'y29
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	2	68	68	68	Aprl6
43¼	22⅝	Arm Cork (½e)	6	24¼	23¼	23¼	— ¾
11	6¼	Arnold C (½e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
9½	3⅜	Artloom Corp	3	4½	4	4½	M'y26
7	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
76	74¾	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 6
85	49½	AsDG2pf(11½k)	5	50	49½	50	M'y22
45	33	Associates In (2)	1	33	33	33	M'y20
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	9	14½	14	14	— ¾
57½	39½	A T & S F pf(5e)	1	42⅜	42⅛	42⅛	
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	2	10⅜	10½	10½	
22⅜	8½	Atl G&W indies	1	9	9	9	M'y28
22½	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	10	10	10	M'y29
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	19	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	— ¾
110	104	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	104	104	104	M'y24
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (.40e)	7	7	7	7	
51	43¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	4	43½	43½	43½	— ¼
60½	57	Atlas Pow (1½e)	2	60	60	60	M'y24
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	2	4½	4⅜	4½	M'y25
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y29
5⅞	4⅛	Aviation Corp	35	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	36	14¾	13⅜	13⅞	
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	8	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	8	Bangor & Ar	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'y29
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	4	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	7⅜	Barnsdall (.30e)	4	8	8	8	
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	2	25	25	25	+1
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	M'y29
105	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	103	103	103	M'y27
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	104½	104½	104½	M'y24
97⅝	7½	Beld-Hem (.40e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'y29
67½	6⅝	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Aprl6
36⅜	14½	Bendix Av (1e)	21	28¾	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅜
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.45e)	3	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
56¾	30	Ben In L pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	98	72¾	70	71½	+1⅜
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf(7)	7	120	121½	121½	+2
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	2	18	18	18	+ ½
22½	15	Black&Dk (¼e)	3	17	17	17	
11⅜	9¾	Blaw-Knox	4	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¼e)	4	15½	15	15	+ ¾
28⅜	14¾	Boeing Airplane	51	16¼	15¼	15½	+ ¼
29⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	2	22½	22	22½	+1⅜
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
24¼	17⅝	Borden Co (.60e)	6	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-Warn (½e)	2	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ¼
23¼	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y29
57¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	4	28	27¾	28	+ ¼
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5	5	5	M'y29
13¾	8	Bridgeport B	20	9⅜		9¼	
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	4	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	29	29	29	M'y28
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	39½	39½	39½	M'y29
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	83	20⅜	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pt	6	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	21	58½	58	58½	M'y28
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (½e)	4	15¼	15	15	— ¼
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y24
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	1	18	18	18	+ ½
10⅛	6½	Bucyrus-Erie	8	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	4	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅜
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wheel	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
32¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	10	27½	26¾	27	+ ½
33	17⅜	Bullova Watch(2a)	4	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅜
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅝
12½	7⅜	Bur Ad Mt.20e)	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
23¼	18	But Bros pf(1½)	1	18	18	18	M'y29
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	10	10	10	M'y28

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (¼e)	12	17	15¾	15¾	
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8¼	4⅜	Cal & Hecla(½e)	6	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	6	12½	12	12½	+ ¼
23½	11¾	Can Dry	6	14⅜	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	17	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
40½	29½	Cannon M (½e)	1	30	30	30	+ ½
6	3½	Capital Ad A	2	3⅝	3½	3½	M'y23
32¾	22⅛	Carpenter (1¾e)	5	29½	29	29	+ ⅛
3½	2	Car & Gen (.05e)	1	2	2	2	M'y29
75	39½	Case (JI) Co	2	44½	44	44	M'y29
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	9	46	45¾	46	+ ⅝
35½	20	Celanese (1⅝a)	16	33⅞	32¾	33¼	+ ¼
12½	8	Celotex Corp	4	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
26¼	18	Cent Aguir (1⅛)	1	19	19	19	
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	+ ¼
3⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	4	2½	2½	2½	M'y23
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
6	3	Century Rib M	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y28
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	4	27⅜	27	27⅜	+1⅜
83⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
21½	15	Chain Belt (1½e)	1	15	15	15	M'y28
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.40e)	2	19	19	19	M'y23
29½	11	Checker Cab	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	M'y29
42⅜	30¼	Ches&Ohio(2½)	5	33	32⅜	32⅜	— ¼
97½	85	Ches & O pf (4)	1	85	85	85	M'y22

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	3	3½	3½	3½	
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	— ⅞
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	215	⅜	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	½	½	½	— ⅛
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	4	¾	¾	¾	M'y28
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y28
52	52	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y27
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	5	10	9¾	10	+ ½
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	27½	25½	25½	M'y23
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	41	41	41	M'y22
3⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	
⅝	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y22
¾	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	7⅞	8	M'y22
16½	9	Chickasha Cot	2	10	10	10	M'y29
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	42	60⅜	58½	58½	— ½
14¼	10⅛	City I & F (.60e)	1	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
4½	2	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	5	26½	26	26	+ ¼
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.40e)	3	30	29½	30	M'y29
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	11	31⅜	30⅝	31	+ ½
45½	25½	Cluett Peab (1e)	10	31	30	31	+1
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	M'y29
63	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	56	56	56	M'y27
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	17	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
103¾	102⅜	Colgate pf cld(6)		102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M'r
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	4	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	6	15½	15½	15½	
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	12	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	9	17	17	17	+ ¼
7½	4¼	Col G & E (.20e)	20	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
93½	67½	Col G&E pfA (6)	3	70½	70½	70½	
8½	3½	Colum Pict	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	M'y29
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	15	15	15	+ ¼
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	1	73	73	73	+2
40	28	Coml Credit (4)	17	31¼	30	30	—2
108½	99	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	M'y23
56	33	Coml Inv Tr (4)	11	36	35¼	35¼	— ¾
13	97¼	Com Tev pf(4¼)	4	99½	99	99	M'y28
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	13	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
1½	¾	Com'th & South	24	1⅛	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	6	47¼	46½	47¼	+ ¾
33	26	Com Edis (1.80)	21	26⅞	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	5	3	3	3	M'y28
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	8	15½	15	15½	+ ½
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	2	10	10	10	— ¼
21½	19¾	Consol Aircraft	6	22¾	22	22⅜	
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	9⅝	9⅝	9½	M'y27
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.15e)	9	6	5⅜	5¾	
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	16	25½	25	25	— ¼
110½	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
11⅜	5⅜	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y21
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (½k)	1	6	6	6	+ ¼
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2½	2½	2½	
24¼	13¼	Consol Oil (.80)	7	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
10	80	Crane cv pt (5)	1	85	85	85	M'y23
32¾	25	Crane of Wh (2)	1	25	25	25	— ½
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
38⅞	18½	Crown Cork & S	7	23⅜	22½	23⅜	M'y29
43¼	37½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	3	40	40	40	M'y13
13⅛	12	Crown Zell (1e)	13	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ½
43¼	25	Crucible Steel	30	28½	27⅜	28	+ ¾
95	64	Crucible Stl pf	4	71	71	71	+3½
8⅞	3¾	Cuban-Am Sug	12	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
17	9⅞	Cudahy Pack	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'y28
29⅜	20	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	20	20	20	
4½	2	Curtis Publish	16	2¼	2	2⅛	M'y28
51	31¼	Curtis Pb pf (2k)	4	32	31⅞	31⅞	+1⅜
11⅜	7⅝	Curtiss-Wright	83	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
32⅜	21¼	Curtis-WA (1e)	10	25	24½	24½	+ ¼
22¼	14⅜	Cutler-H (½e)		17	16½	16¾	+ ⅝

D

5½	3	Davega Str (¼e)	3	3⅜	3	3	M'y21
17	13¾	Davega Spf(1¼)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	M'y29
8⅜	3⅜	Davison Chem	16	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	M'y29
23⅞	13⅜	Deere & Co	3	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ¼
26⅛	21¼	Deere pf (1.40)		21¼	21¼	21¼	
19⅜	11⅞	Deisel W G(¾e)	2	13	13	13	M'y28
23⅝	8¼	Del & Hudson	7	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
9¾	2½	Del Lack&Westn	7	3⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
3¾	1¼	Den&Rio GW pf	4	⅛	¼	¼	M'y22
125⅛	98½	Detroit Ed (3e)	4	99½	99¼	99½	
36⅜	25⅛	Dia Match (1⅓)	2	29½	29	29½	+1½
43¼	32	Diam M pf (1⅓)	3	35½	35½	35½	M'y29
10⅛	4¾	Diam T Motor	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
20	12½	Dist C-Seag (2)	6	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅜
85¾	56¼	Dist C pt ww (5)	2	59	56¾	59	M'y24

Commerce and Finance

National Income in Four Months Rises $1,147,000,000

Business and Industry

Trade Cautious On War News, Bank Observes

"The war in Europe overshadows all else from the standpoint of business and the general public," says the First National Bank of Boston in its New England Letter "It is realized that a critical struggle is being waged, the outcome of which will shape the course of events for years to come Under these circumstances, business is naturally cautious about future commitments.

"Not only is the outcome of the war uncertain but also its duration. It is realized that an early termination of the conflict abroad might be followed by a period of major adjustments, the scope of which cannot now be foreseen.

Gains in Heavy Industries

"In the meantime the decline in industrial activity, which has been under way for the past five months has apparently run its course and a moderate upturn has taken place since the early part of this month.

The most pronounced gains have been made in the heavy lines such as automobiles, aviation, steel, machine tools and related lines. New business is being received in encouraging volume. Consumption is in excess of production and inventories have been reduced.

"The proposed defense program of the President has met with the wholehearted approval of the vast majority of people in this country. Recent developments abroad compel the adoption of a well-balanced and adequate system of protection against possible aggression. This issue is paramount. We should face realistically what national defense entails and remove all obstacles toward this end.

"The problem of national defense involves more than additional battleships, tanks, airplanes and recruits. In its broadest sense it includes the effective use of all of our resources as well as the spirit and unity of the people. The weakness of the home front in some of the European countries is a tragic chapter in this war.

The Economic Front

"To carry out this program our industry must operate at the highest pitch of efficiency. Any unnecessary regulations and curbs should be lessened or removed to make this possible. A strong defense rests upon sound economic and financial policies. Training of skilled labor should proceed apace to overcome the shortage that already prevails in some lines so that our program of preparedness may not be delayed.

"National defense is intimately tied up with our financial capacity which constitutes an important source of our strength. As we face sharp increases in expenditures it should be pertinent to recall that at the beginning of the first world war in 1914 our total governmental expenditures represented but 9 per cent of income as against 25 per cent today, while our aggregate public debt is now about ten times as much. Interest on federal obligations now approximate the total federal debt of 1914.

"We should realize at the outset that we have not as large reserves to draw upon as 25 years ago, not with the end in view of stinting on necessary military expenditures, but to eliminate waste and extravagance in the spending of public funds. In other words, we should seek to offset these new outlays by economies in other lines."

Canadian Loans To Grain Growers

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—In the first year of operation of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act the Dominion Government placed $9,000,000 at the disposal of the fund for payment of acreage bonuses and recovered more than $2,000,000 from the one per cent tax on all grains of the 1939 crop.

The information was given by Agriculture Minister Gardiner in the House of Commons in reply to questions from E. E. Perley, Saskatchewan Conservative.

The Government made two loans, one of $5,000,000 on Dec. 14, 1939, and one of $4,000,000 on Feb. 29, 1939, to the acreage bonus fund. Mr. Gardiner said no further loans would be required.

Eastern Air Line Stock Syndicate Is Dissolved

NEW YORK (AP)—The underwriting group formed to market a new issue of Eastern Air Lines, Inc., common stock has been dissolved and the unsold portion of the securities distributed among the participants of the syndicate, it was learned.

The underwriters absorbed in the neighborhood of 100,000 shares of the original 110,909 shares first offered to existing stockholders of Eastern Air Lines at $32 a share, financial circles reported.

The present depressed state of security markets was given as the reason for dissolving the syndicate and apportioning the unsold shares to the group rather than publicly offering them at this time. It was the intention at the outset to offer publicly the unsold part of the stock, if any, at the same price stockholders paid.

Then the drastic drop in stock prices upset plans and the underwriters arranged to lower the offering price to $30.75 a share. Before these plans could mature a fresh wave of selling still further unsettled markets and, it was reported, finally induced the offering group to withdraw the issue.

Heads Accountants

Albert E. Hunter

Of Newton, Mass., elected President of the Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants. Other officers elected included: Edward J. McDevitt, Winchester, Mass., Vice-President; E. Ober Pride, Winchester, Secretary; Philip Saunders, Newton, Mass., Treasurer.

Senate Group Favors Bill Letting RFC Build Defense Plants

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee has approved, over the objections of Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio, a bill permitting the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to set up a new agency with authority to build plants or acquire machinery for the production of supplies and equipment for national defense.

Jesse Jones, the Federal Loan Administrator, said the primary purpose of the legislation was to permit the acquisition of such strategic war materials as rubber and tin and to empower the RFC to aid private industry in speeding up defense production.

Senator Taft had proposed that the new agency's authority be limited to the manufacture or procurement of arms, ammunition or implements of war; but the committee broadened his amendment. As a result, Senator Taft said he was not satisfied with the measure and would oppose it in the Senate.

"The bill is better than it was originally—at least, they can't go into the power business under this—but it is not satisfactory yet," Senator Taft declared. He had contended that, as originally drawn, the measure would have permitted the Government to "go into any kind of business."

Mr. Jones said the RFC had about $1,000,000,000 available in credit to carry out terms of the measure, which would authorize RFC loans to private industry for plant construction, working capital, and facility expansion.

Martin Confers With President

WASHINGTON (AP) — William Martin, President of the New York Stock Exchange, conferred with President Roosevelt this week but left the White House declaring he hadn't a word to say.

A Presidential aide indicated that Mr. Martin had been called in as part of a survey of the whole defense picture, but the exchange head did not go into that point. Recent breaks on the stock market have led to recurring rumors that the exchange might be closed. But White House officials said no thought was being given to that possibility in connection with Mr. Martin's call.

Italy Placing Huge Order Argentine Corn

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The Ministry of Agriculture announced that an agreement would be signed today whereby Italy would buy 350,000 tons of Argentine corn, and that a deal had been concluded with Spain for purchase of 150,000 tons of the same cereal.

The Argentine this year had an exceptionally large corn crop, officially estimated at 11,020,000 tons, but was confronted with a scarcity of buyers.

New Haven Reports Large Increase in April Deficit

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad reported a deficit of $757,698 for April as against $422,788 for the same month a year ago.

The company also said the net railway operating income for the month just past was $197,585, a decrease of $316,169 under April, 1939.

The report placed gross revenues for the month at $6,443,365, a drop of $300,231 or 4.5 per cent under the preceding April.

Freight revenue fell off $96,289, "primarily" the company said, because of additional revenue obtained in April, 1939.

The company explained the 1939 extra revenue from freight shipments as due to the truck strike in effect until April 11.

Total operating expenses for the month were $5,102,276.

Passenger revenue fell off $198,844 and the concern explained this as due in part to Easter holiday travel occurring in March this year instead of April.

Commodity Markets Believed Saying Inflation Improbable

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As the Belgian military pocket closes, the stock market continued to weigh the impending changes in the American economy.

It was noticed that in the outline of the new $700,000,000 tax program, war- and excess-profits taxes were conspicuous by their absence. True, there would be a 10 per cent addition to corporation income taxes, but this would come to less than two per cent on corporate net income, which is trifling compared with the pre-emergency talk of heavy corporate taxation. The rest of the proposed taxes were personal, consumer, or "regressive" taxes which land on the country's standard of living, not on its standards of industrial production.

The proportions between a proposed $700,000,000 tax addition and a proposed $3,000,000,000 added outlay are considered to be a fair indication of how far the financing of defense will depart from pay-as-you-go or budget-balancing standards. It simply won't be financed by taxation, but by borrowing. No difficulty is expected to be met in the floating of the proposed $3,000,000,000 of "national defense bonds" which won't be bonds but notes up to five years. The New York banks have the government market well in hand and if they haven't the Federal is back of them and the Treasury back of the Federal. While the market for governments has become almost entirely institutional in recent years, it probably would not be difficult on patriotic grounds to rouse the private market. The Treasury has an open door to it through its list of baby bond subscribers.

Inflation Declared "Out"

But none of this fiscal unbalance (by old-fashioned Wall Street standards) is taken to mean a runaway market in commodity prices. The commodity markets are saying dogmatically that there isn't going to be any inflation, now or in coming years. There may be a slight rise, but nothing more.

This reasoning is based on two things. First, there is a tremendous slack of producing capacity in commodities, particularly in farm products. Chester Davis, the President's appointee to the Advisory Committee to the Council of National Defense, will have a difficult problem in gearing the farm program to the defense program because the gears run in opposite directions, the farm program toward slowing production, the defense program toward speeding it up. One is essentially a brake, the other a drive. Sooner or later the defense program will require that the brake come off, and the increased power that will be released is quite enough to prevent any runaway market in farm products within the predictable future. In 1917 American farming was still in the horse-and-buggy era. The tractor was virtually unknown. Since then, farming has gone through an industrial revolution of its own. The reason why farm prices are so low is that machinery has cut the cost of production so sharply. Even back in the imaginative late 'twenties, Hickman Price in Texas and Tom Campbell in Montana were talking and trying wheat-farming on the grand scale with costs to come down round 20 cents a bushel. That they went broke does not mean that such production costs are fanciful today; at present wage and industrial price levels the cost of producing our national bread requirements may not be over 50 cents a bushel and only the government's restriction program keeps wheat above that level, and the actual cost of producing what cotton we need is probably correspondingly below present prices, which are sustained now only by the non-recourse loan program.

In short, the slack between actual producing costs and the present politically fixed price levels is a powerful cushion against price advances.

Barrier to Price Rises

The second cushion is of course the Government holdings of commodities. The U. S. Treasury, directly or through its corporate children, is now the world's largest holder of commodities. As of March 30, the Commodity Credit Corporation had about 9,300,000 bales of cotton, 500,000,000 bushels of corn, 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, 200,000,000 pounds of tobacco, and miscellaneous holdings of rye, peanuts, raisins, hops, pecans, figs, butter, wool and naval stores. In addition, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation is loaded up with butter and about to load up with lard, and frequently steps in to protect citrus, truck farming, and fruit markets. The Treasury is accumulating strategic minerals, and is about to take on 85,000 tons of barter rubber.

These holdings appear likely to increase. A cotton loan program will be mandatory this year at round nine cents, which will add a large slice of the coming crop to the CCC's present holdings; a 64 cent loan just announced on wheat will take a good part of that crop, and the fading of export markets due to the war, which has already shoved large amounts of tobacco into the CCC, will make its holdings of other farm staples increase the rest of this year, as Congress has already anticipated in raising the CCC's capitalization another $500,000,000. The tardy strategic minerals buying program is likely to be stepped up soon, and barter programs seem in their infancy.

With these Government holdings plus our slack capacity to produce staples, any substantial increase in staple prices this year or next seems incredible regardless of budget unbalance or defense program.

And if it should come, it would certainly be met by price-fixing. The Government which has been strong enough to put a floor under prices would be strong enough to put a ceiling over them.

Until that time comes, Leon Henderson's part-time job on the Advisory Commission of keeping prices down will be a sinecure unless he undertakes to join hands with Thurman Arnold as a trouble shooter and trouble maker for accelerating industry.

There seem to be only two possible ways in which the growth of Government stocks of staples can be capitalized, turned to useful ends, or otherwise reversed, or made into some kind of reasonable program like the theory of the ever-normal granary, which originally made sense if it hadn't worked out as a one-way program of accumulation only.

What to Do With Surplus

One of these is for us to give our surplus to Europe for relief. This generation hardly realizes the volume of American stuffs which were given to Europe after the World War—or sold to them against what turned out to be "non-recourse loans." The various Hoover organizations distributed over $5,000,000,000 worth of food and related supplies during and after the war, in Belgium, Central Europe (which was undergoing its worst famine in three centuries), and Russia. The present generation of German soldiers was largely rescued from starvation by child-feeding of American cocoa, sugar, bread, and corn-grits. Even if the Germans over-run the Continent, American supplies might be given, just as Congress in 1922 appropriated $20,000,000 to distribute corn in Russia, to keep Iowa farmers from starving for markets and Volga mujiks from starving for bread.

The second possibility is the more likely. It is that industry will be so accelerated that the surplus of farmers will be finally drawn into it.

This would mean a chain of consequences operating through a mild inflation in wages, not staple prices. First would come the necessary increase in the real wages of highly skilled mechanics; then as the capital goods industry was completely in operation and assembly-line production in the new munitions industry got under way, there would appear a scarcity in semi-skilled labor, resulting in higher wages for them as the country was scoured for good workmen and finished apprentices. Finally the scarcity would extend to unskilled labor, and the consequent increase in the price of labor would draw the excess of "too many farmers" into the cities.

This seems the only possible long-term solution of the problem of "too many farmers." The farm program to date has been one of paying the farmers not to produce, but it has not reduced the supply of farmers nor raised the cost of farming appreciably. Hence it has only perpetuated the problem it has each year undertaken to cure. The only solution would appear to be a raising, not of farm staple prices through government means, but of industrial demand for labor, and so of industrial wages, so as to take up the slack. This the new munitions industry may do; so that, if it reaches sufficient scope to mop up the slack in American labor, it may solve the farm problem and lift farmers off the public pay rol.

Who Will Do the Steering?

This is not going to be very good news to the commodity markets or to commodity brokers. Volume of futures trading has already been in a down-trend for about a decade, despite the violent fluctuations of the last ten years, but in coming months and years the fluctuations appear likely to be much narrower and so trading is likely to be much less. When cotton is free to swing between five cents and 25 and wheat between 50 cents and $3.00, speculators are always necessary to take up the brunt of the gamble. But when public policy puts a floor under commodity prices and is likely to put a ceiling over them, and the spread between floor and ceiling is likely to be narrow (say from 9 cents to 13 cents for cotton, from 70 cents to $1.50 for wheat) then speculators aren't so much needed, and in fact aren't so much interested.

Electric Vacuum Cleaner Sales 36 P. C. Above 1939

CLEVELAND (AP) — Electric vacuum cleaner sales declined in April to 170,209 against 179,129 in March, the Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturers' Association reported. April sales, however, were 36.08 per cent above the April, 1939, figure of 125,026, executive Secretary C. G. Frantz reported.

January-April sales of 612,879 cleaners represented a 24.5 per cent increase over the same 1939 period, when sales were 492,202, and compared with 666,790 units the same months of 1937.

Business Failures Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Commercial and industrial failures advanced sharply for the week ended on May 23 to 297 from the 266 recorded a week earlier, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported. The figure for a year ago was 303.

Wages, Other Income 5 P. C. Above 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wages and other income payments received by individuals in the United States in the first four months of 1940 increased $1,147,000,000 or 5 per cent over payment in the corresponding months of 1949, the Commerce Department announced.

The department pointed out, however, that the rate of increase over last year had been declining since the first of the year. In November and Deecmber of 1939, for instance, income was about 9 per cent higher than a year earlier, while in January and February income dropped to about 6 per cent over the corresponding months of 1940 and to 4 per cent in March and April.

Totals $23,478,000,000

For the first four months of this year, total income from all sources was $23,478,000,000, according to the department's estimate. The figure represents all payments in the form of wages and salaries, dividends and interest, entrepreneurial income and relief payments and is distinct from the department's master figure of national income produced.

The dollar volume of income payments for April was virtually unchanged from March, but after allowance for normal seasonal influences the adjusted index declined from 87.1 (1929=100) in March to 86.5 for April, continuing the downward movement from the December-January level of 89.5. The index in April was at the level existing at the time of the outbreak of the war in September, indicating a rate of decline in recent months closely approximating the rise of last fall.

The further drop in income arising from industrial activity in April was offset partly by a contra-seasonal rise in the cash income of farm operators.

Wages Up $699,000,000

Wages and salaries received by employees in the first third of 1940 aggregated $14,871,000,000, an increase of $699,000,000 over the comparable period of 1939.

In the first four months of this year $2,944,000,000 was paid out in dividends and interest, and increase of $152,000,000 over the like 1939 period; $4,703,000,000 was paid out in rents, royalties and profits from unincorporated business, an increase of $248,000,000; and $960,000,000 was paid out in relief and similar payments, a gain of $48,000,000 over a year ago.

New Manufacturing Orders Up for First Time Since Sept. '39

NEW YORK (AP)—Increased new orders to manufacturers for the first time since September, 1939, and a checked recession in shipments which began in January were noted in the preliminary indexes for April compiled by the division of industrial economics of the National Industrial Conference Board. The finding of the research bureau, which is supported chiefly by industry, was announced today.

New business booked by manufacturers in April was 10 per cent above that of March and 21 per cent greater than in April, 1939. Manufacturing activity was 3 per cent lower in April than in the preceding month and 7 per cent under the average for 1936. Manufacturers' inventories, after allowing for seasonal changes, remained the same in April as in March and 18 per cent above April, 1939, according to reports made to the board of manufacturers.

Engineering Awards Well Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the short week due to the Memorial Day holiday totaled $78,575,000, the highest of the year, Engineering News-Record reported. The total was 79 per cent greater than the previous week and 97 per cent larger than a year ago.

Commencement of work on the $28,500,000 Fort Loudoun dam in Tennessee by the TVA contributed to a sharp gain in public contracts, which were 109 per cent higher than the week before and 69 per cent greater than the corresponding week last year.

Private construction awards gained 21 per cent over the previous week and were more than four times as large as the relatively small volume in the same week a year ago. Continued activity in industrial and commercial building and large scale private housing were responsible for the rise.

Comparison of the week's awards follows:

	Latest Week	Year Ago
Private	$18,304,000	$4,266,000
State and Municipal	17,906,000	31,287,000
Federal	42,365,000	4,334,000
Total	78,575,000	39,887,000

Bell Aircraft Delays Plan To Increase Capital Stock

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Stockholders of the Bell Aircraft Corporation have approved an increase in shares from 250,000 to 500,000 but the directors, meeting immediately afterward, decided "not to offer any additional shares at this time," a company statement said.

Stockholders also approved an employees' stock purchasing plan.

The company has extensive warplane orders for the United States Army and the Allies.

Steel Director

Blank & Stoller

J. A. W. Iglehart

Partner in the firm of W. E. Hutton & Co has been elected director of Rustless Iron and Steel Corp. He succeeds S. E. Bramer, who has resigned.

Argentina Exports Exceed Imports In First Four Months

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Argentina had an import balance of 81,608,000 pesos (about $27,000,000) in her foreign trade in the first four months of 1940, said official statistics.

(The peso is currently worth around 30 cents at the official rate.)

Value of exports totaled 664,659,000 pesos and imports 583,051,000 pesos.

Total imports and exports represented an increase of 34.3 per cent from 928,153,000 pesos in the comparable 1939 period.

The United States continued the largest supplier of goods to Argentina, shipping an amount valued at 110,225,358 pesos, compared with $58,792,718 in the first four months of 1939.

Britain was in second place, sending 83,893,657 pesos worth of goods, against 82,957,901 in the comparable 1939 period. Brazilian shipments increased to 20,501,905 pesos from 15,853,032.

The United Kingdom was the best customer, taking 159,399,180 pesos worth of Argentine products, compared with 168,521,009 in the similar stretch of 1939.

The United States took second place with imports of 93,987,440 pesos, against 59,670,449 in 1939. Brazilian imports of 25,034,612 compared with 25,069,257 in the first four months of 1939.

Tax Share of Steel Profits Exceeds That of Dividends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Federal and State governments found the steel business more profitable in 1939 than investors, according to an analysis of steel companies' financial reports by The Iron Age. They received tax dividends in excess of $137,000,000 or more than $2,600,000 a week, while investors in the industry received only $129,000,000, or $8,000,000 less than the tax collector. Taxes paid last year were equivalent to about $2.80 on every ton of ingots produced and represented $280 for each employee.

Net profits for 23 integrated companies covered by the analysis amounted to $129,330,569 or 5.4 per cent of total sales. This compares with a loss of $9,869,556 or 0.7 per cent of sales in 1939. After allowances for preferred dividends, common share earnings were $2.37 per share in 1939 as compared with a loss of $1.69 in 1938. Four companies were unable to earn their preferred dividends.

The following table, compiled by The Iron Age, shows details of 1939 results of principal steel companies:

	Profit Margin (Per Cent)	Earnings Per Common Share	Return on Invested Cap. (Per cent)	Operations of Prr. Cent Capacity	Capitalization Per Ton of Ingot Capacity
U. S. Steel	5.1	$1.83	3.2	63.4	$56.16
Bethlehem Steel	5.9	5.75	4.8	69.4	57.98
Republic	4.6	1.42[1]	4.6	61.5	41.66
J. & L.	2.8	1.60[1]	3.9	61.9	53.61
National	9.5	5.71	7.6	...	51.68
Youngstown S. & T.	4.1	2.50	3.6	64.4	65.70
Armco	4.2	0.69	2.2	64.7	42.62
Inland	9.5	6.73	8.5	77.9	48.80
Wheeling	6.5	6.40	5.2	74.8	58.26
Colorado Fuel & Iron[2]	0.3	0.10	2.4	42.5	31.15
Otis	0.8	0.59[1]	2.6	...	35.06
Pittsburgh Steel	2.0	0.60[1]	2.3	64.7	37.53
Lukens[2]	0.7	0.26	2.8	...	14.90
Sharon	1.6	0.11[1]	1.6	79.0	27.75
Granite City	2.9	0.91	3.1	...	39.20
Continental Steel	6.5	3.28	9.1	...	38.29
Laclede	[3]	1.02	3.1	...	22.59
Keystone Steel & Wire	8.1	1.18	10.2	88.9	35.61
Crucible	5.8	4.79	3.1	54.7[4]	116.57
Allegheny-Ludlum	5.6	1.48	7.7	39.7	45.03
Midvale	[3]	8.52	13.2	...	42.10
Vanadium-Alloys[5]	3.2	0.45	1.6	...	128.58
Rustless Iron & Steel	17.1	1.13	19.2	...	113.08
All Companies	5.4	$2.37[2]	4.2	64.8	

[1]Loss. [2]After preferred requirements. [3]Net sales not reported. [4]Shipments. [5]Fiscal year ended June 30. [6]Fiscal year ended Oct. 15.

Holiday Reduces Week's Auto Output

DETROIT (AP) — Automotive News in its weekly survey of production activity in the nation's automobile plants places output for the current holiday-shortened week at 64,277 cars and trucks. Most of the motor plants were on a three-day schedule this week because of the Memorial Day shutdowns.

Assemblies last week numbered 98,115. For this week last year they totaled 32,806.

The trade publication placed the total production for May at 415,821 units, compared with 458,425 in April this year and 313,248 in May, 1939.

In its estimate of the current week's activities, Automotive News placed General Motors' output at 27,333 compared with 44,676 last week; Chrysler divisions at 14,272 compared with 19,494 last week, and Ford's at 13,390 against 19,109 units last week.

Australia Opens £20,000,000 Loan

LONDON (AP) — The Dominions Office announced a £20,000,000 war loan opened for subscription in Australia at par, with interest at 2¾ per cent for five years or 3¼ per cent for 16 years at the subscribers' option.

Rossmoore & Robbins

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Tax Consultants

551 Fifth Avenue, New York

Efficient—Yes, but always friendly and accommodating.

PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY

31 MILK ST., BOSTON

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

On your way with confidence

Summertime is driving time. Long hours of daylight, and velvet nights, invite one to explore faraway places, and enjoy the nearby places more often.

Be sure your car is "shipshape" for summer driving. Don't let oversight of something essential interfere with your enjoyment of the open road. Have your car carefully serviced by competent men.

The experience of many competent automobile service men is offered to car drivers through the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor. One is probably located near you.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Standard Oil (N. J.) Plans Refunding Of $35,000,000 Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is notifying holders and registered owners of its $35,000,000 of serial notes, sold in 1938, that it is exercising its option to call them for redemption on July 2, this year, according to an announcement of the company. The notes will be paid on surrender at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., it was announced.

When the retirement of the notes is completed the only funded debt of the corporation will be $85,000,000 of 3 per cent 25-year debentures and $50,000,000 of 2¾ per cent 15-year debentures, sold, respectively, in 1936 and 1938.

The serial notes comprise five series of $7,000,000 each and maturing each on July 1, 1943 to 1947, inclusive.

The coupon rate and call price for each series follow: 1943 maturity, 1¾ per cent interest, call price parity plus a premium of ¾ of 1 per cent; 1944 series, 2 per cent and a premium of 1⅛ per cent; 1945 series, 2¼ per cent and a premium of 1½ per cent; 1946 series, 2? per cent and a premium of 1⅞ per cent; and 1947 series, 2½ per cent and a premium of 2¼ per cent. The call price includes accrued interest in each case.

Funds to provide for redemption of the notes will be provided through $35,000,000 of bank borrowings on new serial notes maturing from 1943 to 1947, inclusive, it is understood.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, May 31

	Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity	
Demand	$3.19	$3.17½	$4.2397	
Cables	3.19½	3.18	8.2397	
France—franc	.0181	.0180	†	
Belgium—belga	††	††	.1695	
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2242½	.1695	
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526	
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033	
Holland—guilder	††	††	§	
Sweden—krona	.2380x	.2384x	.4537	
Norway—krone	††	††	.4537	
Denmark—krone	††	††	.4537	
Greece—drachma	.0066	.0066	.0220	
Finland—finm'k	.0200x	.0200x	.0426	
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961	
Port'gal—escudo	.0327x	.0327x	.0748	
Rumania—leu	.0052x	.0052x	.0101	
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298	
	South America			
Argentina—peso†‡	.2260	.2265	.7187	
Brazil-milreis†‡	.0515	.0515	.2025	
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060	
Peru-solt	.1600	.1600	.4740	
Uruguay—peso†	.3900	.3975	1.7510	
	Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440	
India—rupee	.3030	.3025	.6180	
Java—flotin	.5335x	.5365x	.6806	
Hong Kong—dol	.2012	.2000	*	
Shanghai—dol	.0562	.0562	*	
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.3800	.3800	.9613	
Phil Islnds—peso.	.4975	.4975	.5000	
	Canada			
Canada—dollar	.7850	.7850	1.6931	
	Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1685x	.1685x	§	

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02823 as of March 1. ‡ Free market. Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶ Paper rate. †† Not quoted. x Nominal.

Boston Stocks

May 31

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneumat pf	1½	1¼	1¼	1½
8.75	Bos & Albany	69	68¼	69	66⅝
8.00	Bos Edison	130	130	130	131
5.00	Bos Elevated	40½	40⅜	40½	40¼
..	Est Gas & Fuel	2	2	2	1⅞
..	Est Gas & F pf	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¾
1.12½	aE Gas&F pr pf	41½	41½	41½	41
1.00	b Emplyrs Group	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17
1.75	a N E Tel & Tel	117¼	116¼	116⅝	115
..	North Butte	49c	49c	49c	46c
.40	Shawmut Assoc	8½	8½	8½	8½
..	Sulliv Mach	7½	7½	7½	9⅛
.80a	Torrington	24½	23	24½	23
.25a	Un Twist Drill	26	26	26	26
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	58¾	57¼	58¾	57¼

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

Transit Trust in Court Control

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Affairs of the $39,000,000 Transit Investment Corporation have been placed under the control of three Federal Court trustees to aid in "reorganization and rehabilitation" of the former Mitten Bank Securities Corporation. At earlier hearings accountants had testified that assets which cost $38,536,144 now have a market value of $8,807,652.

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅜s '47-43	107.16	107.16	107.16
1	3¼s '45-43	107.16	107.16	107.16
1	3¼s '46-44	108.4	108.4	108.4
1	4s '54-44	111.24	111.24	111.24
1	2¾s '47-45	106.26	106.26	106.26
5	3⅛s '49-46	108.26	108.26	108.26
7	4¼s '52-47	117.9	117.9	117.9
2	2½s '53-49	103.8	103.8	103.8
2	2¾s '54-51	105.	105.	105.
11	3s '55-51	107.28	107.28	107.28
4	2⅞s '60-55	105.8	105.3	105.8
5	2¾s '59-56	103.29	103.29	103.29
25	2¾s '63-58	103.24	103.24	103.24

Home Owners Loan

3	3s '52-44	105.8	105.6	105.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
10	Alleghany cv 5s '44	70	70	70
2	Alleghany 5s '50 st	29¾	29¾	29¾
4	Allis & For Ps 2030	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
3	Am & For Ps 2030	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
26	AmIGChem 5½s'49	102	101⅞	101⅞
21	Am T&T 5½s'43	106 19-32	106	19-32
30	Am T&T 3¼s '66	104⅞	104⅜	104⅜
5	Am T&T 3¼s '61	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
1	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
19	Arm Del 4s 57	95¾	95	95¾
12	Arm Del 4s 55	95¾	95⅜	95¾
25	AT&SF 4s 95	102⅛	102	102
3	AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	76½	76½	76½
4	AT&SF 4½s 48	100½	100½	100½
4	AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	105	105	105
3	A C Line cl 4s 52	55	55	55
5	A C Line 4½s 64	41	41	41
2	Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	28½	28½	28½
2	Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	26	26	26
3	Atl Refin 3s 53	104¼	104¼	104¼
17	B&O 95 st A	17¼	17	17
2	B&O 98 st C	21	20	21
1	B&O 96 st F	16¾	16¾	16¾
1	KB&O cv 60	9	9	9
1	B&O 1st 4s 48	58¼	58¼	58¼
10	Bell TPa 5s 48B	112½	112½	112½
4	Bell TPa 5s 60C	129	129	129
36	Beth Stl 3½s 52	105½	105	105½
6	Beth Stl 3¼s 59	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Boston & Me 5s 67	46¾	46¾	46¾
1	Boston & Me 5s 55	44½	44½	44½
8	Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	105¾	105½	105½
22	Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66 ct	86¾	86¼	86¼
2	Bkly Un El 1st 5s 50 ct	86½	86½	86½
5	Bkly U Gas 5s 45	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
1	Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	104	104	104
5	Buf Niag El 3½s 67	107¾	107¾	107¾
8	Buf R&P 57	28½	28	28⅛
15	Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	100½	100½	100½
6	Can Nat 5s 69 JIr	79¼	79	79
2	Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	78	78	78
1	Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	75	75	75
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	74¼	74	74
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
2	Can Nat Pow 4½s 46	95½	95	95½
2	Can Pac 5s 54	57	57	57
1	Can Pac 4½s 60	51	51	51
26	Can Pac 4s perp	40	37½	40
5	Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
4	Cen Pac 5s 60	37	36	36
1	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	59	59	59
1	Ch R R N J 5s 87	13	13	13
5	Cen RR NJ 4s 87	10¼	10¼	10¼
14	C&O 4½s 92	118⅛	118	118⅛
4	C & O 3½s 96 D	94½	94	94
1	C & O 2½s 63F	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2	Chi & Alton 3s 49	9¼	9¼	9¼
14	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	91	90⅞	91
1	Chi E Ill 5s 51 ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
2	Chic Gt West 4s 59	21⅛	21¼	21¼
2	CMSP & P 5s 75	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
23	CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
1	CM&SP 4½s 89C	19	19	19
11	CM&SP gen 4s'89	18⅜	18¼	18¼
20	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	6½	6½	6½
4	Chi Ry 5s 27	44	44	44
1	CRI&P cv 4½s'60	1	1	1
2	C R I & P 4s'88	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
3	CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	4	4	4
14	Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Ch Sta 3¾s'51	102	101⅝	102
3	Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	88	87⅝	87⅝
14	Ch & W Ind 4s'52	88½	88	88½
28	City of NY 3s B '80 wi	91½	91½	91⅛
23	City of NY 3s I '51	90⅝	90⅛	90⅛
19	Cin Gas & El 3¼s'66	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	107¾	107¾	107¾
3	ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	75¼	75¼	75¼
1	Col F&I 5s '70	66	66	66
8	Colmbia G 5s'52 May	101	100½	100½
1	Colmbia G 5s 1961	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
4	Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	107¼	107¼	107¼
14	Comwlth Ed cv 3½'58	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
10	Con Edis 1¾s'46	104½	104¼	104¼
11	Con Edis 3½s'48	106	105	106
2	Con Edis 3½s'58	106¾	106¼	106¼
9	Con Edis 3½s'56	104½	104	104
12	Con Oil ev 3½s'51	103	102⅞	103
10	Consum Pow 3¼s'70	107	106½	106½
11	Consum Pow 1st 3¼'69	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5	Consum Pow 3½s'65	105	105	105
8	Consum Pow 3¼s'66	105	105	105
7	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	Crane Co 3½s'51	103¼	103¼	103¼
5	Crucible Stl 4½s'48	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	22½	22½	22½
10	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	40⅜	40	40⅜
2	D R G 4½s'36	6	6	6
8	D & R G 4s'36	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1	Det Ed 3½s'66	108½	108½	108½
11	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	107¼	106¾	106¾
40	Erie rfg 5s 53 ct	9⅜	9¼	9½
1	Erie cv 4s '53 B	15	15	15
1	Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	102	102	102
14	FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	104⅛	104	104
14	Fla E Cst 5s '74	5	5	5
8	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	95	95	95
7	Gt Nor 5s '73	88	87½	87½
11	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	78	78	78
12	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	77⅜	77	77
10	Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	105½	105¼	105¼
1	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	96	96	96
1	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	89	89	89
1	Hockg V 4½s '99	115½	115½	115½
1	Houst'nOilTex4½s'54	98¼	98¼	98¼
2	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	26¾	26¾	26¾
2	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
2	Ill BellTel 3½s '70 B	109¼	109¼	109¼
3	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	31½	31	31½
4	ICC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	36	36	36
4	Interb'gh Tr 5s '32ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
84	Interb RTrrfg 5s '66ct	75½	75¼	75¼
2	InterbRTr rfg 5s '66	75½	75½	75½
1	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	40	39¾	40
6	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	53½	53½	53½
7	Int Paper 5s '47	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
21	Int T&T 4½s '52	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
4	Int T&T 5s '55	28¼	28	28
10	KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	25	25	25
1	KC Sout 5s '50	55	55	55
3	KC Term 4s '60	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1	Keith (B F) 6s '46	100	100	100
1	KingsCo Elev 4s '49 ct	86¼	86¼	86¼
1	KoppersCo 4s '51	102	102	102
4	L E & West 3s '47	71¼	71	71
2	Leh Val Ter 5s A	45	45	45
4	Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	45	45	45
1	Libby McN & L 4s '55	100½	100½	100½
1	Liggett & M 5s '51	122¾	122¾	122¾

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	116.25	23.16	18.86
Net change	+1.01	+.06	+.06
Wednesday's close	115.24	23.22	18.80
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	113.94	22.14	18.34

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
9	Liquid Carb 4s '47	106¼	106¼	106¼
4	Lowes 2½s '46	101½	101½	101½
1	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	87	87	87
1	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	75	75	75
1	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	93½	93½	93½
5	Maine Cen 4½s '60	42	41¾	41¾
5	Manhat Ry 4s '90	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
50	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	80¼	80⅛	80¼
2	MetWSideECh4s'38	7	7	7
15	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	98⅝	98¼	98¼
2	MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	1	1	1
3	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	4	4	4
28	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	10¾	10½	10½
6	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	22	21¾	22
10	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
4	Mo Pac 5s 64A	13¾	13¾	13¾
7	Mo Pac 5s 77 P	13½	13½	13½
5	Mo Pac 5s 80H	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
6	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	13½	13⅜	13½
7	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2	Mob & O 4½s 77	21½	21½	21½
3	MonWPa Pub Sv6s 65	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
6	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	98½	98	98
1	Mor & Essex 5s 55	29	29	29
2	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	28	28	28
21	Mutual Fuel G 5s47	113	112¾	112¾
3	Nassau El 4s 51 ct	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
6	Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	104¼	104	104
2	Natl Steel 3s 65	101½	101½	101½
9	N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	104	103⅞	104
1	N O Pub Sv 5s55B	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s'65	107¼	107¼	107¼
9	NYC rfg 5s 201 3	46¼	45½	46
34	NYC 4½s 2013 A	40½	39¾	40½
1	NYC 3½s '46	74¼	74	74
1	NYC cv 3¼s '52	45	45	45
1	NYCh&StL 6s '41	69	69	69
2	N Y Ch & St L 3½s '47	82¼	82¼	82¼
6	NY Conn RR 5s '53	105	105	105
2	NY Conn RR 4½s '53	101	101	101
1	NY Edis 3¼s '65	105½	105½	105½
4	NY G El H&P 5s '48	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜
2	NY G El H&P 4s '49	115¼	115¼	115¼
5	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	13½	13½	13½
10	NYNH&H clt 6s '40	22	22	22
8	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	3½	3¼	3¼
1	NY & R Gas 6s '51 A	102	102	102
1	NY Steam 3½s '63	102	101½	101½
7	NY S&W gen 5s '40	8½	8½	8½
7	Niagara FallsP3½s'66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
5	NL&O pow 5s '55 A	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5	Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	98	97¾	98

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Andian Nat Corp	50c ..	Jan. 1	May 20
Fin Co Am A & B	10c ..	June 29	June 19
Imperial Oil	12½c ..	June 1	May 17
Peoples Drug Strs	25c ..	July 1	June 8

Liquidating

Old Dominion Co	40c ..	June 5	May 18
Reinhardt Brwg	$2 ..	May 1	.....

Resumed

Monarch Royal	1c ..	May 30	May 20

Irregular

Gamewell Co.	75c ..	June 15	June 5
Hat Corp A & B	30c ..	June 1	May 20
McLouth Steel	25c ..	May 29	May 25
Technicolor	50c ..	June 15	June 3

Regular

Agric Ins Watertn	75c	Q July 1	May 8
Aluminm Co Am	$1 ..	June 11	May 31
Am Cap Corp pf	$1.37½	Q June 1	May 15
Andian Nat Corp	$1	S June 1	May 20
Beech Ck RR	50c	Q June 1	June 14
Belmont Radio S	15c	Q June 15	June 1
Bond Strs	40c	Q June 15	June 1
Boston Warf	25c ..	June 29	June 1
Burlington Steel	15c	Q July 2	June 15
Chartered Tr & Ex	$1	Q July 2	June 15
Chestnut Hill RR	75c	Q June 4	May 20
Cleary Mines	5c ..	June 1	May 20
Del & Bd Bk RR	$2	Q May 20	May 14
Edison B Strs	25c	Q June 15	May 31
Do pf	62½c	Q June 15	May 31
Fin CoAm A&B	15c	Q June 29	June 19
Gamewell Co. pf	$1.50	Q June 15	June 5
Hat Corp Ab pf	$1.62½	Q Aug. 1	July 18
Henkel Claus pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 15
Do pf	$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Idaho-Md W	5c ..	June 21	June 11
Imperial Oil	25c	S June 1	May 17
Intl Pet	75c	S June 1	May 21
Joy Mfg	25c	Q June 15	June 1
Minn G L 6% pf	$1.50	Q June 1	May 20
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q June 1	May 20
Do $5.10 pf	$1.27½	Q June 1	May 20
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q June 1	May 20
Monarch Royal	1c ..	May 30	May 20
Monsanto Chem	50c	Q June 15	May 28
Do pf "A&R"	$2.25	S Dec. 15	Nov. 9
Motor Wheel	40c	Q June 10	May 20
Nat Life&Acc Ins	27½c ..	June 1	May 7
Nat Oats	25c	Q June 1	May 21
NY&Harlem RR	$2.50	S July 1	June 14
Do pf	$2.50	S July 1	June 14
Ogilvie F Mills pf	$1.75	Q June 1	May 20
Ohio W Serv A	75c ..	June 29	June 12
Peoples Dr Strs	25c ..	July 1	June 8
Pioneer Gold M	10c	Q July 2	May 31
Prairie Royalty	1c	May 30	May 20
P S Okla 7% pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 20
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 20
Reed Drug	10c	Q July 1	June 15
Do "A"	87½c	Q July 1	June 15
Rich's, Inc. 6½% pf.	$1.61¼	Q June 29	June 15
Shenango Valley Wat 6% pf	$1.50	Q June 1	May 20
United Amuse Cl A	40c ..	May 31	May 15
United Amuse Cl B	40c ..	May 31	May 15
Wiebold Strsprpf	$1.25	Q July 1	June 17
Do 6% pf	75c	Q July 1	June 17

Royal Typewriter Net Rises

NEW YORK—Royal Typewriter Company, Inc., in the nine months ended April 30, 1940, earned consolidated domestic net profits, after depreciation and Federal income taxes, of $1,741,398. This was equal to $5.75 a share on the outstanding common shares, after allowing for dividend payments on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred shares, and compared with net earnings of $1,456,190, or $4.68 a share, in the nine months ended April 30, 1939.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
4	Norf Sou 5s '61 A	9½	9⅛	9⅛
1	Norf & W 4s '96	119¼	119¼	119¼
2	Nor Am Co 4s '59	103¾	103¾	103¾
13	Nor Pac 6s 2047	49	48	48⅜
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	43	43	43
3	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	39⅞	39¼	39½
20	Nor Pac 4s 97	61½	61	61
10	Nor Pac 3s 2047	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
3	Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	106⅝	106¼	106⅝
1	Ohio Ed 4s 65	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2	Ont Pw N Fall 3s 43	96	96	96
15	Ore Sh Line 5s 46	113	113	113
6	Or-Wash RR&N 4s61	104⅞	104¾	104¾
3	Pac Cst 1st 5s 46	53	53	53
1	Pac G&E 3¾s 61	108¼	108¼	108¼
29	Pac Gas&El 4s 64	110¼	110	110
1	Panhandle 7PL 4s 52	103½	103½	103½
1	Pen Co 4s 63	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
4	Pen-Dix 6s 41 A	90⅜	89½	90⅛
1	Pen Gl Sand 4½s60	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
44	Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	100½	100½	100½
13	Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	105¾	105½	105¾
6	Pen RR gen 5s 68	102	102	102
5	Penn RR gen 4½s65	96	95¾	96
5	Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	89½	89⅜	89⅜
2	Pen RR 4s 43	108	108	108
2	Pen RR 4s 48 st	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2	Pen RR 3¼s 70	82	82	82
7	Pen RR 3¼s 52	78	77½	77½
2	Peoria&PekUn5½s74	106¼	106¼	106¼
9	Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107¼	107⅛	107¼
5	PhilBal&W 4½s 81D	104½	104½	104½
24	Phila Co 5s 67	102	102	102
1	Ph Read C&I 5s 78	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
26	Phillips Pet 3s 48	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4	PCC & SL 5s 70A	100¼	100	100
1	PCC & St L 4½s 77	92¾	92¾	92¾
1	PCC & St L 4s F	109	109	109
2	Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	93½	93½	93½
1	Pitt & W Va 4½s 59B	42½	42½	42½
2	PittcWVa 4½s 60C	43	41½	43
104	103¼	104		
67⅞	67⅞	67⅞		
16⅜	16⅜	16⅜		
104¼	104	104		
101½	101½	101½		
104¾	103⅞	104		
101¼	101¼	101¼		
107	107	107		
62⅝	61⅛	62⅝		
50	50	50		
92½	92⅜	92⅜		
104	104	104		
60	60	60		
56	56	56		
50½	50½	50½		
6	6	6		
53¼	53¼	53¼		
57⅞	57⅞	57⅞		
35½	35½	35½		
14⅞	14⅛	14⅛		
7½	7¼	7½		
58	58	58		
57¼	57¼	57¼		
40¾	40¾	40¾		
55	55	55		
30¼	30⅛	30⅛		
74¾	73⅝	73⅝		
14¼	14	14¼		
100	100	100		
98⅛	98	98⅛		
106	106	106		
101	101	101		
99½	99½	99½		
28½	28⅜	28⅜		
25⅞	25⅞	25⅞		
56	56	56		
103¼	103	103		
105⅛	105⅛	105⅛		
59½	59	59½		
63½	63½	63½		
47½	46¼	46¼		
101¾	101⅝	101&		
101¼	101⅛	101⅛		
90	90	90		
103⅝	103⅜	103⅜		
103⅝	103½	103⅝		
14¾	14	14¼		
108⅛	108	108⅛		
98¾	98	98¾		
104¼	104⅛	104¼		
106¼	106¼	106¼		
103½	103½	103½		
107¼	107⅛	107¼		
104½	104½	104½		
100½	100½	100½		
92¾	92¾	92¾		
42	42	42		
36	36	36		
50	49½	50		
83¾	83¾	83¾		
84	83¾	83¾		
70	69¼	69¼		
63	63	63		
59⅛	59⅛	59⅛		
59	58⅞	59		
74¼	74	74		
11¼	11¼	11¼		
17⅞	17½	17½		
56	56	56		
36	35⅝	35⅝		
27¾	27¼	27⅜		
110	110	110		
18½	18½	18½		
10¼	10¼	10¼		
21½	20½	21½		
32	32	32		
41	41	41		
28¾	28¾	28½		
28½	28½	28½		
25⅞	25⅞	25⅞		
56	56	56		
50½	50½	50½		
6	6	6		
5¾	5¾	5¾		
57⅛	57⅛	57⅛		
35½	35½	35½		
14⅛	14⅛	14⅛		
7½	7¼	7½		
58	58	58		
57¼	57¼	57¼		
40¾	40¾	40¾		
56	56	56		

Foreign Bonds

10	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	30¼	30⅛	30⅛
18	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	74¼	73⅝	73⅝
1	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	74¼	74¼	74¼
21	Argentine 4½s '48	90	89½	89½
20	Argentine 4½s '71	78¼	78¼

Hollywood Consultation

© Vitagraph

James Stewart and Rosalind Russell

In "No Time for Comedy," S. N. Behrman's play, which is now being brought to the screen.

Reuter Film Before Cameras; Stewart in Behrman Picture

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

The timeliness of "The Man From Fleet Street" has not been overlooked by the alert publicity department at Warner Brothers, and the picture has gone before the cameras this week, with Edward G. Robinson in the title role.

It is now nearly 150 years since "the pigeon man," Julius Reuter, began in Aachen, Germany, the messenger service which today reaches into millions of homes over the radio and to the press of the world, in three words that are becoming ever more familiar—"a Reuters dispatch."

Warner Brothers could hardly have expected that one of the places from which the German drive into the Low Countries would start would be the little town of Aachen, on the Belgian border, where Reuter began his experiments, with carrier pigeons, which have developed into one of the great news services of the world. Yet that bit of news was carried under the head of a Reuters dispatch a day or two after the picture was started.

Reuter went to England, and was one of the first to see the possibility of the telegraph.

It is strange, watching the picture being made on the Burbank sound stages, to hear Director William Dieterle address Miss Edna Best, who plays the feminine lead, in a German accent, and to hear her clipped English speech, in reply. It must have been something of this sort which prompted studio chief Jack Warner to decree recently that German conversations are not hereafter to be held on the lot. This particular company has a great many German players, directors, producers, and writers on its roster. But most of them are refugees.

* * *

Among 55 pictures which it will make in the coming year, Warner Brothers have decided to start with S. N. Behrman's play, "No Time For Comedy," in which James Stewart and Rosalind Russell will star.

The story has been somewhat refurbished for Mr. Stewart, who could hardly have filled the Behrman specifications as they were set down for the play. Instead of the suave playwright, delivering bright lines from a reclining position on a divan, Mr. Stewart enters the early scenes as a countrified playwright from the Middle West, writing about metropolitan people whom he has never known except by hearsay.

It is not difficult to see how Miss Russell, as the actress in his plays, will fit into this part; and, indeed, from the scenes I have witnessed, she fits excellently.

* * *

It was interesting to me to watch Director William Keighley work out some of his scenes in this film, because I first ran across Mr. Keighley when he came to Hollywood as one of many bright young men from Broadway who had directed some plays and wanted to try directing a movie. Most of them were put to work at a job which, in the early days of sound pictures, was known as "director of dialogue." This consisted of sitting on the sidelines and listening for slips of diction and grammar.

Quite a number of these dialogue directors have gone to to bigger things, and quite a number of them have also elected to return to the stage. Mr. Keighley had some initial successes, when he was finally given a camera. He was assigned primarily to dialogue pictures and primarily stage-trained stars, such as Miss Ruth Chatterton. But he soon evolved a flair for the camera which has made him one of the best known "action" directors in the business. He has successfully coped even with gangster and war pictures.

I was curious to know how he had done it when so many others had failed.

"Another director told me," he said, "when I first began, that I must always seem sure of my decisions, whether I was right or wrong. I learned later that it was better to be sure than to seem so, but sticking to my own opinions about camera shots, placement, lighting, and a lot of other factors that I knew almost nothing about, carried me over some rough ground."

Naval Losses in War Reported

By the Associated Press

The Admiralty today announced the loss of the British anti-aircraft cruiser Curlew.

The 4,290-ton ship was sunk as a result "of a bombing attack some days ago off the north coast of Norway," the announcement said. Four officers and five sailors lost their lives.

The Curlew had a normal complement of 400 which probably was increased to 450 in wartime.

Earlier, the German High Command announced that its flying units had sunk three British warships and 16 transports in a night attack on Allied naval forces removing trapped troops from Flanders. A fourth warship was said to have been sunk by anti-aircraft fire.

The attacks occurred at the Channel ports of Dunkirk, France, and Ostend, Belgium, the High Command said in a special announcement.

In addition to the vessels sunk, the Germans said that the fliers hit and badly damaged 31 other units and anti-aircraft fire damaged five more.

The German air units were said to have shot down a total of 78 Allied planes.

Two German air units took part in the big attack, the announcement said.

The Germans said that more than 60 British ships were taking part in the action to remove as many as they could of the estimated half million Allied soldiers trapped in the Flanders triangle lying, roughly, between Calais, Lille, and Ostend.

Britain acknowledged the loss of three Allied destroyers, a small transport, and auxiliary vessels.

The British Air Ministry announced that a single squadron of 12 British planes shot down 37 German planes yesterday.

On morning patrol the squadron shot down 17 fighters and a dive bomber and in the afternoon 19 and possibly 21 German bombers, the Ministry said

One British gunner, believing that his plane was vitally hit, took to his parachute over Belgium, but with that exception every man and machine returned safely.

Largest U. S. Windjammer Sold to Canadian Company

BELLINGHAM, Wash. (AP)—America's last large commercial sailing vessel, the five-masted windjammer Vigilant, has passed from the maritime scene.

The Vigilant, which carried lumber from Puget Sound to Hawaii, was sold recently to the Canadian Transport Company, Ltd., of Vancouver, B. C. She will be outfitted with auxiliary power and be used between Canadian ports and the South Seas.

Built in 1918 at Hoquiam, Wash., the Vigilant was among the last of a long line of sailing ships that made America's windjammer fleet famous. Her best time between Hawaii and the mouth of Puget Sound was 18 days. She was capable of carrying 2,000,000 feet of lumber.

Ship Sinking Rouses Anger In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, May 31 (AP)—Aroused crowds of Argentines surged through the streets of Buenos Aires last night following a long interview of President Ortiz with German Ambassador Edmund von Thermann over the U-boat sinking of the 3,420-ton Argentine merchantman Uruguay off the Spanish Coast. This is the first ship flying the flag of an American Republic to be sunk in the war.

Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cantilo, who announced the sinking of the grain-laden ship, declined to say what attitude his Government might take until he had studied all the details.

Crew Ordered Off

He said the Uruguay, which sailed April 26 for Antwerp, Belgium, was halted by a German submarine on the night of May 26 about 140 miles off Spain, that Capt. Antonio Garcia and his crew were ordered to abandon ship and that then a torpedo was fired into her hull.

Owners of the Uruguay said she had been sailing under Allied convoy for Limerick, Ireland, having changed her course after the German invasion of Belguim.

A fishing boat took 13 of the crew of 28 to Spain. The others were last reported rowing toward the Spanish coast in a lifeboat.

The street crowds were indignant over reports that half the crew of the Uruguay was left afloat in lifeboats 140 miles from the Spanish Coast. Fourteen members of the crew are missing.

A man was arrested after hurling stones through the plate glass windows of the Deutsche La Plata Zeitung, one of the oldest German papers in South America.

Official's Son Arrested

Among others taken into custody were two sons of Carlos Noel, President of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Zeitung, pro-Nazi in policy, pulled down an iron curtain over its windows, shutting from sight the bulletins on the war it usually displays.

Argentine officials refused to disclose any details of the President's interview with the German Ambassador but said "the entire situation brought about by the war" was discussed.

Mission Schools Suspected By Japanese of Hiding Spies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Christian mission schools and other institutions have been in some degree under suspicion of harboring "spies," "guerillas," "Chinese patriots" and similar persons deemed undesirable by the Japanese ever since the Japanese occupation of China began. The recent arrest at Hangchow, 130 miles southwest of Shanghai, of a group of six alleged spies "with headquarters in a foreign mission school," according to the Japanese news service Domei, caused the veteran Hangchow American missionary, Robert F. Fitch, to write a letter to the local press dealing with the problem of the missionaries and their converts.

The serious implications of the report, he said, apply "not only for missionaries in Hangchow but for missionaries in general who are working in China." Mr. Fitch first dealt with the specific Hangchow situation and next with the problem in its general aspects.

There are now no foreign mission schools in Hangchow, he said, as previous to the Japanese occupation the mission schools and the more important ones moved to Shanghai. No spies have been found in any mission establishment. One small Chinese church school has been functioning in a Y. W. C. A. building and some time ago two teachers were suddenly arrested, with no explanation. Mr. Fitch dealt with the history of the alleged ringleader now held, portraying him as devoted to his work and not concerned with anything outside. Broadening his discussion, he went on:

No Military Activity

"As missionaries, we have several times explained to the Japanese military authorities that it is the desire of our consular authorities, of our church authorities and a strong personal conviction on our own part, that our sole work be religious and humanitarian, that we have no right or desire to interfere with or to support any kind of political or military policy or action. Political and military affairs are for London, Washington and Tokyo. I may say that this position is clearly understood by our Chinese pastors. We have been altogether loyal to these principles and sincere in our attitude.

"In Hangchow, there are a number of Chinese spies, who for the sake of currying favor with the Japanese authorities or with the local government are willing to work up false charges. . . . A few days ago, one of these spies reported to the local authorities that in Wayland Academy was a room with many army rifles, machine guns, artillery and hand grenades, such materials being held for use against the Japanese. Suddenly a cordon of soldiers surrounded the campus, even all Chinese were removed from the street on the ground that serious incidents might take place. The suspected room was entered and there were found a number of dummy goods, made of wood, used by the students of Wayland Academy before the occupation of Hangchow, in their military drill and of course never used since.

Position Reasserted

"When the mistake was discovered, an apology was duly made. But to add to the joke, one can add that the actual fact of these dummy guns of wood had for some time past been reported to the local authorities. . . .

"In the present time, when international tension is high, when it is so easy for either side to make mistakes, let us reassert our position and clear duty, that our work as missionaries is solely religious and humanitarian. . . . That is our job and we propose to stick to it conscious of the approval of our own conscience and of the approval of the Japanese military. I must add that the Chinese, when we state our position, also see the soundness of such views, though it may be naturally harder for them to understand than for others."

While Mr. Fitch undoubtedly states the general position accurately and sincerely, the fact remains that the missionaries naturally sympathize with the Chinese in their present sufferings and this leads repeatedly to situations in which the Japanese insist that shelter if not aid is being given Chinese "patriots." Such accusations have played a considerable part in the Japanese-inspired persecution of British missionaries in North China.

University of Virginia Courses Arranged in Fine Arts for Summer

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Art and architecture will be taught during the University of Virginia Summer Quarter by a faculty of four instructors, two from the regular staff and two from other institutions, it is announced by Dean George B. Zehmer.

Prof. Edmund S. Campbell of the McIntire School of Fine Arts will continue supervision, and will teach architectural courses.

Hubert Gute will come from the School of Fine Arts in Yale University to teach courses in drawing, design, and color, which will be offered to teachers of art in elementary and secondary schools and to other students of the fine arts.

Mr. Gute was winner of the Osborne prize at the joint exhibition of the New York Water Color Club and the American Water Color Society for his painting of "The Church at Jeffersonville."

Miss Harriett Knapp will come from the New Jersey State Teachers College at Montclair to teach industrial arts and interior decoration.

Prof. John E. Canaday of the University of Virginia faculty will teach art history and appreciation.

Courses in art and architecture will be conducted in Fayerweather Hall, which was remodeled a year ago and equipped with a system of cool ventilation. The hall has two main floors and two balconies for use by students and there is also a special library of several thousand books and bound volumes of periodicals on painting, sculpture, architecture and related arts.

History Professor 'Retires' But Insists Work Is Endless

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—This is a story of a historian in action, a man who is "being retired" but who refuses to retire, who says that "the field of history is endless" and that his part in plowing its furrows is "fun just begun."

Under California law, Dr. Herbert Eugene Bolton, Sather Professor of History and Director of the Bancroft Library at the University of California, must soon retire, so the California Historical Society held a luncheon here in tribute to him. But to Dr. Bolton's students who were present and to members of the University staff, including Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, the President, the idea seemed impossible practically even if necessary legally.

"Why," said one of Dr. Bolton's students, "that man can out-hike, out-bike, out-delve into records any one of us."

Investigation Thorough

William G. Paden, Superintendent of Alameda Schools, who was a member of Dr. Bolton's first seminar at the University, told how Dr. Bolton traced the history of the Southwest and West by treks over mountains, through deserts, "talking to everyone, asking thousands of questions, re-tracing explorers' trails from musty records discovered in some long-forgotten spot."

This man who has written several five-foot shelves of books and articles on history,monographs, reviews, and has deevloped dozens of maps of early Western America, "never would write a word of history," one of his students said, "until he had gone over the actual ground where it occurred in person and had actually studied and analyzed every word of every available document."

And that is the way Dr. Bolton teaches history. That is the way his "seminars" of "never under a thousand students" have learned history. That is the so-called "Bolton method" which is now being carried to high schools, colleges, and universities all over America.

The secret of the professor's success, Mr. Paden said, is that "he never talks down to a student. You, as a student, are an individual doing a job handed over to you to do."

First Studied Law

Dr. Bolton is a native of Wisconsin and he did his undergraduate work at the University of Wisconsin as a prospective student of law. But he became interested in history. It was not until 1901, however, when an offer from the University of Texas came to him to teach medieval history, that he stumbled upon the vast unexplored field of the history of the Southwest.

From then on he had found his field. Finally he went to Leland Stanford University and in 1910 to the University of California, where he was free to teach the subject he loved. Later when a wire from the University of Texas offered him the Presidency at $15,000 a year he said, "I'm not going to take it. I'm not a politician. I can't monkey around with legislators." He refused such an offer five times, so his students say.

Cleveland Survey On WPA Requests

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 31 (AP)—More than a third of Cleveland's approximate million persons sought Works Progress Administration aid in 1938-39, a survey disclosed today.

The applicants represented 121,560 of the city's estimated 240,000 families. The total number of persons represented — applicants and their dependents—was 348,644 of Cleveland's estimated 950,000 residents, WPA spokesmen said. Of the 121,560 applying, 88,512 were certified for work.

The survey did not consider several thousand more Cleveland families which were dependent solely upon city-supplied direct relief. Included, however, were nearly 14,000 families on direct relief who sought to obtain WPA work relief in the two-year period.

The survey was sponsored by the city government, which has experienced relief-financing difficulties for several years.

Lindbergh Offers Home to New Jersey

TRENTON, N. J., May 31 (AP)—Gov. A. Harry Moore has reported that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh had offered to New Jersey as a gift the home at Hopewell from which the infant Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., was kidnaped March 1, 1932.

The Governor said he was "all in favor" of the State accepting—and added that he was advising Colonel Lindbergh to that effect. Governor Moore suggested that the big gabled, white house, once occupied by the famous flier and his wife, the former Anne Morrow, could be converted into a state children's home.

The property includes about 382 acres stretching across the top of Sourland Mountain—the second highest peak in New Jersey. The home was built in 1931 at a reported cost of $50,000.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HOUSES FOR SALE

PIEDMONT, CALIF.—12 rooms; 4-car garage; elevator; garden 125x400; luxurious, exclusive district; modern; $30,000.00. OWNER. Box 8-285, Suite 815, 625 Market St., San Francisco.

REAL ESTATE

CALIFORNIA RANCHO—$8999.88 annual income, San Diego Co., 17 miles from Pacific, healthful semi-tropical climate, 850 ft. elevation, abundant gravity water, two comfortable farm homes; modern poultry plant, lemons, oranges, avocado land; a sound investment for life income; security against war, inflation, $42000; suitable terms. Box 642, Escondido, Calif.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL 5-rm. apt. and sun parlor, heated, fireplace, cont. hot water, 1st floor; garage; rent $65.00. 92 Walter St., Roslindale, Mass.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—2 rooms; beautiful colonial home; large grounds; open porch; refined couple; $50.00; garage; B. M. T.; references. MAGUIRE, 1044 East 5th Street.

N. Y. C., 290 Park Ave. (3-E)—Sacrifice, June-Sept., unusually attractive cool, corner, 4-room apartment; air conditioner; large living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen (also restaurant); maid service. VOL. 5-1500.

N. Y. C., 729 Third Ave. (Btn. 45th and 46th Sts.); summer sublet, attractively furnished 2½ rooms, modern, rear, quiet, overlooking gardens; reasonable. A. M. Howe, (Murray Hill 4-5235).

N. Y. C., 42 East 50th—Attractive outside 2-room apartment, completely furnished; suitable 2 or 3; remodeled house. F. ETTING.

N. Y. C.—From July 1st, 2½ rooms, exceptionally large, airy; river view; housebus to subways. Phone TRemont 8-2817.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

N. Y. C.—Attractively furnished 4 light, cool rooms, facing gardens; bargain immediate occupancy. 15 West 11th St. (Apt. 5-B). GR. 7-4966.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Summer Furniture, Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Inc., CENtre Newton 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

DOGS trimmed and boarded; Airedale, Scottish and other terriers for sale. MRS. EMMETT WARBURTON, AA Kennels, Newton Center, Mass. Cen. New. 2401.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

(HAPPY HOURS) — Beautiful playgrounds, swimming; begins June 29th; tuitioning if desired. Information JANE BLAKE, Vales Gate, New York.

FRANKLIN, MASS.—Loving care and guidance in comfortable home for children between ages of 9 and 14; reasonable rates. MRS. JOHN ZIMMERMANN, Willow Brook Farm.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BRIDGTON, Me., Moose Pond—For rent, secluded in pines; 7 rooms, furnished, piano, fireplace, bath, hot and cold running water, electric lights and refrigerator; private beach, boat, garage. Reply F. C. Wheeler, R. F. D. 1, Box 56.

COUNTRY BOARD

QUIET meditation, beautiful scenery, good food, pleasant rooms, all improvements, loving hospitality; reasonable; booklets. THE FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa. R. D. No. 8.

WESTPORT, CONN.—Attractive, comfortable rooms in artistically remodeled old barn; excellent meals; near station, village, beach. Casa Pittoresca, 455 Compo Road, Westport 3680.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

DANCING

COME, improve your dancing for vacation; social class; special rates for couples. PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th, N. Y. C.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston —Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

KATHERINE ILLSLEY, formerly at Hotel Brunswick, now located 25 Burbank, Boston, original designer, dressmaker; prices reasonable. Com. 0771.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT HUBBARD 6767 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS 660 Park Square Building, Boston

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

TELEPHONE table and chair with room for book, all mahogany; foot stools, trays, all new, for sale. A. PEARSON, 238 White St., Belmont, Mass. Belmont 4134-J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER, good plain cook, who would appreciate excellent home more than high wages. Mrs. E. Russell Sanborn, Concord, N. H.

HOUSES FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautifully furnished 9-room house, 2-car garage; Fisher Hill; bargain for responsible party. Lon. 9034.

HOUSES TO LET

WINSTED, CONN. — Overlooking Highland Lake; 7 rooms, bath, electricity; $250 season. J. WINGEBACH, Hollis, N. Y. Vigilante 4-9511.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG. 2122 Colonial Mattress Co., 686 Dudley Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston. Mass Telephone TALbot 2400

MOVING, LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE 465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN

A vacation place of distinction, offers you comfort, enjoyment and refreshment; folder. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Mgrs., Bantam Lake, P. O. Lakeside, Conn. Rates from $22.50.

HARVARD, MASS.—Attractive private home off State road, modern conveniences, glass and screen spacious piazzas; excellent food; price on application; ready July 1. Mrs. Carl Dickinson.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Paying guests, attractive surroundings, home environment; meals optional; moderate prices; near station. Oakwood 3359.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—Wardwell's Guest House, 225 Humphrey St.—Ocean front, near restaurants, convenient location, easy commuting Boston.

REAL ESTATE

RUTH PORTER, Realtor Winchester, Mass., Properties Win 1310 Evenings 0917

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Desirable rooms, attractively furnished, single or double; quiet home, near The Mother Church. Suite 2, 258 Massachusetts Ave.

BOSTON, 6 Gloucester St.—Ideally located, quiet rooms with running water, continuous hot water, shower baths; permanent or transient.

BOSTON, 379 Marlboro St.—Comfortable rooms in quiet, well-kept home; near cars and restaurants; tourists accommodated.

BOSTON—Nicely furnished rooms with baths, some with twin beds; very quiet and clean. 6 Symphony Road. Ken. 5908.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Transients; 2 rooms, private bath, on first floor; also single rooms; meals optional; parking. Lon. 9034.

hotel MINERVA

214 Huntington Avenue, Boston Opp. The Mother Church

A convenient place to stop when in Boston

Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00 Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00

25th Year Monitor Advertising

N. Y. C., 255 W. 108th St. (Broadway) (10 A)—Corner, high, airy; river view; twin beds; water; convenient church and World's Fair.

N. Y. C. (702 West End), 94th St. (Apt. 4)—Cheerful, airy front double; clean, quiet, homelike; convenient transportation; $8.00.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Master bedroom, private bath, twin beds in private home; excellent location. RA. 8059.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AMERICAN, married, desires position; thoroughly familiar all business records, sales, stock, filing, ledger; 17 years' business record, past 8 years Remington Rand. LEWIS CRUIKSHANK, 415A Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD

PEAKS ISLAND, MAINE—Oceanic House, beautiful location; pleasant rooms, excellent meals; ideal for rest and study; near places of interest; $18-$25 per week.

SUMMER HOMES

FOR SALE AT EAST CHOP, Martha's Vineyard Island — Attractive summer cottage, 7 rooms, kitchen, bath, sun porch; completely furnished; ideal location, 5 minutes' walk from beach. For terms write MR. HAVEN POWERS, 31 Evans Way, Boston, Mass.

RYE, N. Y.—Attractive house furnished for summer rental; 8 rooms, 3 baths; 8 minutes' walk to station, near club, beaches. Telephone Rye 235, or write MRS. FREDERICK L. SLOSSON, 25 Mohawk Street.

SALE — Picturesque Prospect Hill, Noank, Conn., near New London; enchanting view L. I. Sound; attractive 7-room house, 2 baths, artesian well; automatic water heater, electric kitchen, large porch; ½ acre. MYRTLE JORDAN, Willimantic, Conn. Phone 639.

SUMMER RENTALS

AT BASS RIVER

Attractive old Cape Cod cottage, 7 rooms and large screened piazza, 2 fireplaces, separate guest house with sleeping porch, electric refrigerator, electric lights 2 lavatories; 2-car garage with private right of way to bathing beach. Cap. 9143 (Boston).

FLORAL LODGE, Lake Boon, Stow, Mass.—Waterfront, 8-room cottage; lavatory, game room, electric refrig., gas and oil range, screened porch, high, quiet spot. Ralph H. Whitman, 155 Main St., Marlboro 468-W.

WICCOPEE Mountains, Westbrook Road, Fishkill, N. Y.—Expansive views; furnished 10 rooms; use pool, badminton; 20 acres; $500. bungalow $400. FREY, Tel. Flushing 9-5819-J. Long Island, N. Y.

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton Street, Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

BEST PRICES PAID for Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWNERS, 81 University Pl. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Massachusetts

BELMONT

Most popular store in town!

ROYAL FRUIT STORE

451 Common St., Cushing Square, Belmont

Delicious Fruit and Vegetables in great variety

Superior quality, lower prices, bigger savings

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Moving Packing Storing Shipping

Storage Facilities for

HOUSEHOLD GOODS RUGS SILVER WOOLENS

New England Storage Warehouse Co.

Established 1905

Highlands 9370—32 George St.

BOSTON, MASS.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON—Dorchester

Woodward's Chevrolet

SALES and SERVICE

Selected Used Cars

Walter H. Woodward 426 Adams St. BLU. 9200 East Milton

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at

Whyte's Laundry, Inc.

172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale

A Service for Every Household

A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BROCKTON

Stacey-Bc READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION

WHITE SHARKSKIN DRESSES for GRADUATION

3.95—7.95 Sizes 12-20

128-130 MAIN STREET

DO YOU KNOW?

Ralph and Ruth Baker

Have three floors of Fine Furniture and a budget plan that will meet your needs.

Call and see us.

610 Main St. Opp. Forest Ave.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BANCROFT CLEANERS • TAILORS • FURRIERS

Now is the time to store your furs with us. 2% of your valuation.

Call ASPINWALL 8828

For Prompt Service

Main Office and Plant 374 Boylston Street

Lapham-Brown Oil Corp.

815 Boylston St. (Worcester Turnpike)

Texaco Petroleum Products

LUBRICATION—WASHING TIRES—BATTERIES

Free Pick-Up and Delivery Service

Opposite The Christian Science Benevolent Association

LON. 8325

FLOWERS

for All Occasions

ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.

FLORIST

267 Harvard Street ASP 8600

Member F. T. D.

NOW IS THE TIME to think of Graduation Gifts—Wedding Gifts

Complete Line of Fine Watches

HOLMBERG & DOUGLAS

JEWELERS

1332 Beacon Street Coolidge Corner

FLORELLA BEAUTY SHOP

Waves, Shampoos, Manicures 35c ea.

Permanent Waves $2.50 up

BEAcon 3730 Florence Allen

Room 6, 1352 Beacon Street

formerly with Fischer's Beauty Shop

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bet 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

All Standard Makes Used Pens in Trade

Repairing while you wait.

FOUNTAIN PENS

La France Company

32 Brattle St. Harvard Square Tro. 7538

Corona, Royal and Underwood Typewriters

Ford

The New Ford V8 on Display

Authorized Sales and Service

Harvard Automobile Co.

1230 Massachusetts Avenue TRO 9460

Polipex

The Cleaner of White Enamel and Fine Furniture.

50c bottle

SAGE'S

Harvard Square Tro. 2211 Belmont Center Bel. 4590

0735 KIR.

846 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

DEDHAM

Personal Loans for Personal Needs at Low Cost

Loans up to $1000

NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY

Member F. D. I. C. Federal Reserve System

enjoy a smooth, cool finish on shirts this summer.

Dedham Custom Laundry

Dedham 0108

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1160 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG

(Continued)

RED & WHITE

Red & White Crab Meat

Mostly Claw Meat

2 6½ ounce cans 49c

Women's Dresses and Coats for Summer

Latest styles and colors

KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES FOR MEN

BARNEY ROSEN

706 Main Street Tel. 3133

Headquarters for

Garden and Lawn Needs Paints, Plumbing, Electrical and Building Supplies

CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.

621 Main Street Tel. 3970

F. H. Lane Company CLOTHIERS

ARROW SHIRTS

Clipper Craft and Kuppenheimer Suits and Topcoats

Feather Weight Stetson Hats.

All at reasonable prices.

We carry a fine selection of

COOKIES suitable for warm weather

Try our Coffee Buns and Doughnuts.

COTTAGE GARDEN

16 Putnam Street Tel. 3693

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN 1885 COMPANY 1940

The Department Store of the North Shore

Gloucester, Massachusetts

HAVERHILL

We Carry a Complete Line of SUMMER FOOTWEAR

"Red Cross for Women"

"Florsheim for Men"

In white and color combinations in both Sport and Dressy Footwear. Reasonably priced LORRAINE BOOT SHOP

WEST GARAGE

Repairs, Wheel Aligning, Washing, Motor Tune Up

Cars called for and delivered

73 Water Street Tel. 351

"Under the Red Tile Roof"

It's Time to Simonize Your Car

Let Us Do It Now!

Our Men Are Experts

Green and Drewett

7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310

Mobilgas

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET • OLDSMOBILE

HAMILTON'S GARAGE

PHONE RANDOLPH 0209

Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

HOOKER BROS.

Ice Cream

Holbrook, Mass.

Tel. Randolph 470

HOLYOKE

It's SMART to be comfortable

You'll love these new Spring styles in

Natural Bridge Shoes

NAPOLEON BAIL

168 HIGH STREET

SUPERIOR SHOE REPAIRING

LAWRENCE

"You'll find it at Treat's"

LAWN and GARDEN NEEDS

from the "House of Quality"

Rakes, Hoes, Spading Forks, Hand Cultivators, Flower and Vegetables Seeds, Vigoro, Lawn Mowers, Grass Seed

• Everything you need at reasonable prices. See us today.

TREAT HARDWARE CORPORATION

"THE HOUSE THAT STANDS FOR QUALITY"

582 ESSEX ST. DIAL 15115 25 B'WAY

Cherry & Webb's Beach and Play Shop

presents a colorful array of eye-catching

JANTZEN BATHING SUITS

$4.95

Second Floor

See it for yourself

CHRYSLER—PLYMOUTH

the low-priced beauty with the Luxury Ride!

C. W. Dillon, Agent

Tel. 24322 1-15 Oxford St.

Real Estate and Insurance

F. M. & T. E. ANDREW

BAY STATE BUILDING

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON

F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With on O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF *Dealer*
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX 1000

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up to the Minute" Dairy
We Specialize In
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries. Carefully selected Meats and Poultry. Sea Foods. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Prdoucts

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m Mondays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollard's
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
MERRIMACK STREET
LOWELL, MASS.

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

COAL STOKERS
Automatic Heat at Its Very Best
JOSEPH MULLIN FUEL CO.
DIAL 5615 LOWELL

Bonded Cleaner
THE DILLON DYE WORKS
5 East Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass.

Large Brimmed
Leghorn Hats
Cool for the Warmer Days
$2—$3.95—$5
CHERRY & WEBB

LYNN

New
Bedroom Furniture
does wonders for a house. Replace "wornouts" from our fine new collection.
W. B. Gifford
97-99 MARKET STREET

GODDARD BROS.
Sees to it that June Brides get what they want, and they want the BEST!
Our Gift Shop is teeming with the finest array of beautiful Gifts, shower gifts and wedding gifts, and it makes no difference whether it's a trifling gift or more expensive one, you'll find here the gifts the June Bride you want to be generous to, WANTS!
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
DEPARTMENT STORE—UNION STREET
GRADUATION GIFTS
Beautiful and Useful Gifts for the Graduate
Prices Reasonable
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION CORNER BUFFUM STREET

Paper and Ink make millions think—
Use Modern Printcraft!
Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington St., Lynn
LY 3-4956

MALDEN

COGGAN & SHERMAN
Hardware, Paints, Wallpaper
CUTLERY and KITCHENWARE
LAWN MOWERS
with rubber tires, 5 blades
Knock-down Screen Frames
16 inch, 36 inch, 48 inch Fence Wire
415 Main St., Malden Sq. Tel. MALden 4302

VENETIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES
Measured and Installed Free
MALDEN SHADE SHOP
81 Irving Street Tel. Mal. 1622

JOHN R. SHEPHERD
311 Pleasant Street, Malden, Mass.
JENNEY GASOLINE
U. S. TIRES
BATTERIES CHARGED

Enna Jettick
White Shoes for Women
$5.00-$6.00
Hand Bags to Match
HIGGINS
144 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 1487

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bank by Mail
One of our many services, easily arranged for your convenience.
FELLSWAY CO-OPERATIVE BANK
333 MAIN STREET, MALDEN

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PLANTING TIME
For Shade Trees, Evergreens and Shrubs
LARGE ASSORTMENT TO CHOOSE FROM
MELROSE NURSERIES
LYNN FELLS PARKWAY
Telephone Melrose 0042-W—0042-R

Phone your orders Mel. 4200-1-2-3
ANDREWS' MARKET
Phone orders Fri. for early Sat. delivery
Monitor Advertised Products
510 MAIN STREET

S. S. PORTER
Incorporated
Electricians for over 35 years
Established 1899 450 MAIN STREET Tel. 0066

F. A. Pratt Co.
(W. H. Fellows, Prop.)
Established 1890
Furniture and Piano Movers
Local and Long Distance
All Goods Insured in Transit
Res.: 39 Winthrop Street Tel. 2447
Office: 6 Eastman Place Tel. 1016

NEEDHAM

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service
28 CHAPEL STREET Ford NEEDHAM, MASS.

NEW BEDFORD

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Vans Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET TEL. 6560

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

Coal — Coke — Oil
Paints—Varnishes
Wall Paper
AKIN-DENISON CO.
206 UNION STREET

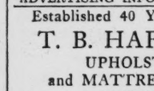
Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone CENter Newton 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS



Scarves and Hosiery
at Newton
433 CENTRE ST.
New. No. 4914-M
Gowns at Brookline
3391 Beacon Street BEA. 2092

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street New. No. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

CARMOTE Lustre PAINTS
Hardware, Garden Supplies
J. H. CHANDLER & SON, Inc.
796 Beacon St. Cen. New. 4000

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

FRESH
Fruits and Vegetables

NEWTON CENTRE MARKET
1237 Centre Street Cen. New. 4240

NEWTONVILLE

"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
PORCHES SCREENED
861-865 Washington Street
New. No. 4853

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE
(Continued)

NEWTON MOTOR SALES
Sales and Service for All Newton
773 Washington St., Newtonville
New. No. 4200
714 Beacon St., Newton Ctr.
Cen. New. 5650

Enjoy a smooth cool finish on shirts this summer.
Dedham Custom Laundry
Dedham 0108

NEWTON—West Newton

BATHING SUITS
SUMMER SPORTSWEAR
KEDS—KEDETTES
Complete Camp Outfitters
BARRON'S
West Newton Square

PITTSFIELD

Walk-Over Shoes
For Men and Women
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Cameras, Films and Accessories
Berkshire Photo Supply Inc.
279 NORTH STREET

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products, Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

Anniversary Sale
Special prices in all depts.
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

WHITE ROSE
Grapefruit and Orange Juice
46-oz. can 25c
KELSEY'S MARKET

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M, 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CALL GRAnite 8570
COLD FUR
QUINCY FUR SHOP
1249 Hancock Street, Quincy
VAULTS ON PREMISES
2 Minute Service
2% of Valuation
STORAGE

Fur Remodeling
Have our expert stylist call at your home to help you with your remodeling or repairing problems.
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS, CLEANSERS
Pres. 5000

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
43 Weston Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
THE STREAMLINER SUPER MARKET
60 Franklin Street
Also
1177 Hancock Street
Pre. 1234

Order Now
Low Spring Prices
READING COAL
COKE AND FUEL OIL
Sheppard Coal and Oil
J. F. SHEPPARD & SONS, Inc.
27 Granite Street Quincy

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his adver-

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

PITTSBURGH PAINTS
for Every Purpose
WESTLAND'S 1535 Hancock

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10 a. m.-12 m. and 5-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Alfred A. Veasie Market
Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE
Choice Meats, Vegetables and Fruits
The Best of Everything to Eat
266 BROADWAY SOM. 2610

Saunders' Shops
265 ELM STREET, DAVIS SQUARE
Ladies' Hosiery — Undergarments — Handbags — Gloves — Handkerchiefs — Neckwear — Washable Dresses — Gifts — Greeting Cards — Art Embroideries.

DANIEL J. COTTER
Plumbing—Heating
Gas Fitting
Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty
45 CEDAR STREET SOM. 3811-J

Star Market Co.
CARLOAD BEEF SALE this Week End!
Exceptional Savings
Prime heavy corn fed steer beef
AT DAVIS SQUARE

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Palm Beach Suits
STETSON STRAW HATS
A good place to buy good clothes
429 Moody St., Wal. 1884
GEO. I. KELLY

WATERTOWN

Unexpected Guests!
—no bother or extra expenses —with the "CREAM-TOP" bottle.
If you've not seen it, call Mid. 3818 and the routeman will gladly demonstrate it to you.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.
Tel. Mid. 3818

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wellesley 1738.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mobilgas Certified Lubrication
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury Street
Telephone Wel. 1276 or 1578
Let us condition your car for Summer driving—"Bumper to Bumper"

WEYMOUTH

Weymouth Lumber Co.
44 Mill Street, South Weymouth
Builders' Supplies—Paints
Tel. Wey. 1225

Be Protected
New England Coke
Coal and Fuel Oil contract now for your year's requirements.
VICTOR H. HALL
Tel: Weymouth 0523

WINCHESTER

J. F. WINN CO.
Coal, Wood, Cement
New England Coke
Fuel Oil, Range Oil
957 Main St. Win. 0108

PARKER & LANE CO.
Fuel Oil Range Oil
Coal Wood
New England Coke
5 Church St. Tel. Win. 0162

WINTHROP

Shirley Hardware Co.
472 SHIRLEY STREET OCEAN 2050

—FRIGIDAIRE—
$114.75
6 cubic feet
No down payment

Everybody's Cash Market
4 BARTLETT ROAD OCEAN 1320
Fresh Native Broilers
2½-3 lb. average .....33c lb.
Middle Rib Corned Beef
Mildly cured .....19c lb.
Fresh Boiled Lobsters .....3 for 83c
FREE DELIVERY

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

SEAFORD: Sussex, "Hughenden"—Five minutes Christian Science church, shops, station; overlooking sea; noted cuisine; separate tables; moderate terms.

FLATS TO LET

SUSSEX, HAYWARDS HEATH—2 modern unfurnished self-contained flats, one with 6 rooms, usual offices; smaller flat 3 rooms, also usual offices; good position, central, excellent train service London. Box W-1572, BCM/CSM, London.

HOME SHARING

BEXHILL—Practical couple purchasing convenient freehold by sea would welcome another couple or lady to share; own furniture optional; garden; garage. Box W-1571, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES TO LET

CHIDDINGFOLD, Surrey—Furnished country cottage, 3 sittingrooms, 3 bedrooms, small dressingroom, 2 bathrooms, 2 servants' rooms, kitchen premises with sittingroom; company's water, electricity; garage, 4 acres; gardener in lodge. Apply MRS. WYNCH, Pine Hill, Camberley, Surrey.

SUSSEX—Pretty furnished bungalow, sleep 6; all modern conveniences; wireless; 3 minutes sea; moderate rent. Apply STYRAN, Leyton House, Crowborough.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

NORFOLK COUNTRY VILLAGE — Paying guests; quiet house, modern conveniences; lovely garden, restful surroundings. MRS. SPURGEON, Manor House, Aldborough, Norwich.

SEAFORD: SUSSEX—Restful accommodation in small, comfortable house by the sea; good cooking. Individual attention. "MANORA," Connaught Rd.

WORTHING, 14, Windsor Road—Lady receives a few guests; close to sea. Phone 5256.

POST VACANT

REQUIRED for country house, experienced cook, also kitchen and scullery maid; family 3, staff 9. Apply MRS. REDDAWAY, Winmarleigh Hall, nr. Preston, Lancashire.

England

BIRMINGHAM

Everything for Ladies
Gowns, Coats, Woollies, Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Fashion Accessories, House Linens, Down Quilts, Soft Furnishings and Silk, Woollen and Rayon Fabrics.

Packhams BIRMINGHAM

BOURNEMOUTH

Harvey Nichols & Co.
LIMITED
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD
BOURNEMOUTH
Removal Experts, Decorators
Complete House Furnishers
Carpet and Curtain Specialists
China, Glass, Ironmongery, etc.

High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
52 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

Anderson & McAuley Ltd.
Household Linen, Down Quilts, Blankets, Fancy Linen, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Lingerie.
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
62, 64, 66 Old Christchurch Road. Tel. Bournemouth 439. Also at 626, 628 Christchurch Road. Tel. Boscombe 321

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
L. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
4, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

ENGLAND

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD
62 & 63 EAST STREET BRIGHTON
Specialists in
HOUSEHOLD & FANCY LINENS
BLANKETS · DOWN QUILTS
HANDKERCHIEFS · HOSIERY
LINGERIE · KNITWEAR & GOWNS

WILLIAM HILL (HOVE) LTD.
High-Class Millinery
GOWNS
JUVENILE OUTFITTING
FURNISHING
CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
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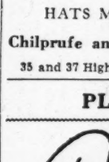

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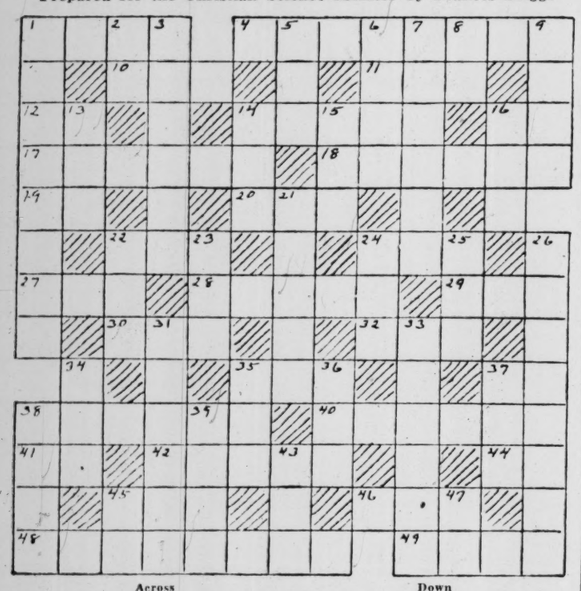
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for the Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What scribe led company of Israelites from Babylon to Jerusalem?
4—Who was youngest of Jacob's children?
10—State of Virginia is known as the —— Dominion.
11—Japanese apricot is what?
12—Who was chief deity of ancient Eridu?
14—What was the market place in an ancient Greek city?
16—What is a river of Siberia?
17—What was the lighthouse which was one of Seven Wonders of the World?
18—What city is summer capital of Philippine Islands?
19—What is a measure used in China?
20—What is 23rd letter of Greek alphabet?
22—Thespians do what?
24—To seek with curiosity.
27—Negative conjunction.
28—What French river flows from Graian Alps to Rhone River?
29—What is a blackbird of cuckoo family?
30—What Kipling hero lived in native quarter of Lahore?
32—What is first name of Pinch in "Martin Chuzzlewit"?
35—Adult males.
37—What is symbol of praseodymium?
38—What city of Argentina is on river of same name?
40—What Bible heroine saved the Jews of Persia?
41—What animal is noted for its strength?
42—What medieval instrument is sometimes regarded as a progenitor of the violin?
44—Depart.
45—A motor coach is what?
46—How many lines has a distich?
48—What flower is Scotland's national emblem (pl.)?
49—What prophet was a herdsman when called?

Down

1—Largest of quadrupeds.
2—What is name of an artificial language?
3—Who was king of the Visigoths?
5—In what country does action of "Richard III" take place (abbr.)?
6—What is a picturesque mountain range mostly between France and Switzerland?
7—What island is east of Zealand, Denmark?
8—Myself.
9—Mount from which Moses viewed the Promised Land.
13—What is common gazelle of Central Asia?
14—Horned viper is what?
15—What is the sash worn by Japanese?
16—Lubricant.
21—Native of Sweden.
22—A large or clumsy boat (colloq.)
23—Who is Bob Cratchit's son in "Christmas Carol"?
24—Would you pet, don, or sew an alouatte?
25—A kind of sweet potato.
26—In old French pantomime, whose garb was white pantaloons and large white jacket with big buttons?
31—In Greek mythology, who soared too high for safety?
33—What is capital of Dominion of Canada?
34—The sun melted what on wings of 31 Down?
35—What imaginary queen is mentioned in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet"?
36—Lincoln is capital of what State (abbr.)?
37—What does a Scot call a shinty ball?
38—Who was pilot of the "Winnie Mae"?
39—What breeding place is constructed by most birds?
43—To imitate.
45—What prefix means "two"?
47—What is a river of Siberia?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

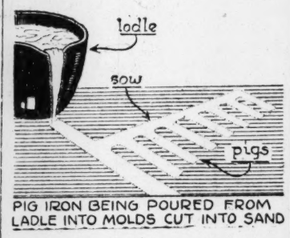
How "Pig Iron" Got Its Name?

Iron does not occur in the earth in the pure state. However, it is relatively easily obtained from its ores or natural compounds which contain a high percentage of iron. To obtain the iron, the ore is heated with coke (the function of which is to reduce or remove the oxygen from the iron) and limestone (which serves as a flux, that is, it reduces the temperature at which the ore melts).

In old-fashioned blast furnaces for melting iron ore, the fluid metal was poured into a trench in the sand, which, in turn, branched into rows of short, stubby molds. The iron cooled in the main trench was called the "sow," and the iron in the shorter mold was called a "pig." Since both pigs and sow were one connected whole as poured, after cooling the pigs had to be broken off, a result usually accomplished with heavy sledges.

More recently it has become the practice either to rush the molten iron to the mill to be made into steel before it cools to save the expense of re-heating, or to use a "pig-iron" casting machine. This machine has two rows of separate pig molds mounted on parallel conveyor belts. The belts move the rows of molds slowly along under the outlets of a T-shaped distributor, which directs the molten iron from the ladle into two streams which pour into the slowly moving molds. After leaving the distributor which fills them, the molds are cooled with water and their pig iron contents are then ready to be hauled away to the furnace.

Pig iron is the raw material from



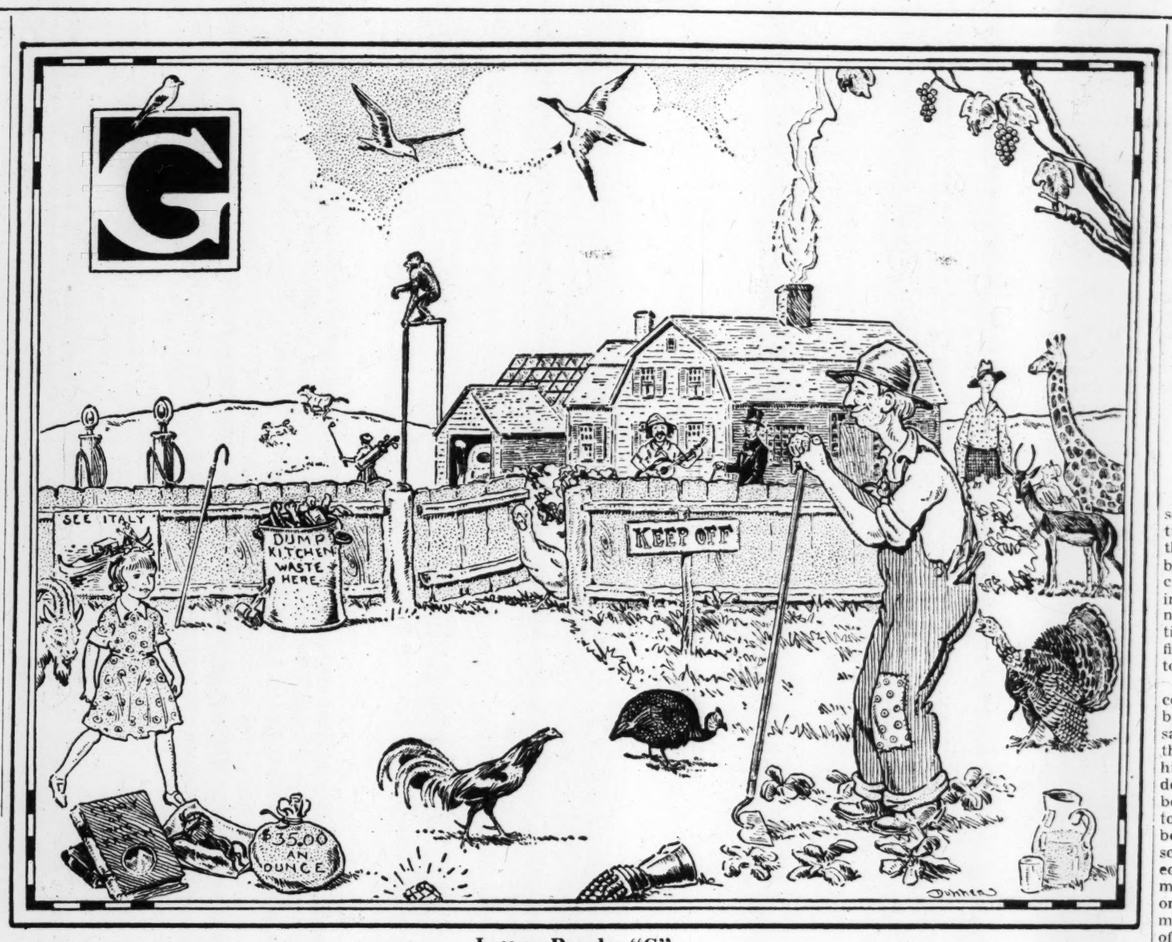
PIG IRON BEING POURED FROM LADLE INTO MOLDS CUT INTO SAND

which wrought iron, cast iron, soft steel, carbon steel, and tool steel is made.

But whether formed in a trough, in a pig casting machine, or even if not formed by any process into the stubby little "pigs," the molten product of the blast furnace is always called "pig iron."—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Alphabet Puzzle Answers

Gable, gallop, gambrel, gamecock, gannet, garage, garbage, gardener, garret, gasoline pump, gate, gauntlet, gaze, gazelle, gem, gentry, geology, giant, gingham, giraffe, girl, glass, globe, glove, gnu, goat, goatee, gobbler, gold, goldfinch, golf, gondola, gondolier, goose, gorilla, grapes, grass, greenhouse, grin, grow, guinea fowl, gull, gypsy.



Letter Puzzle "G"

How many objects beginning with the letter shown can you find in this amazing picture? A careful search should reveal more than forty Check your results with the list appearing elsewhere on this page.

Party Fun

The Sandwich Game

An even number of persons is required for this game. Form a double circle, each person standing directly in front of or behind another. These individual groups of two are called sandwiches.

Two persons are chosen to be It. One chases the other. There must be room enough between the sandwiches for them to run around and between the groups. When the person who is being chased wants to stop running, or is afraid of capture, he steps in front of one of the sandwiches. The person on the end of the sandwich must then run in order not to be caught.

If he is caught, he takes the place of the runner, who then steps before a sandwich, and the end man has to leave the circle, and the game goes on as before.—LaVerne S., Minneapolis.

In Lighter Vein

Presidential Timber!

"Wise chap, is he?"

"I should say he is—he can withhold an opinion about any subject you care to mention!"

Sticky

"I've got a surprise for you, my dear," said Hubby. "I've varnished the kitchen floor while you were out."

"And I've a surprise for you, darling," responded Wifie. "You've used a jar of golden syrup to do it with."—Ashington Collieries Magazine.

Impossible

"I suppose you are going to raise potatoes in your garden?"

"I was but when I read the directions for planting I found that it would be impossible. They should be planted in hills and my yard is perfectly level."

Hm-m-m!

An Arkansas editor recently showed his genius when he wrote the following item for his paper:

"Miss Mary Blank, a Batesville belle of 20 summers, is visiting her twin brother, William, aged 32."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Daily Anecdote

The Power of a Gavel

Evidently the House of Representatives hasn't changed much in the last 80 years. It was in the 50's, the House in session, when Representative Hardin and others of the Illinois delegation began sputtering over the proper pronunciation of the name of their State. Some insisted it was "Illinoy"; others stoutly maintained that the "s" should be sounded.

Hardin finally appealed to the venerable John Quincy Adams who, calling for order, said with a wry smile, "If one were to judge from the character of the representatives in this Congress from that State I should decide unhesitatingly that the proper pronunciation was 'All noise.'"

Whereupon the gavel fell.

Stamp Club

Philadelphia

Mr. P——, a teacher in a high school where extracurricular activities play an important part in the lives of the students, was asked by the principal to sponsor a stamp club for boys and girls interested in this hobby. Feeling that he did not wish to devote the necessary time to this work, the teacher at first refused, but finally consented to organize the club.

Mr. P—— had always been a conscientious worker, and he brought to this new project the same qualities of sincerity and thoroughness, spending much of his free time after school hours in developing a program which would be of lasting interest and benefit to the students. The club grew to be one of the most popular in the school, and as Mr. P——'s knowledge of stamps increased, he was much sought after as an authority on the subject. Students who remembered his friendly interest often returned after graduation to discuss their hobby with him.

Then to him came the idea of opening a little store where a business in stamps could be conducted after school hours. This proved to be a worth-while and profitable venture. His students became his customers, and some of them brought their parents to the little evening stamp shop. Many stamp collectors in the town found it more convenient to purchase from Mr. P—— than to make a trip to a near-by city. His business has steadily increased, and he feels well repaid for his generous efforts in behalf of the little stamp club.

A Verse for Today . . .

And he said unto me, Son of man, stand upon thy feet, and I will speak unto thee.—Ezek. 2:1.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

The fifth National Olympic Games of Colombian Republic will be celebrated in December and a series of stamps has been ordered for the occasion. The games will be held in Bucaramanga and seven stamps will honor the event. The 1c. green will picture athletics; the 5c. brown, football; the 8c. red, javelin throwing; 10c. orange, basketball; 15c. blue, bicycling; 50c.

Great Britain—Issue in honor of centenary of the postage stamp.

violet, swimming, and 1-P. rose, tennis. Colombia issued a series of sixteen stamps in 1935 commemorating the third National Olympic Games held at Barraquilla and in 1937 a set of three stamps commemorating the National Olympic Games held at Manizales.

United States—Idaho Statehood Commemorative

Various other countries have issued stamps to honor National Olympics, and in addition, the International Olympics for both winter and summer events have called forth special issues. Greece, France, Belgium, Holland, U. S. A., and Germany have produced special "Olympic Games" stamps.

The subject of "Sports on Stamps" is one that many collectors have formed interesting collections around. There are approximately two hundred and fifty different "Sports" stamps, and almost every important sport is represented.

Stamps From Other Countries

Finland—The 300th anniversary of the founding of the University of Helsinki will be honored by a special 2-markka stamp on June 5. The school was established in 1640 at Turku and was removed to Helsinki at a later date.

Great Britain—Six stamps were issued in the Postage Stamp Centenary set instead of the five originally reported. The values are the ½ penny, 1-d., 1½-d., 2-d., 2½-d., and 3-d.

Hungary—Three stamps are to be issued to commemorate the 20th anniversary of Admiral Horthy's regency. The 6-f. value will show Admiral Horthy on horseback at the time he took command in 1919; the 10-f. value shows a portrait of the Admiral with the dates 1920-1940, and the 20-f. commemorates the return of Kassa to Hungary in 1939.

Lebanon — Ten new postage stamps, ten airmails and a postage due stamp have been announced for early release. In the postage series the 10-p., 20-p., 25-p. and 75-p. values will show the Lebanon cedar; the 2-p. value a view of the Nabr-el-Kelb bridge; the 12-p.50, 20-p., 25-p., 50-p., and 100-p. values a landscape. The airmails are of two designs, the lower values showing a view of Beit-Eddine and the higher values a view of Baalbeck. The 10-p. postage due stamp is green in color and shows an Assyrian dancing girl.

Russia—Four stamps have been issued honoring the heroic deeds of the crew of the icebreaker "G. Sedoff" which for twenty-seven months drifted among the floes of the arctic. The 15-kopecs value shows the icebreaker "Josef Stalin" and the portraits of Captain Belossov of the icebreaker and Papanin, chief and hero of the North Pole expedition; the 30-k. pictures the icebreaker "G. Sedoff" with portraits of Captain Badigin and First Mate Trofimoff; the 50-k shows Badigin and Papanin meeting aboard the "Josef Stalin" with the "G. Sedoff" in the background, and the 1-ruble pictures the course of the "G. Sedoff" and includes the portraits of the fifteen men of the icebreaker, all of whom received the merit title of "Hero of the Soviet Union."

United States

Stamp collectors will discover some interesting material in the new historic poster-stamps of American aviation prepared for complimentary distribution by the Tide Water Oil Company, through its dealers, throughout the Eastern United States. The designs of the stamps are the work of the artist Edward A. Wilson and portray famous men and their contributions to aviation. In addition, a wealth of facts are to be found in the collector's album with complete information relating to each stamp.

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50 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

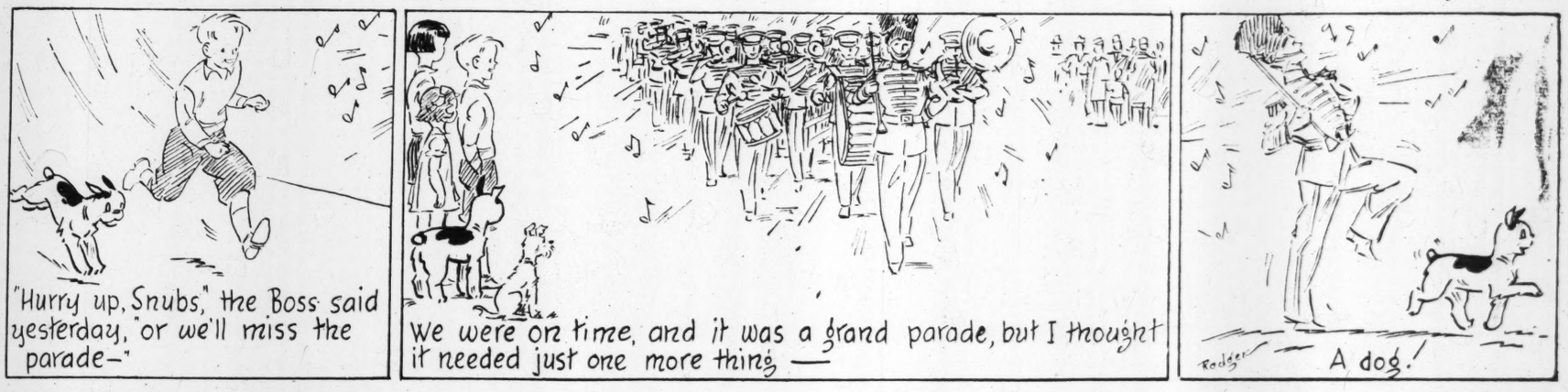
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Dampened Plans*

By Le Pelley

OH, HUM.... MUST BE TIME TO GET UP..!
Mmmm.... NOT YET.....
PLUNKY... IT DOESN'T LOOK MUCH LIKE A TREASURE HUNT TODAY
YOU'RE RIGHT... A REGULAR RAIN STORM! I'LE'D BETTER STAY HERE ...
COME TO BREAKFAST TUBBY — WHAT'RE YOU THINKING ABOUT...?
I'M JUST WONDERING IF STICKY LIKES TO GO OUT AND DIG IN THE RAIN

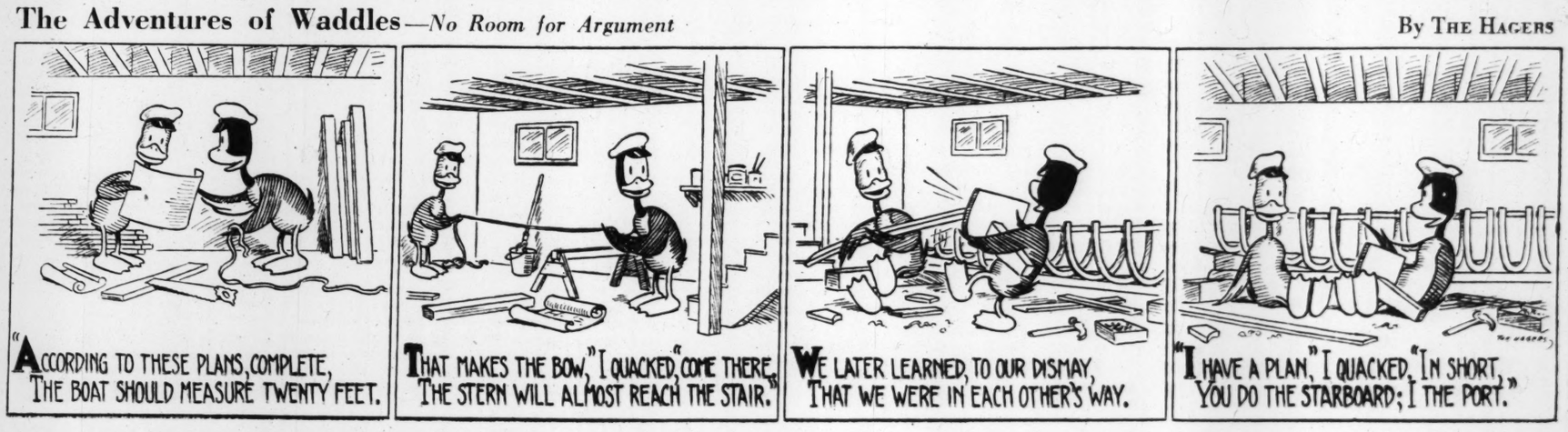
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Parade*

By Rodgers


"Hurry up, Snubs," the Boss said yesterday, "or we'll miss the parade—"
We were on time, and it was a grand parade, but I thought it needed just one more thing —
Rodger
A dog!

The Adventures of Waddles—*No Room for Argument*

By The Hagers


"ACCORDING TO THESE PLANS, COMPLETE, THE BOAT SHOULD MEASURE TWENTY FEET.
THAT MAKES THE BOW," I QUACKED, "COME THERE, THE STERN WILL ALMOST REACH THE STAIR."
WE LATER LEARNED, TO OUR DISMAY, THAT WE WERE IN EACH OTHER'S WAY.
"I HAVE A PLAN," I QUACKED, "IN SHORT, YOU DO THE STARBOARD; I THE PORT."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Fear Not"

"And when the servant of the man of God was risen early, and gone forth, behold, an host compassed the city both with horses and chariots. And his servant said unto him, Alas, my master! how shall we do?

"And he answered, Fear not: for they that be with us are more than they that be with them.

"And Elisha prayed, and said, Lord, I pray thee, open his eyes, that he may see. And the Lord opened the eyes of the young man; and he saw: and, behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha."—II KINGS 6:15-17.

Strength From Defeat

A defeat measures a people more exactingly than a victory. There is something moving—something grand—about the unadorned utterances of British troops evacuated from Flanders. They bespeak a capacity for war, if war need be, more impressively than any amount of gold-braided bombast.

Out of the very center of a storm of fire probably never matched in the imagination, let alone the experience, of men, these soldiers come grim and realistic but apparently less daunted by what they have seen and felt than are many people who only read of the battle at a distance. This indeed is England, and Berlin dispatches show that even the enemy recognizes it.

Peoples who see something of their own in the Allied cause will hear with gratitude that a large part of the British Army in Belgium may be saved. They will be stirred by the bravery that made possible a large-scale evacuation. They will take note of the many eye-witnesses who state that planes were the great need of the Allies in this battle. No one underestimates the gravity of this defeat or tries to minimize the losses.

For the moment these are not only military but political. The Allies now seem to be counting on Italian entry into the war on the German side. Britain prepares for a possible invasion of the isles that have felt no foreign boot in almost nine hundred years.

But at the same time it becomes plain that the Germans have bought this 1940 Tannenberg at a terrific cost in man-power and in matériel. The advantage of air bombardment of troops has diminished as the novelty has worn off. And while the Nazis have smashed through unequally equipped battle lines, they have made hardly a dent in Allied morale.

Obviously this war has not been fought in Flanders. The tomorrow is grim with potentialities based on the German advance to the Channel. But it is also brightened by the bravery that now comes out of Flanders and runs like a controlled but strong fire among the Allied peoples. Britain still intends to win the last battle, the men from Flanders tell us. They are the living, who do not "lie in Flanders fields" but in unfailing hands still hold the torch that the Western world must keep high. This is the way of peoples fighting for the things they can also pray for: that out of seemingly overwhelming defeat rises the determination of the unconquerable.

Back Yard Landing Fields?

In the press of war news, an aviation development of immense potentiality slipped by the other day with little notice. At Bridgeport, Connecticut, Igor I. Sikorsky flew a helicopter of his own design and manufacture.

To the apparent satisfaction of 100 or more witnesses, including technical experts, Mr. Sikorsky warmed up his motor, pulled one lever and ascended thirty feet straight up. He hovered there a few minutes and then flew in various directions in his machine that resembles a cross between an auto-gyro and a 1910 Curtiss airplane.

Military importance of a machine requiring no landing fields was immediately leaped upon by many of the observers. Yet, Mr. Sikorsky appears to have other plans for his new ship. He points out that it is of simple construction, easily adaptable to mass production, and is powered with a 75-horsepower engine, less than in even many of the lighter automobiles. Moreover, since the helicopter is designed to settle to earth like a parachute if its motor stalls, the extreme reliability of present aircraft engines is not so acutely necessary.

It may be too early to herald the final arrival of the low cost, easy-to-fly plane that will land in the back yard and the office roof; but, certainly, Mr. Sikorsky—whose seaplanes blazoned so many transoceanic trails—is to be commended for his efforts to fulfill this long cherished dream.

This Week's Appreciation:

To Robert Montgomery, American cinema actor, who felt that driving an ambulance for the American Field Service in France would be a more useful contribution to the world, at this time, than starring in motion pictures. This is not to say that movies are not needed in wartime; now they should be more in number and lighter. Whether he shall continue his regular and necessary work or enter some form of war service is for each individual to decide. Opportunities will be broadened if the United States Congress amends American laws to permit American citizens to volunteer for whatever active service they may wish to render the Allied cause.

Toward National Unity

In the crisis now facing America under the impact of events abroad, it is evident there must be greater national unity. We have seen how the lack of unity, the work of a "fifth column," in other nations has brought about their destruction. It enabled the enemy to bore from within, and brought about a state of confusion which prevented the countries from saving themselves.

The United States faces many of the same dangers. How far activities of the "fifth column" have gone in America is not known, any more than it was known abroad. We do know there is too much going on that innocently or purposely is causing disunity. For example, take what was recently revealed in a San Francisco labor conflict—where one union undermined another in an attempt to destroy it. The struggle between the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor, is another source of disunity. The racketeering which has had too free a hand in labor ranks constitutes a "fifth column" among labor organizations.

These and other inharmonies in business, political, and social groups show the lack of unity in the United States. There are special interest blocs of all kinds in Washington applying pressure for their own selfish purposes. There is a great need for seeing that this is a time to put away selfish aims and sacrifice self for the sake of unity. It has been pointed out that the totalitarian governments have succeeded because they call upon their people for great sacrifices in behalf of the State. But here where we have democracy and liberty, we find these groups seeking their own selfish ends, with no thought of making any sacrifices and refusing to look upon the good of the Nation as a whole.

There is evidence of a growing unity among the American people as to their attitude toward the war and its problems, particularly in backing up the President's plans for national defense. But that unity is not sufficient to enable the United States to meet the crisis. What is needed is a unity that is not merely on the surface, but a unity in all things, destroying resentment and discord among the various labor, industrial, and other groups and reaching deep down to the very foundations of the national life.

Hatch-ing Out

The Hatch Bill has pecked its way through the shell in which the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives attempted to stifle it. Under pressure of public opinion the committee has been obliged to report it to the House for action with a few unnecessary amendments.

The next step is to obtain a place on the war-crowded House calendar for this measure prohibiting political activity by Federally paid State employees. That rests with the Rules Committee, which is said to be more favorably disposed than was the Judiciary Committee. The issue involved is sufficiently simple that the Rules Committee and the House itself should be able soon to send the bill winging on its way to enactment.

The Bookshelf

The Johnsons' Safari

Martin was the jeweler's son in Independence, Kansas. Osa was the daughter of a Santa Fé brakeman over in Chanute. Mrs. Johnson's account of how I MARRIED ADVENTURE (Philadelphia: Lippincott. $3.50) is a delightful story of their elopement into a strange and exciting partnership, prowling among cannibal tribes, stalking wild animals with movie cameras, making their living entertaining the public back home.

Martin's flair for photography foretold a bright future in Independence. But a boyish indiscretion that brought his expulsion from high school set him on the way to Chicago, where he worked and saved enough money to get to New York. He shipped on a cattle boat to Liverpool. Later he joined a circus in Paris before drifting back.

The turning point came the day he read a magazine article by Jack London about his plan to build and fit out a sailing craft for a world cruise and to select one crew member from applicants at large. The boy from Independence was chosen among thousands. The cruise of the Snark settled Johnson's future. His lantern slides of South Sea cannibals went over big in Kansas. The Snark Theater in Independence, featuring his illustrated lecture, admission 5 and 10 cents, put Martin in show business for good.

* * *

It was then that he met the brakeman's daughter. Osa could sing. She got a chance to prove it at Snark Theater No. 2 (business was good, you see) before a vociferous audience. Her narrative of Martin's stern courtship is as much fun as an evening with the family portrait album and twice as real. Their wedding trip took them into cattle country and mining camps, but the Snark lecture made heavy weather of it financially.

Mrs. Johnson writes with appealing tenderness of those early struggles, frying eggs over gas jets in rooming houses, sleeping on billiard tables and railroad station settees in crowded frontier towns. Together they earned enough to buy a movie camera and to finance an expedition of their own.

Their first trip was a thriller, due largely to their inexperience and consequent lack of caution. Mrs. Johnson reconstructs the dramatic climax to their meeting with Nagapate, chief of a cannibal tribe on Malekula, one of the islands in the New Hebrides group. Only the timely arrival of a British gunboat prevented their being carried off by the natives. Next time they came with an armed guard at their backs and with three schooners instead of one defenseless whaleboat. Nagapate was duly impressed by the Johnsons' flotilla, and their newsreel showing of the Armistice parade in New York showed the cannibal king that his white guests had come from a pretty large island.

* * *

Later the Johnsons turned from cannibals to big game, the trick being to photograph the animals in their native environment without resorting to trapping or faking. On one trip they met the present British rulers, then the Duke and Duchess of York. The royal couple, on safari in British East Africa, had sent a runner to the Johnsons with an invitation to pay them a visit. Mrs. Johnson recalls having nearly ruined a batch of movie films by bursting into Martin's dark room with the message.

Later they specialized in tracking lions, assembling much material which appeared in their motion picture, "Simba." Trucks carried their quarters, kitchen, and studio through the African lion country. They flew their own planes into the interior of Borneo.

Theirs was a heroic partnership that ended so unexpectedly with the crackup of a transcontinental plane. Out of it Osa Johnson's book gathers many brave and inspiring memories. H. T.

Put It in Storage

SORRY, BUT WE WON'T HAVE ANY USE FOR THAT THIS TIME- ALL WE WANT IS PLAIN TALK AND AS LITTLE NOISE AS POSSIBLE!
PETTY POLITICS
PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN PLANNER
U.S.
NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM
CRAWFORD

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Call for Mr. Hoover

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We, the plain, inarticulate, non-political-minded, non-office-holding voters of America, want Herbert Hoover for our next President.

His broad experience, his proven integrity, intellectual and moral, his known abhorrence of political chicanery, pre-eminently qualify Mr. Hoover to be our anchor and hope in this hour of the world's anguish and our own country's great anxiety. Liberal, not radical, conservative, not reactionary, he embodies our great need for statesmanship, not political opportunism; for unself-seeking leadership in place of the devious methods of a political soldier of fortune. We want not a dictator or dynasty, but a deliverer.

Among professional politicians and political writers it has become fashionable to concede Mr. Hoover's great abilities, while passing them off with the smug comment that "Mr. Hoover is not available." This lie needs to be scotched. It is the final variant of the "smear Hoover" campaign. Who could be more available than this tried public servant who has stood like a rock for social, political, and economic sanity and decency?

Not a dark horse of untried merit, but a white horse of inspiring character and notable accomplishments, Mr. Hoover towers above the field at the coming Republican convention. May the delegates to that convention rise above selfish considerations and shortsighted expediency to heed the inaudible voice of millions of substantial citizens: "We want Hoover!" A. L. SLATER

St. Augustine, Fla.

Businessmen in Washington

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just read Mr. Elliston's column in which he says it is "time for businessmen to be recalled to administrative service in Washington." He also says: "No country is richer than America in industrial and management genius."

When our industrial and management geniuses are given a job they usually do it well and get results. Why would it not be a good time for the people to call one of them to the job of President? Certainly now is a time when the country needs all the genius of management and leadership it can muster.

Wendell Willkie has proved himself to be somewhat of a genius at management and his record appears to be clean.

I believe our industrial leaders compare very favorably with our political leaders, and they do have a way of getting things done.

For eight years we have had a political President trying to clean up business. Perhaps a man chosen from our businessmen might clean up politics a bit.

Boston MARGARET S. COX

"Out of Struggle"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One cannot help Holland by merely hating the Germans and detesting Hitler. Germany is and was a great country. Germans will refind themselves when they have learned that power is not the only and last word in this world. Hitler is a temporary phenomenon. It is not right to look at wars as the evildoing of one man. That is paying too much tribute to a single individual. Wars are calamities of far greater scope—they may be considered as diseases of mankind as a whole. Such men will be led as much as they will lead. They will appear as heroes or as demons to a terrified world. They will disappear when they have played their role. If it was not Hitler, it would be someone else.

I think of Holland with the pride and confidence expressed in that centuries-old device of my home country: "We will struggle, but out of struggle we will arise victoriously." HOLLANDER

Pasadena, Calif.

Hysterical

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Colonel Lindbergh's speech comes as a breath of fresh air to a country fast becoming hysterical.

Neither pro-Allies nor pro-German, he takes the stand of a 100 per cent American and has the courage and conviction to face that influential minority who seem to largely direct our foreign policy.

He has the level-headedness, the spirit, and the far-sightedness of the leadership this country sorely needs.

More power to him! M. E. KERN

New York, N. Y.

"Col. Lindbergh's Ocean"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is with a great sense of gratitude and appreciation that I am impelled to write and thank you for your editorial "Colonel Lindbergh's Ocean."

It was with amazement that I heard his sentiments over the radio. Heretofore I have greatly admired him.

(MRS.) FLORENCE A. ROSCOE

Syracuse, N. Y.

"Job Just Ahead?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

America has awakened and is getting out of bed.
Next she'll be dressing for the job just ahead.

Boston WILLIAM P. BAKER

Down the Middle of the Road

British Understanding of America

By Erwin D. Canham

There are a good many reasons for paying tribute to British pluck and calm these days. They do not all come over the cable or the radio. One of the better ways to taste British tempers is to read a good British weekly, and with that purpose in view we have just been going through the pages of the latest issue of The Spectator to reach this country. The poise, balance, tolerance, good-humor, and attention to real values shown are the most appealing and convincing propaganda.

But the issue is really noteworthy in one respect. It contains an analysis of the United States' position. To Americans who conceive the British as desperately attempting by all sorts of devices to draw this country into the war, this analysis would be an eye-opener. The leading article of the issue, after a cogent description of American non-involvement, remarks: "Can any British reader be certain that if he had been born in America, and nurtured in American traditions, he would be irresistibly impelled today to implicate himself in Europe's wars? Some few might be. Some few Americans are. Most Britons would be likely to feel not very differently from most Americans."

The editor says he might point out "that this is, in fact, a world war, that the evil which has caused it, and which the Allies are resolved to crush, will cast its blighting shadow over every country in the world, and that in America's own interests alone she should join in the attempt to crush it now." But he adds: "Perhaps. But no one but America can determine what America's interests are or how and when they should be defended. She will no more welcome external counsel on that point than we do ourselves—or did when she proffered it in the Munich crisis."

* * *

These tolerant and intelligent words are the antithesis of viewpoints generally attributed to British sources. They were written for British, not American, circulation so they were not deliberately disarming. And they deserve a response. If we may be so bold as to synthesize what is being said in countless American sources, we might reply to this editor:

You are quite right . . . so far. But we would add that Britain today enjoys the overwhelming, the almost unanimous sympathy and moral support of the United States. So far, we have only been able to express this support in such ways as opening our aircraft factories to you, and we are glad to note that 2,300 planes have already crossed the Atlantic to the Allies since the war began. If you can only hang on in the West, you can be assured of a substantially enlarged flow of aircraft.

Likewise, as you may have been told over the cables, American opinion with every passing day is getting more anxious about the Allied plight. If you had any immediate need of financing, doubtless the United States would be willing to consider early revision of the Neutrality Law and the Johnson Act to that end. Even unrevised, there are ways in which credit can be advanced when it is required.

* * *

Moreover, many individual Americans are calling for more substantial help. Public opinion is yet some distance away from anything like actual participation in the war. But it seems to be ready to release more aircraft from the United States' own forces when such release will not too seriously set back our national defense. And the American Navy is ready to serve as a second line of the British Navy in case there is any threat to possessions in the Western Hemisphere. Here it would act simply in defense of the Monroe Doctrine, but its action would be a powerful defense for British stations in the New World. Canada enjoys a firm guarantee against aggression given publicly by the American President and never repudiated by Congress or public opinion.

The United States can go no faster than its democratic processes will permit, and its Government cannot get too far ahead of its people. The United States is now beginning to realize—despite the contrary statements of a few speakers recently—that defeat of Britain would involve bitterly serious consequences for the New World. Beyond any doubt, that realization will be implemented. Already it rests upon the general moral conviction of the United States that the Allied cause is right. Thus fortified, the United States feels that Britain today may be addressed in these words of Hezekiah after "he set captains of war over the people, and gathered them together to him in the street of the gate of the city, and spake comfortably to them, saying,

"Be strong and courageous, be not afraid nor dismayed for the king of Assyria, nor for all the multitude that is with him: for there be more with us than with him."

The Wide Horizon

Clouds Over Yugoslavia

By Sydney A. Clark

ATHENS, May 25 (AP)—Three carloads of Yugoslav gold arrived here today for trans-shipment to the United States.

The Axis Powers have one sea, the Adriatic, that is undeniably their own. Specifically it is the Fascist sea of Italy but in so far as the Axis continues to function, the Adriatic continues to serve the Teutonic partner well, especially by transporting Yugoslavian bauxite, the base for aluminum. Yugoslavia itself has half a dozen doors of trade opening upon the Adriatic but uses them only on sufferance from Italy, as a glance at any map published since April, 1939, will show. In that month Italy bottled up her private sea by forcibly "acquiring" Albania at the lower end of the Adriatic across the narrow strait of Otranto. She had already acquired Fiume by a show of force and several intermediate points on the Dalmatian side by treaty. These include especially the city of Zara and the island of Lagosta. To escape interference, Yugoslavia must ship by way of Salonika or Athens—and the flight of the South Slavs' gold seems to indicate a distinct dread of some such overt act.

I have been an intermittent diarist of personal travels almost since infancy and a juvenile journal of 1906 has just come to light in my attic, revealing enthusiastic details (there is no sign of British understatement in the style!) of a trip from Trieste to Corfu taken in April of that year. It is profusely illustrated with sweet chocolate wrappers, cinema advertisements, postage stamps, girl-friend snapshots, restaurant bills, and maps.

Among the latter is an item that would be of interest actually to someone other than myself. It shows the entire Adriatic as of 1906. That portion of the coast above Epirus and Corfu, which the world knew as independent Albania from 1920 to 1939, is broadly labeled Turkey. Just above that is another independent country, now a mere name in history books, the Principality of Montenegro. Still farther north lie Herzegovina and Bosnia (with its ill-fated capital Sarajevo), provinces of the loosely knit Austro-Hungarian empire, and then Istria and Trieste in German-speaking Austria. Far inland lies the little land-locked kingdom of Serbia, smaller by several thousand square miles than the State of Ohio.

* * *

Serbia's name, like those of the Austrian provinces and of Montenegro, was dropped when the treaty makers created Yugoslavia, and the conglomerate nation became a modest maritime power. In an age that lives by force it maintains itself—so far—by the force of mutual jealousies among the infinitely stronger Powers.

The high point of my young-boy enthusiasm seems to have centered in Montenegro. In fact, I learn from the journal, somewhat to my surprise, that the day spent there was "the most wonderful day of my life." Entering that superb Slavic fjord then called Bocche di Cattaro and now Boka Kotorska our steamer docked at the port of Cattaro (now Kotor) and a cabby whom we named "Soapy Sam," according to my records, took us under his protective and very crooked wing. He cheated with the utmost nonchalance—I remember it even without the diary—but his dilapidated horse did succeed in dragging us up and up the dizzy road by a hundred zigzags and hairpin turns to the black mountains and somber valleys of Montenegro.

We crossed the frontier near a primitive village called Njegus, whose chief sight was the summer palace of the reigning prince. My journal, brutal and a bit conceited, finds this structure "about as good as our henhouse in Auburndale." Carrying on to Cetinje, the rude little capital of Montenegro, it finds the winter palace "about as good as Mr. Harvey's house."

* * *

I was building up for a fall and this came in due course. My mother bought me a Montenegrin hat which took my fancy so much that I wore it regularly thereafter. It was a squatty, cylindrical affair with black sides and a cerise-colored top bearing the embroidered initials H. I. This was the Slavic equivalent of N. I. and stood for Nicholas I, the reigning prince of the tiny country. I did not then know that all through the Near East, especially in Greece, it was customary for persons of means to be attended by a Montenegrin man or youth as a sort of bodyguard. I found it out when we, as a family, went to a fashionable "diplomats' church" in Athens of a Sunday morning. The usher was all courtesy to my parents, but glancing at my hat remarked suavely that it was customary for the Montenegrin bodyguard to remain outside. "He would hardly understand the service anyway," concluded the usher. My father, who liked nothing so much as a good joke, suppressed a smile and said that such an arrangement would be quite all right. My journal subsequently fumed at the insult "and I a pure-bred Plymouth Rock at that!"

I visited the Yugoslavian littoral many years later "between wars"; and still later, on the very day of 1939 when Italy seized Albania and made the Adriatic a Fascist lake, I was in a plane in Italian air almost imagining that I could hear the raucous bedlam of invasion.

What will become of Yugoslavia and its seaports-on-sufferance? The pundits and analysts do not know, so I shall not even try to guess.

Mirror of World Opinion

Envisioning a Better World

Fifty years ago this was a hard, cruel, merciless world to undeserved poverty—poverty which was due to old age, sickness, and unemployment. . . . There were many wrongs and many miseries which could, and ought to be, wiped away.

Had it not been for wars and the squandering of the substance of the nations upon destruction, it could have been done, and I honestly believe would have been done long ago.

. . . And I hope, when all these great conflicts and struggles are over, we shall resume the task which was initiated with great persistence and resolve in the Parliament of 1906.—DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, at Caernarvon, Wales.